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# CORNELIUS NEPOS:

WITH

### ANSWERED QUESTIONS,

AND

### IMITATIVE EXERCISES.

BY THE

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# CAREFULLY REVISED, WITH NOTES BY E. A. JOHNSON,

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A NEW EDITION, ENLARGED, WITH A LEXICON, HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, ETC.

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### ADVERTISEMENT.

But little has been done to this edition save to add lotes on the Lives from Epaminondas (XV.), and wards. A Lexicon has also been added, which is lieved to be accurate. A Historical and Geographi-Index completes the additions which have been ade. It is proper to state that the editor of the first lition of this work is not responsible for the additions now made. They have been added owing to the pressing desire of teachers to possess the complete work. These additions will be found to be improvements, and serve to render the work as nearly perfect as the plan submitted permitted.

NEW YORK, June, 1848

### PREFACE.

THE English edition of this little work was accompanied by the following brief announcement:

"Should the plan and execution of this little volume meet with the approbation of able instructors, it will probably be followed by a similar one on selected portions of Xenophon's works.

"For the answers to the questions I am principally indebted to the excellent editions of Cornelius Nepos by *Bremi*, *Dähne*, and *Jaumann*.

" Lyndon, Jan. 31, 1845.

T. K. A."

In this American edition the alterations will be found to consist principally in a more full and correct citation of illustrative passages, in frequent references to the recent reprint of Zumpt's Latin Grammar, to confirm or silently modify the positions taken, and in the addition of the notes at the foot of the page, which are referred to by letters of the alphabet.

Many other changes have been made in the correction of errors, which appear to have been the consequence of haste, of which it is hoped this edition will

be comparatively free.

With these brief statements of what the editor is responsible for, he leaves this little volume to win for itself, both with teachers and pupils, the favor which it deserves.

E. A. J.

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### PRÆFATIO.

#### ARGUMENTUM.

Auctor scripturæ genus, quo usus est, et rerum, quas persecutus est, levitatem excusat morum Græcorum et Romanorum diversitate.

I. Non dubito, fore plerosque, Attice, qui hoc genus 1 scripturæ leve et non satis dignum summorum virorum personis judicent, quum relatum legent, quis musicam docuerit Epaminondam; aut in ejus virtutibus commemorari, saltasse eum commode scienterque tibiis can-Sed hi erunt fere, qui, expertes litterarum 2 Græcarum, nihil rectum, nisi quod ipsorum moribus conveniat, putabunt. Hi si didicerint, non eadem omni- 3 bus esse honesta atque turpia, sed omnia majorum institutis judicari, non admirabuntur, nos in Graiorum virtutibus exponendis mores eorum secutos. Neque enim 4 Cimoni fuit turpe, Atheniensium summo viro, sororem germanam habere in matrimonio: quippe quum cives ejus eodem uterentur instituto. At id quidem nostris moribus nefas habetur. Magnis in laudibus totā fere fuit 5 Græciā, victorem Olympiæ citari; in scenam vero prodire et populo esse spectaculo, nemini in eisdem gentibus fuit turpitudini. Quæ omnia apud nos partim

infamia, partim humilia atque ab honestate remota 6 ponuntur. Contra ea pleraque nostris moribus sunt decora, quæ apud illos turpia putantur. Quem enim Romanorum pudet uxorem ducere in convivium? aut cujus non materfamilias primum locum tenet ædium 7 atque in celebritate versatur? Quod multo fit aliter in Græcia. Nam neque in convivium adhibetur, nisi propinquorum; neque sedet, nisi in interiore parte ædium, quæ γυναικωνῖτις appellatur, quo nemo accedit, nisi pro-8 pinqua cognatione conjunctus. Sed hic plura persequi, tum magnitudo voluminis prohibet, tum festinatio, ut ea explicem, quæ exorsus sum. Quare ad propositum veniemus et in hoc exponemus libro de vita excellențium Imperatorum.

### I. MILTIADES.

#### ARGUMENTUM.

- CAP. 1. Dux colonorum in Chersonesum mittitur. Irridetur a Lemniis. II. Chersoneso potitur. Lemnum capit et Cyclades. III. Pontis in Histro custos a Dario, qui Scythas bello petebat, constituitur. Dat consilium libertatis recuperandæ. Ab Histiæo impeditur. IV. Suis est auctor, ut ingentibus copiis, a Dario ad puniendos Athenienses missis, obviam eant. V. Ante sociorum adventum vincit Darium. VI. Præmium victoriæ. VII. Omittit oppugnationem Pari. Damnatur et in vinculis moritur. VIII. Vera ejus damnationis causa.
- I. Miltades, Cimōnis filius, Atheniensis, quum et antiquitate generis, et gloria majorum, et sua modestia unus omnium maxime floreret, eaque esset ætate, ut jam non solum de eo bene sperare, sed etiam confidere cives possent sui, talem futurum, qualem cognitum judicarunt: accidit, ut Athenienses Chersona. C.n. nesum colonos vellent mittere. Cujus generis quum magnus numerus esset, et multi ejus demigrationis peterent societatem: ex his delecti Delphos deliberatum missi sunt, qui consulerent Apollinem, quo potissimum duce uterentur. Nam[que] tum Thraces eas regiones tenebant, cum quibus armis erat dimicandum. His consulentibus nominatim Pythia præcepit, ut Miltiadem sibi imperatorem sumerent: id si fecissent, incepta prospera

4 futura. Hoc oraculi responso Miltiades cum delecta manu classe Chersonesum profectus quum accessisset Lemnum, et incolas ejus insulæ sub potestatem redigere vellet Atheniensium, idque Lemnii sua sponte facerent,

5 postulasset: illi irridentes responderunt, tum id se facturos, quum ille, domo navibus proficiscens vento aquilone, venisset Lemnum. Hic enim ventus, ab septentrionibus oriens, adversum tenet Athenis proficiscenti-6 bus. Miltiades, morandi tempus non habens, cursum

direxit, quo tendebat, pervenitque Chersonesum.

II. Ibi brevi tempore barbarorum copiis disjectis, tota regione, quam petierat, potitus, loca castellis idonea communivit, multitudinem, quam secum duxerat, in agris

2 collocavit, crebrisque excursionibus locupletavit. Neque minus in ea re prudentia, quam felicitate, adjutus est. Nam quum virtute militum hostium devicisset exercitus, summa æquitate res constituit, atque ipse ibidem manere

3 decrevit. Erat enim inter eos dignitate regia, quamvis carebat nomine; neque id magis imperio, quam justitia, consecutus. Neque eo secius Atheniensibus, a quibus erat profectus, officia præstabat. Quibus rebus fiebat, ut non minus eorum voluntate perpetuo imperium obtineret, qui miserant, quam illorum, cum quibus erat pro-

4 fectus. Chersoneso tali modo constituta. Lemnum revertitur, et ex pacto postulat, ut sibi urbem tradant. Illi enim dixerant, quum, vento borea domo profectus, eo pervenisset, sese dedituros; se autem domum Chersonesi

5 habere. Cares, qui tum Lemnum incolebant, etsi præter opinionem res ceciderat, tamen, non dicto, sed secunda fortuna adversariorum capti, resistere ausi non sunt atque ex insula demigrarunt. Pari felicitate ceteras insulas, quæ Cyclades nominantur, sub Atheniensium

redegit potestatem.

Eisdem temporibus Persarum rex Darius, ex Asia in Europam exercitu trajecto, Scythis a. C. n. bellum inferre decrevit. Pontem fecit in Histro flumine, qua copias traduceret. Ejus pontis, dum ipse abesset, custodes reliquit principes, quos secum ex Ionia et Æolide duxerat; quibus singulis ipsarum 2 urbium perpetua dederat imperia. Sic enim facillime putavit se Græcā linguā loquentes, qui Asiam incolerent, sub sua retenturum potestate, si amicis suis oppida tuenda tradidisset, quibus, se oppresso, nulla spes salutis relinqueretur. In hoc fuit tum numero Miltiades, cui illa custodia crederetur. Hic quum crebri 3 afferrent nuntii, male rem gerere Darium, premique ab Scythis, Miltiades hortatus est pontis custodes, ne a fortuna datam occasionem liberandæ Græciæ dimitterent. Nam si cum his copiis, quas secum transportaverat, 4 interisset Darius, non solum Europam fore tutam, sed etiam eos, qui Asiam incolerent Græci genere, liberos a Persarum futuros dominatione et periculo. Id et facile effici posse; ponte enim rescisso, regem vel hostium ferro, vel inopia paucis diebus interiturum. Ad hoc con- 5 silium quum plerique accederent, Histiæus Milesius, ne res conficeretur, obstitit, dicens: non idem ipsis, qui summas imperii tenerent, expedire et multitudini, quod Darii regno ipsorum niteretur dominatio; quo exstincto ipsos potestate expulsos civibus suis pænas daturos. Itaque adeo se abhorrere a ceterorum consilio, ut nihil putet ipsis utilius, quam confirmari regnum Persarum. Hujus quum sententiam plurimi essent secuti, Miltiades, 6 non dubitans, tam multis consciis ad regis aures consilia sua perventura, Chersonesum reliquit, ac rursus Athenas demigravit. Cujus ratio etsi non valuit, tamen magnopere est laudanda, quum amicior omnium libertati, quam suæ fuerit dominationi.

IV. Darius autem, quum ex Europa in Asiam redisset, 1 hortantibus amicis, ut Græciam redigeret in suam potestatem, classem quingentarum navium comparavit, eique Datim præfecit et Artaphernem; hisque ducenta peditum, decem milia equitum dedit: causam interserens, se hostem esse Atheniensibus, quod eorum auxilio Iones Sardis expugnassent, suaque præsidia interfecissent. Illi 2 præfecti regii, classe ad Eubæam appulsa, celeriter Eretriam ceperunt, omnesque ejus gentis cives abreptos in Asiam ad regem miserunt. Inde ad Atticam accesserunt, ac suas copias in campum Marathona deduxerunt. Is abest ab oppido circiter milia passuum decem. Hoc 3 tumultu Athenienses tam propinquo tamque magno permoti auxilium nusquam, nisi a Lacedæmoniis, petiverunt, Phidippidemque cursorem ejus generis, qui ἡμεροδρόμοι vocantur, Lacedæmonem miserunt, ut nuntiaret, quam celeri opus esset auxilio. Domi autem creant decem præ- 4

tores, qui exercitui præessent, in eis Miltiadem. Inter quos magna fuit contentio, utrum mœnibus se defenderent, an obviam irent hostibus, acieque decernerent.

5 Unus Miltiades maxime nitebatur, ut primo quoque tempore castra fierent. Id si factum esset, et civibus animum accessurum, quum viderent, de eorum virtute non desperari, et hostes eadem re fore tardiores, si animadverterent, auderi adversus se tam exiguis copiis dimicare.

1 V. Hoc in tempore nulla civitas Atheniensibus auxilic fuit præter Platæenses. Ea mille misit militum. Itaque horum adventu decem milia armatorum completa sunt:

2 quæ manus mirabili flagrabat pugnandi cupiditate. Quo factum est, ut plus, quam collegæ, Miltiades valuerit. Ejus auctoritate impulsi Athenienses copias ex urbe

3 eduxerunt, locoque idoneo castra fecerunt. Deinde postero die sub montis radicibus, acie e regione instructa, nova arte, vi summa prœlium commiserunt. Namque arbores multis locis erant stratæ, hoc consilio, ut et montium tegerentur altitudine, et arborum tractu equitatus hostium impediretur, ne multitudine clauderentur.

4 Datis, etsi non æquum locum videbat suis, tamen, fretus numero copiarum suarum, confligere cupiebat: eoque magis, quod, priusquam Lacedæmonii subsidio venirent, dimicare utile arbitrabatur. Itaque in aciem peditum centum, equitum decem milia produxit, præliumque

5 commisit. In quo tanto plus virtute valuerunt Athenienses, ut decemplicem numerum hostium profligarint; adeoque perterruerunt, ut Persæ non castra, sed naves petierint. Qua pugna nihil adhuc est nobilius; nulla enim umquam tam ex-

igua manus tantas opes prostravit.

VI. Cujus victoriæ non alienum videtur quale præmium Miltiadi sit tributum, docere, quo facilius intelligi

2 possit, eamdem omnium civitatum esse naturam. Ut enim populi nostri honores quondam fuerunt rari et tenues, ob eamque causam gloriosi; nunc autem effusi atque obsoleti: sic olim apud Athenienses fuisse reperimus.

3 Namque huic Miltiadi, qui Athenas totamque Græciam liberarat, talis honos tributus est in porticu, quæ Ποικίλη vocatur, quum pugna depingeretur Marathonia, ut in decem prætorum numero prima ejus imago pone-

retur isque hortaretur milites, præliumque committeret. Idem ille populus, posteaquam majus imperium est 4 nactus, et largitione magistratuum corruptus est, tre-

centas statuas Demetrio Phalereo decrevit.

VII. Post hoc prælium classem septuaginta navium 1 Athenienses eidem Miltiadi dederunt, ut insulas, quæ barbaros adjuverant, bello persequeretur. Quo imperio plerasque ad officium redire coëgit, nonnullas vi expug-Ex his Parum insulam, opibus elatam, quum 2 oratione reconciliare non posset, copias [e navibus] eduxit, urbem operibus clausit omnique commeatu privavit; deinde vineis ac testudinibus constitutis, propius muros accessit. Quum jam in eo esset, ut oppido poti- 3 retur, procul in continenti lucus, qui ex insula conspiciebatur, nescio quo casu, nocturno tempore incensus est. Cujus flamma ut ab oppidanis et oppugnatoribus est visa, utrisque venit in opinionem, signum a classiariis regiis datum. Quo factum est, ut et Parii a deditione 4 deterrerentur, et Miltiades, timens, ne classis regia adventaret, incensis operibus, quæ statuerat, cum totidem navibus, atque erat profectus, Athenas magna cum offen-. sione civium suorum rediret. Accusatus ergo prodi- 5 tionis, quod, quum Parum expugnare posset, a rege corruptus infectis rebus discessisset. Eo tempore æger erat vulneribus, quæ in oppugnando oppido acceperat. Itaque quoniam ipse pro se dicere non posset, verba fecit frater ejus Tisagoras. Causa cognita capitis abso- 6 lutus, pecunia multatus est, eaque lis quinquaginta talentis æstimata est, quantus in classem sumtus factus erat. Hanc pecuniam quod solvere in præsentia non poterat, in vincula publica conjectus est ibique diem obiit supremum.

VIII. Hic etsi crimine Pario est accusatus, tamen alia 1 fuit causa damnationis. Namque Athenienses propter Pisistrati tyrannidem, quæ paucis annis ante fuerat, omnium suorum civium potentiam extimescebant. Miltiades, 2 multum in imperiis magistratibusque versatus, non videbatur posse esse privatus, præsertim quum consuetudine ad imperii cupiditatem trahi videretur. Nam Chersonesi omnes illos, quos habitarat, annos perpetuam obtinuerat dominationem, tyrannusque fuerat appellatus, sed justus. Non erat enim vi consecutus, sed suorum

roluntate, eamque potestatem bonitate retinebat. Omnes autem et habentur et dicuntur tyranni, qui potestate 4 sunt perpetua in ea civitate, quæ libertate usa est. Sed in Miltiade erat quum summa humanitas, tum mira communitas,\* ut nemo tam humilis esset, cui non ad eum aditus pateret; magna auctoritas apud omnes civitates, nobile nomen, laus rei militaris màxima. Hæc populus respiciens maluit eum innoxium plecti, quam se diutius esse in timore.

### II. THEMISTOCLES.

#### ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Adolescens liberius vivit. Exheredatus respubl. se dedit. II. Clarus Corcyræo et Persico bello. Interpretatur oraculum de muris ligneis in bello Persico II ad servandos eorum cives. III. Secundum prælium ad Artemisium. IV. Dolo Xerxem vincit juxta Salamina. V. Callido nuntio Xerxem decipit, quo Græciam liberat. VI. Piræei portum et muros Athenarum exstruit. Lacedæmonii repugnant. VII. Lacedæmonios arte deludit, eosque reprehendit. VIII. Ostracismo in exsilium ejectus, varia fuga agitatur. IX. Ad Artaxerxem litteras dat salutis causa. X. Multis muneribus ab eo ornatur. Magnesiæ moritur.

I I. Themistocles, Neocli filius, Atheniensis. Hujus vitia ineuntis adolescentiæ magnis sunt emendata virtutipus, adeo ut anteferatur huic nemo, pauci pares putentur.

2 Sed ab initio est ordiendum. Pater ejus Neŏcles generosus fuit. Is uxorem Acharnānam civem duxit, ex qua natus est Themistocles. Qui quum minus esset probatus parentibus, quod et liberius vivebat, et rem fami-

3 liarem negligebat, a patre exheredatus est. Quæ contumelia non fregit eum, sed erexit. Nam quum judicasset, sine summa industria non posse eam exstingui, totum se dedidit reipublicæ, diligentius amicis famæque serviens. Multum in judiciis privatis versabatur; sæpe in concionem populi prodibat; nulla res major sine eo gerebatur, celeriterque, quæ opus erant, reperiebat. Neque minus in rebus gerendis promtus, quam excogitandis, erat, quod et de instantibus (ut ait Thucydides) verissime judicabat, et de futuris callidissime conjiciebat. Que factum est, ut brevi tempore illustraretur.

II. Primus autem gradus fuit capessendæ reipublicæ i bello Corcyræo: ad quod gerendum prætor a populo factus non solum præsenti bello, sed etiam reliquo tempore ferociorem reddidit civitatem. Nam quum pecunia 2 publica, quæ ex metallis redibat, largitione magistratuum quotannis interiret, ille persuasit populo, ut ea pecunia classis centum navium ædificaretur. Qua celeriter 3 effecta, primum Corcyræos fregit, deinde maritimos prædones consectando mare tutum reddidit. In quo tum divitiis ornavit, tum etiam peritissimos belli navalis fecit Athenienses. Id quantæ saluti fuerit universæ Græ- 4 ciæ, bello cognitum est Persico, quum Xerxes et mari et terra bellum universæ inferret Europæ cum tantis copiis, quantas neque antea, neque postea habuit quisquam. Hujus enim classis mille et ducen- 5 tarum navium longarum fuit, quam duo milia onerariarum sequebantur; terrestres autem exercitus septingentorum milium peditum, equitum quadringentorum milium fuerunt. Cujus de adventu quum fama in Græ- 6 ciam esset perlata, et maxime Athenienses peti dicerentur propter pugnam Marathoniam: miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis. Deliberantibus Pythia respondit, ut mænibus ligneis se munirent. Id responsum quo valeret, quum intelligeret nemo, 7 Themistocles persuasit, consilium esse Apollinis, ut in naves se suaque conferrent:/eum enim a deo significari murum ligneum./Tali consilio probato, addunt ad supe- 8 riores totidem naves triremes, suaque omnia, quæ moveri poterant, partim Salamīna, partim Træzēna asportant; arcem sacerdotibus paucisque majoribus natu, ac sacra procuranda tradunt, reliquum oppidum relinquunt.

III. Hujus consilium plerisque civitatibus displicebat, 1 et in terra dimicari magis placebat. Itaque missi sunt delecti cum Leonida, Lacedæmoniorum rege, qui Thermopylas occuparent, longiusque barbaros a C. n.

progredi non paterentur. Hi vim hostium non sustinuerunt, eoque loco omnes interierunt. At classis communis
Græciæ trecentarum navium, in qua ducentæ erant
Atheniensium, primum apud Artemisium, inter Eubæam
continentemque terram, cum classiariis regis conflixit.
Angustias enim Themistocles quærebat, ne multitudine

3 circumiretur. Hic etsi pari prœlio discesserant, tamen eodem loco non sunt ausi manere: quod erat periculum, ne, si pars navium adversariorum Eubæam superasset,

4 ancipiti premerentur periculo. Quo factum est, ut ab Artemisio discederent, et exadversum Athenas apud

Salamīna classem suam constituerent.

IV. At Xerxes, Thermopylis expugnatis, protinus accessit astu, idque, nullis defendentibus, interfectis sacerdotibus, quos in arce invenerat, incendio delevit.

Cujus famā perterriti classiarii quum manere non auderent, et plurimi hortarentur, ut domos suas quisque discederent, mænibusque se defenderent:

Themistocles unus restitit, et universos pares esse posse aiebat, dispersos testabatur perituros, idque Eurybiădi, regi Lacedæmoniorum, qui tum summæ imperii præerat,

3 fore affirmabat. Quem quum minus, quam vellet, moveret, noctu de servis suis, quem habuit fidelissimum, ad regem misit, ut ei nuntiaret suis verbis: adversarios

4 ejus in fuga esse: qui si discessissent, majore cum labore et longinquiore tempore bellum confecturum, quum singulos consectari cogeretur; quos si statim aggrederetur, bretz universos oppressurum. Hoc eo valebat,

5 ut ingratiis ad depugnandum omnes cogerentur. Hac re audita barbarus, nihil doli subesse credens, postridie alienissimo sibi loco, contra opportunissimo hostibus, adeo angusto mari conflixit, ut ejus multitudo

d. 23 Sptbr. 480 a. C. n. dev angusto mari comman, ut equis mutatudo navium explicari non potuerit. Victus ergo est magis consilio Themistoclis, quam armis Græciæ.

V. Hic etsi male rem gesserat, tamen tantas habebat reliquias copiarum, ut etiam cum his opprimere posset hostes. Iterum ab eodem gradu depulsus est. Nam Themistocles verens, ne bellare perseveraret, certiorem eum fecit, id agi, ut pons, quem ille in Hellesponto fecerat, dissolveretur, ac reditu in Asiam excluderetur; idque ei persuasit. Itaque qua sex mensibus iter fece-

rat, eādem minus diebus triginta in Asiam reversus est seque a Themistocle non superatum, sed conservatum judicavit. Sic unius viri prudentiā Græcia liberata 3 est, Europæque succubuit Asia. Hæc altera victoria, quæ cum Marathonio possit comparari tropæo. Nam pari modo apud Salamīna parvo numero navium maxima

post hominum memoriam classis est devicta.

VI. Magnus hoc bello Themistocles fuit, nec minor in 1 pace. Quum enim Phalerico portu, neque magno neque bono, Athenienses uterentur: hujus consilio triplex Piræei\* portus constitutus est, isque mænibus circumdătus, ut ipsam urbem dignitate æquipararet, utilitate superaret. Idem muros Atheniensium restituit 2 præcipuo periculo suo. Namque Lacedæmonii, causam idoneam nacti propter barbarorum excursiones, qua negarent, oportere extra Peloponnesum ullam urbem habere, ne essent loca munita, quæ hostes possiderent, Athenienses ædificantes prohibere sunt conati. Hoc 3 longe alio spectabat, atque videri volebant. Athenienses enim duabus victoriis, Marathoniā et Salaminiā, tantam gloriam apud omnes gentes erant consecuti, ut intelligerent Lacedæmonii, de principatu sibi cum his certamen fore. Quare eos quam infirmissimos esse volebant. 4 Postquam autem audierunt, muros instrui, legatos Athenas miserunt, qui id fieri vetarent. His præsentibus desierunt, ac se de ea re legatos ad eos missuros dixerunt. Hanc legationem suscepit Themistocles, et 5 solus primo profectus est; reliqui legati ut tum exirent, quum satis altitudo muri exstructa videretur, præcepit; interim omnes, servi atque liberi, opus facerent, neque ulli loco parcerent, sive sacer, sive profanus, sive privatus esset, sive publicus, et undique, quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, congererent. Quo factum est, ut Atheniensium muri ex sacellis sepulcrisque constarent.

VII. Themistocles autem, ut Lacedæmönem venit, 1 adire ad magistratus noluit, et dedit operam, ut quam longissime tempus duceret, causam interponens, se collēgas exspectare, quum Lacedæmonii quererentur, opus nihilominus fieri, eumque in ea re conari fallere. Interim 2 reliqui legati sunt consecuti. A quibus quum audisset, non multum superesse munitionis, ad ephoros Lacedæ-

moniorum accessit, penes quos summum imperium erat, atque apud eos contendit, falsa his esse delata; quare æquum esse, illos viros bonos nobilesque mittere, quibus fides haberetur, qui rem explorarent; interea se obsidem retinerent. Gestus est ei mos, tresque legati, functi summis honoribus, Athenas missi sunt. Cum his collegas suos Themistocles jussit proficisci, eisque prædixit, ut ne prius Lacedæmoniorum legatos dimitterent, quam ipse esset remissus. Hos postquam Athenas per

4 quam ipse esset remissus. Hos postquam Athenas pervenisse ratus est, ad magistratum senatumque Lacedæmoniorum adiit, et apud eos liberrime professus est: Athenienses suo consilio, quod communi jure gentium facere possent, deos publicos, suosque patrios ac penates, quo facilius ab hoste possent defendere, muris sepsisse; 5 neque in eo, quod inutile esset Græciæ, fecisse. Nam

on neque in eo, quod inutile esset Græciæ, fecisse. Nam illorum urbem ut propugnaculum oppositum esse barbaris, apud quam jam bis classes regias fecisse naufra-

6 gium. Lacedæmonios autem male et injuste facere, qui id potius intuerentur, quod ipsorum dominationi, quam quod universæ Græciæ utile esset. Quare, si suos legatos recipere vellent, quos Athenas miserant, se remitterent, aliter illos numquam in patriam recepturi.

VIII. Tamen non effugit civium suorum invidiam. Namque ob eumdem timorem, quo damnatus erat Miltiades, testarum suffragiis e civitate ejectus, Argos 2 habitatum concessit. Hic quum propter multas ejus virtutes magna cum dignitate viveret, Lacedæmonii legatos Athenas miserunt, qui eum absentem accusarent,

quod societatem cum rege Persarum ad Græciam opprimendam fecisset. Hoc crimine absens proditionis
475 est damnatus. Id ut audivit, quod non satis
a. C. n. tutum se Argis videbat, Corcyram demigravit.
Ibi quum ejus principes civitatis animadvertisset timere,
ne propter se bellum his Lacedæmonii et Athenienses
indicerent: ad Admetum, Molossorum regem, cum

4 quo ei hospitium fuerat, confugit. Huc quum venisset, et in præsentia rex abesset, quo majore religione se receptum tueretur, filiam ejus parvulam arripuit, et cum ea se in sacrarium, quod summa colebatur cærimonia, conjecit. Inde non prius egressus est, quam rex eum

5 datā dextrā in fidem reciperet, quam præstitit. Nam quum ab Atheniensibus et Lacedæmoniis exposceretur publice, supplicem non prodidit, monuitque, ut sonsu

leret sibi; difficile enim esse, in tam propinquo loco tuto eum versari. Itaque Pydnam eum deduci jussit, et quod satis esset præsidii, dedit. Hic in navem omnibus ignotus nautis adscendit. Quæ quum tempestate maxima Naxum ferretur, ubi tum Atheniensium erat exercitus: sensit Themistocles, si eo pervenisset, sibi esse pereundum. Hac necessitate coactus domino navis, qui sit, aperit, multa pollicens, si se conservasset. At 7 ille, clarissimi viri captus misericordia, diem noctemque procul ab insula in salo navem tenuit in ancoris, ne que quemquam ex ea exire passus est. Inde Ephesum pervenit, ibique Themistoclem exponit: cui ille pro meritis

gratiam postea retulit.

IX. Ŝcio, plerosque ita scripsisse, Themistoclem, 1 Xerxe regnante, in Asiam transisse. Sed ego potissimum Thucydidi credo, quod ætate proximus, qui illorum temporum historiam reliquerunt, et ejusdem civitatis fuit. Is autem ait, ad Artaxerxem eum venisse, atque his verbis epistolam misisse: Themistocles veni ad te, qui 2 plurima mala omnium Graiorum in domum tuam intuli, quum mihi necesse fuit, adversus patrem tuum bellare, patriamque meam defendere. Idem multo plura bona 3 [rursus] feci, postquam in tuto ipse, et ille in periculo esse capit. Nam quum in Asiam reverti vellet, pralio apud Salamina facto, litteris eum certiorem feci, id agi, ut pons, quem in Hellesponto fecerat, dissolveretur, atque ab hostibus circumiretur: quo nuntio ille periculo est liberatus. Nunc autem confugi ad te, exagitatus a cuncta Gracia, 4 tuam petens amicitiam: quam si ero adeptus, non minus me bonum amicum habebis, quam fortem inimicum ille expertus est. Ea autem rogo, ut de his rebus, quas tecum colloqui volo, annum mihi temporis des, eoque transacto ad te venire patiaris.

X. Hujus rex animi magnitudinem admirans, cupiensque talem virum sibi conciliari, veniam dedit. Ille omne illud tempus litteris sermonique Persarum dedit: quibus adeo eruditus est, ut multo commodius dicatur apud regem verba fecisse, quam hi poterant, qui in Perside erant nati. Hic quum multa regi esset pollicitus, gratissimumque illud, si suis uti consiliis vellet, illum Græciam bello oppressurum; magnis muneribus ab Artaxerxe donatus in Asiam rediit, domiciliumque Magnesiæ sibi

3 constituit. Namque hanc urbem ei rex donarat, his quidem verbis: quæ ei panem præberet (ex qua regione quinquaginta talenta quotannis redibant); Lampsacum autem, unde vinum sumeret; Myuntem, ex qua opsonium haberet. Hujus ad nostram memoriam monumenta manserunt duo: sepulcrum prope oppidum, in

4 quo est sepultus; statuæ in foro Magnesiæ. De cujus morte multimodis apud plerosque scriptum est: sed nos eumdem potissimum Thucydidem auctorem probamus,

qui illum ait Magnesiæ morbo mortuum, neque (al. 465) negat, fuisse famam, venenum sua sponte sumsisse, a. C. n. quum se, quæ regi de Græcia opprimenda polli-

5 citus esset, præstare posse desperaret. Idem, ossa ejus clam in Attica ab amicis sepulta, quoniam legibus non concederetur, quod proditionis esset damnatus, memoriæ prodidit.

### III. ARISTIDES.

### ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Æmulus Themistoclis; multatur exsilio. II.
Ante tempus revocatur; prætor contra Mardonium;
imperium Atheniensibus conciliat. III. Ærario præes;
pauper moritur.

I. Aristides, Lysimachi filius, Atheniensis, æqualis fere fuit Themistocli. Itaque cum eo de principatu con2 tendit: namque obtrectarunt inter se. In his autem cognitum est, quanto antestaret eloquentia innocentiæ. Quamquam enim adeo excellebat Aristides abstinentia, ut unus post hominum memoriam, quod quidem (al. 482) nos audierimus, cognomine Justus sit appellatus. a. C. n. tamen, a Themistocle collabefactus, testulā illā

3 exsilio decem annorum multatus est. Qui quidem quum in telligeret, reprimi concitatam multitudinem non posse, cedensque animadvertisset quemdam scribentem, ut patria pelleretur, quæsisse ab eo dicitur, quare id faceret, aut

quid Aristides commisisset, cur tanta pæna dignus duceretur? Cui ille respondit, se ignorare Aristidem; sed 4 sibi non placere, quod tam cupide elaborasset, ut præter ceteros Justus appellaretur. Hic decem annorum legi- 5 timam pænam non pertulit. Nam postquam Xerxes in Græciam descendit, sexto fere anno, quam erat ex-

pulsus, populiscito in patriam restitutus est.

II. Interfuit autem pugnæ navali apud Salamina, 1 quæ facta est prius, quam pænā liberaretur. Idem prætor fuit Atheniensium apud Platæas in prælio, quo Mardonius fusus, barbarorumque exercitus interfectus est. Neque aliud est ullum hujus in re militari illustre 2 factum, quam hujus imperii memoria; justitiæ vero, et æquitatis, et innocentiæ multa: in primis, quod ejus æquitate factum est, quum in communi classe esset Græciæ simul cum Pausania, quo duce Mardonius erat fugatus, ut summa imperii maritimi ab Lacedæmoniis transferr Athenienses. Namque ante id tempus 3 et mari duces erant Lacedæmonii. Tum autem et intemperada Pausaniæ, et justitia factum est Aristidis, ut omnes fere civitates Græciæ ad Atheniensium societatem se applicarent, et adversus barbaros hos duces deligerent sibi.

III. Quos quo facilius repellerent, si forte bellum 1 renovare conarentur, ad classes ædificandas exercitusque comparandos quantum pecuniæ quæque civitas daret, Aristides delectus est, qui constitueret, ejusque arbitrio quadringena et sexagena talenta quotannis Delum sunt collata. Id enim commune ærarium esse voluerunt. Quæ omnis pecunia postero tempore Athenas translata Hic qua fuerit abstinentia, nullum est certius 2 indicium, quam quod, quum tantis rebus præfuisset, in tanta paupertate decessit, ut, qui efferretur, vix reliquerit. Quo factum est, ut filiæ ejus publice alerentur, 3 et de communi ærario dotibus datis collocarentur. Decessit autem fere post annum quartum, quam

Themistocles Athenis erat expulsus.

### IV. PAUSANIAS.

#### ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Pugna ad Platæas. II. Byzantium expugnat, Xerxi favet, Græciæ futurus proditor. III. Peregrinis moribus ipse se prodit, scytalaque domum revocatus Helotas sollicitat. IV. Litterarum commercium cum hoste; perturbatus se ipse indicat. V. In Minervæ templum confugit, ibi obstruitur et mox interit.

1 I. Pausanias, Lacedæmonius, magnus homo, sed varius in omni genere vitæ fuit. Nam ut virtutibus

2 eluxit, sic vitiis est obrutus. Hujus illy mum est prælium apud Platæas. Namqu ice Mardonius, satrapes regius, natione dus, regis spitor gener, in primis omnium Persarum et manu fortis et consilii plenus, cum ducentis milibus peditum, quos viritim legerat, et viginti [milibus] equitum, haud ita magna manu Græciæ fugatus est, eoque

3 ipse dux cecidit prœlio. Qua victoria elatus plurima miscere cœpit, et majora concupiscere. Sed primum in eo est reprehensus, quod ex præda tripŏdem aureum Delphis posuisset, epigrammate scripto, in quo erat hæc sententia: suo ductu barbaros apud Platæas esse deletos,

4 ejusque victoriæ ergo Apollini donum dedisse. Hos versus Lacedæmonii exsculpserunt, neque aliud scripserunt, quam nomina earum civitatum, quarum auxilio Persæ erant victi.

II. Post id prœlium eumdem Pausaniam cum classe communi Cyprum atque Hellespontum miserunt, a. C. n. ut ex his regionibus barbarorum præsidia depel-

2 leret. Pari felicitate in ea re usus elatius se gerere cœpit, majoresque appetere res. Nam quum, Byzantio expugnato, cepisset complures Persarum nobiles, atque in his nonnullos regis propinquos, hos clam Xerxi remisit, simulans, ex vinculis publicis effugisse; et cum his Gongylum Eretriensem, qui litteras regi redderet, in

quibus hæc fuisse scripta Thucydides memoriæ prodidit: Pausanias, dux Spartæ, quos Byzantii ceperat, postquam 3 propinquos tuos cognovit, tibi muneri misit, seque tecum affinitate conjungi cupit: quare, si tibi videtur, des ei filiam tuam nuptum. Id si feceris, et Spartam et ceteram 4 Græciam sub tuam potestatem, se adjuvante, te redacturum pollicetur. His de rebus si quid geri volueris, certum hominem ad eum mittas face, cum quo colloquatur. Rex, 5 tot hominum salute, tam sibi necessariorum, magnopere gavisus, confestim cum epistola Artabazum ad Pausaniam mittit, in qua eum collaudat, ac petit, ne cui rei parcat ad ea perficienda, quæ pollicetur. Si fecerit, nullius rei a so repulsam laturum. Hujus Pausanias volun- 6 tate cognita, alacrior ad rem gerendam factus, in suspicionem cecidit Lacedæmoniorum. In quo facto domum revocatus, accusatus capitis, absolvitur; multatur tamen quam ob causam ad classem remissus non est.

III. At ille post non multo sua sponte ad exercitum 1 rediit, et ibi non callida, sed dementi ratione cogitata patefecit. Non enim mores patrios solum, sed etiam cultum vestitumque mutavit. Apparatu regio utebatur, 2 veste Medica; satellites Medi et Ægyptii sequebantur; epulabatur more Persarum luxuriosius, quam, qui aderant, perpeti possent; aditum petentibus conveniendi 3 non dabat; superbe respondebat, [et] crudeliter imperabat. Spartam redire nolebat. Colonas, qui locus in agro Troăde est, se contulerat: ibi consilia quum patriæ, tum sibi inimica capiebat. Id postquam Lacedæ- 4 monii rescierunt, legatos ad eum cum scytala miserunt, in qua more illorum erat scriptum: nisi domum reverteretur, se capitis eum damnaturos. Hoc nuntio com- 5 motus, sperans, se etiam tum pecunia et potentia instans periculum posse depellere, domum rediit: Huc ut venit, ab ephoris in vincula publica conjectus est. Licet enim legibus eorum cuivis ephoro hoc facere regi. Hinc tamen se expedivit; neque eo magis carebat suspicione. Nam opinio manebat, eum cum rege habere societatem. Est genus quoddam hominum, quod Ilotæ vocatur, 6 quorum magna multitudo agros Lacedæmoniorum colit servorumque munere fungitur. Hos quoque sollicitare spe libertatis existimabatur. Sed quod harum rerum 7 nullum erat apertum crimen, quo argui posset, non

putabant, de tali tamque claro viro suspicionibus oportere iudicari, et exspectandum, dum se ipsa res aperiret.

1 IV. Interim Argilius quidam, adolescentulus, quum epistolam ab eo ad Artabazum accepisset, eique in suspicionem venisset, aliquid in ea de se esse scriptum, quod nemo eorum rediisset, qui super tali causa eodem missi erant, vincula epistolæ laxavit, signoque detracto cognovit, si pertulisset, sibi esse pereundum. Erant in

eadem epistola, quæ ad ea pertinebant, quæ inter regem Pausaniamque convenerant. Has ille litteras ephoris tradidit. Non est prætereunda gravitas Lacedæmoniorum hoc loco. Nam ne hujus quidem indicio im-

niorum hoc loco. Nam ne hujus quidem indicio impulsi sunt, ut Pausaniam comprehenderent; neque prius vim adhibendam putaverunt, quam se ipse indicasset.

4 Itaque huic indici, quid fieri vellent, præceperunt. Fanum Neptuni est Tænari, quod violari nefas putant Græci. Eo ille index confugit; in ara consedit. Hanc juxta locum fecerunt sub terra, ex quo posset audiri, si quis quid loqueretur cum Argilio. Huc ex ephoris

5 quidam descenderunt. Pausanias, ut audivit, Argilium confugisse in aram, perturbatus venit eo. Quem quum supplicem Dei videret in ara sedentem, quærit, causæ quid sit tam repentino consilio. Huic ille, quid ex lit-

6 teris comperisset, aperit. Modo magis Pausanias perturbatus orare cœpit, ne enuntiaret, nec se, meritum de illo optime, proderet. Quod si eam veniam sibi dedisset, tantisque implicatum rebus sublevasset, magno ei

præmio futurum.

1 V. His rebus ephori cognitis satius putaverunt, in urbe eum comprehendi. Quo quum essent profecti, et Pausanias, placato Argilio, ut putabat, Lacedæmönem reverteretur: in itinere, quum jam in eo esset, ut comprehenderetur, ex vultu cujusdam ephori, qui eum admonere cupiebat, insidias sibi fieri intellexit. Itaque

monere cupiedat, insidias sidi iteri intellexit. Itaque paucis ante gradibus, quam qui sequebantur, in ædem Minervæ, quæ χαλχίοιχος vocatur, confugit. Hinc ne exire posset, statim ephori valvas ejus ædis obstruxerunt, tectumque sunt demoliti, quo facilius sub divo

3 interiret. Dicitur, eo tempore matrem Pausaniæ vixisse, eamque jam magno natu, postquam de scelere filii comperit, in primis ad filium claudendum lapidem ad introïtum ædis attulisse. Sic Pausanias magnam belli

gloriam turpi morte maculavit. Hic quum semianimis de templo elatus esset, confestim animam a.C.n. efflavit. Cujus mortui corpus quum eodem nonnulli 5 dicerent inferri oportere, quo hi, qui ad supplicium essent dati: displicuit pluribus, et procul ab eo loco infoderunt, quo erat mortuus. Inde posterius [dei] Delphici responso erutus, atque eodem loco sepultus, ubi vitam posuerat.

### V. CIMON.

#### ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Heres paternorum vinculorum ab uxore liberatur.
II. Ejus virtutes et res gestæ: Persas eodem die navali
et terrestri prælio vincit. III. Ostracismo ejicitur.
Revocatus pacem cum Lacedæmoniis conciliat. Citii
moritur. IV. Laudatur ejus liberalitas.

I. Cimon, Miltiadis filius, Atheniensis, duro admodum initio usus est adolescentiæ. Nam quum pater eius litem æstimatam populo solvere non potuisset, ob eamque causam in vinculis publicis decessisset: Cimon eadem custodia tenebatur, neque legibus Atheniensium emitti poterat, nisi pecuniam, qua pater multatus erat, solvisset. Habebat autem in matrimonio 2 sororem germanam suam, nomine Elpinīcen, non magis amore, quam more ductus. Nam Atheniensibus licet eodem patre natas uxores ducere. Hujus conjugii cu- 3 pidus Callias quidam, non tam generosus, quam pecuniosus, qui magnas pecunias ex metallis fecerat, egit cum Cimone, ut eam sibi uxorem daret: id si impetrasset, se pro illo pecuniam soluturum. Is quum talem 4 conditionem aspernaretur, Elpinice negavit, se passuram, Miltiadis progeniem in vinculis publicis interire, quoniam prohibere posset, seque Calliæ nupturam, si ea, quæ polliceretur, præstitisset.

1 XII. Talı modo custodia liberatus Cimon celeriter ad principatum pervenit. Habebat enim satis eloquentiæ. summam liberalitatem, magnam prudentiam tum juris civilis, tum rei militaris, quod cum patre a puero in exercitibus fuerat versatus. Itaque hic et populum urbanum in sua tenuit potestate, et apud exercitum

2 plurimum valuit auctoritate. Primum imperator apud flumen Strymona magnas copias Thracum fugavit, oppidum Amphipolim constituit, eoque decem milia Atheniensium in coloniam misit. Idem iterum apud Mycălen Cypriorum et Phœnīcum ducentarum navium

3 .classem devictam cepit; eodemque die pari fortuna in terra usus est. Namque hostium navibus captis, a. C. n. statim ex classe copias suas eduxit, barbarorum

4 [que] uno concursu maximam vim prostravit. Qua victoria magna præda potitus quum domum reverteretur, quod jam nonnullæ insulæ propter acerbitatem imperii defecerant, bene animatas confirmavit, alienatas

5 ad officium redire coëgit. Scyrum, quam eo tempore Dolopes incolebant, quod contumacius se gesserant, vacuefecit, sessores veteres urbe insulaque ejecit, agros civibus divisit. Thasios opulentia fretos suo adventu fregit. His ex manubiis Athenarum arx, qua ad

a. C. n. meridiem vergit, est ornata.

III. Quibus rebus quum unus in civitate maxime 461 floreret, incidit in eamdem invidiam, quam pater a. C. n. suus ceterique Atheniensium principes. Nam testarum suffragiis, quod illi δστεακισμών vocant, decem

2 annorum exsilio multatus est. X Cujus facti celerius Athenienses, quam ipsum, pœnituit. Nam quum ille animo forti invidiæ ingratorum civium cessisset, bellumque Lacedæmonii Atheniensibus indixissent: confestim

3 notæ ejus virtutis desiderium consecutum est. Itaque post annum quintum, quam expulsus erat, in patriam revocatus est. Ille, quod hospitio Lacedæmoniorum utebatur, satius existimans, contendere Lacedæmonem, sua sponte est profectus, pacemque inter duas potentissi-

450 mas civitates conciliavit. Post, neque ita multo, a. C. n. Cyprum cum ducentis navibus imperator missus, quum ejus majorem partem insulæ devicisset, in a. C. n. morbum implicitus, in oppido Citio est mortuus.

1 IV. Hunc Athenienses non solum in bello, sed in

pace diu desideraverunt. Fuit enim tanta liberalitate, quum compluribus locis prædia hortosque haberet, ut numquam in eis custodem imposuerit fructus servandi gratia, ne quis impediretur, quo minus ejus rebus, quibus quisque vellet, frueretur. Semper eum pedisequi 2 cum nummis sunt secuti, ut, si quis opis ejus indigeret, haberet, quod statim daret, ne differendo videretur negare Sæpe, quum aliquem offensum fortuna videret minus bene vestitum, suum amiculum dedit. Quotidie sic cœna 3 ei coquebatur, ut, quos invocatos vidisset in foro, omnes devocaret: quod facere nullum diem prætermittebat. Nulli fides ejus, nulli opera, nulli res familiaris defuit; multos locupletavit; complures pauperes mortuos, qui, unde efferrentur, non reliquissent, suo sumtu extulit. Sic se gerendo minime est mirandum, si et vita ejus fuit 4 secura, et mors acerba.

### VI. LYSANDER.

#### ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Athenarum victor; decemviros Gracia civitatibus imponit. II. Crudelis in Thasios. III. Reges tollere et oraculum corrumpere conatur; accusatus absolvitur: occiditur a Thebanis. IV. Lysander Pharnabazi fraude se ipse accusat.

I. Lysander, Lacedæmonius, magnam reliquit sui 1 famam, magis felicitate, quam virtute partam. Athenienses enim in Peloponnesios sexto et vicesimo anno bellum gerentes confecisse apparet. Id qua ratione consecutus sit, latet. Non enim virtute sui exercitus, 2 sed immodestia factum est adversariorum, qui, quod dicto audientes imperatoribus suis non erant, dispalati in agris, relictis navibus, in hostium venerunt potestatem. Quo facto Athenienses se Lacedæmoniis dediderunt. Hac victoria Lysander elatus, quum antea semper 3

factiosus audaxque fuisset, sic sibi indulsit, ut ejus opera in maximum odium Græciæ Lacedæmon:i pervenerint.

Nam quum hanc causam Lacedæmonii dictitassent sibi esse belli, ut Atheniensium impotentem dominationem refringerent, postquam apud Ægos flumen Lysander classis hostium est potitus, nihi! aliud molitus est, quam ut omnes civitates in sua teneret potestate, quum id se Lacedæmoniorum causa facere simularet. Namque undique, qui Atheniensium rebus studuissent, ejectis, decem delegerat in unaquaque civitate, quibus summum imperium potestatemque omnium rerum committeret. Horum in numerum nemo admittebatur, nisi qui aut ejus hospitio contineretur, aut se illius fore proprium fide confirmarat.

1 II. Ita decemvirali potestate in omnibus urbibus constituta, ipsius nutu omnia gerebantur. Cujus de crudelitate ac perfidia satis est unam rem, exempli gratia, proferre, ne de eodem plura enumerando defatigemus 2 lectores. Victor ex Asia quum reverteretur, Thasumque

devertisset, quod ea civitas præcipua fide fuerat erga Athenienses, proinde ac si iidem firmissimi solerent esse amici, qui constantes fuissent inimici, eam pervertere 3 concupivit. Vidit autem, nisi in eo occultasset volun-

tatem, futurum, ut Thasii dilaberentur, consulerentque

rebus suis. Itaque † † †

ab illo constitutam sustulerunt. Quo dolore incensus iniit consilia, reges Lacedæmoniorum tollere. Sed sentiebat, id se sine ope deorum facere non posse, quod Lacedæmonii omnia ad oracula referre consue-

2 verant. Primum Delphos corrumpere est conatus. Quum id non potuisset, Dodōnam adortus est. Hinc quoque repulsus dixit, se vota suscepisse, quæ Jovi Hammoni solveret: existimans, se Afros facilius cor-

3 rupturum. Hac spe quum profectus esset in Africam, multum eum antistites Jovis fefellerunt. Nam non solum corrumpi non potuerunt, sed etiam legatos Lacedæmŏna miserunt, qui Lysandrum accusarent, quod

4 sacerdotes fani corrumpere conatus esset. Accusatus 395 hoc crimine, judicumque absolutus sententiis. Ora. C. n. chomeniis missus subsidio, occisus est a Thebanis

5 apud Haliartum. Quam vere de eo foret judicatum,

oratio indicio fuit, quæ post mortem in domo ejus reperta est, in qua suadet Lacedæmoniis, ut, regia potestate dissoluta, ex omnibus dux deligatur ad bellum gerendum; sed ita scripta, ut deorum videretur congruere sententiæ, quam ille se habiturum, pecunia fidens, non dubitabat. Hanc ei scripsisse Cleon Halicarnasseus dicitur.

IV. Atque hoc loco non est prætereundum factum 1 Pharnabazi, satrăpis regii. Nam quum Lysander præfectus classis in bello multa crudeliter avareque fecisset, deque his rebus suspicaretur ad cives suos esse perlatum, petiit a Pharnabazo, ut ad ephoros sibi testimonium daret, quanta sanctitate bellum gessisset sociosque tractasset, deque ea re accurate scriberet: magnam enim ejus auctoritatem in ea re futuram. Huic ille liberaliter 2 pollicetur; librum gravem multis verbis conscripsit, in quo summis eum fert laudibus. Quem quum legisset probassetque, dum signatur, alterum pari magnitudine, [tanta similitudine,] ut discerni non posset, signatum subjecit, in quo accuratissime ejus avaritiam perfidiamque accusarat. Hinc Lysander domum quum redisset, post- 3 quam de suis rebus gestis apud maximum magistratum, quæ voluerat, dixerat, testimonii loco librum a Pharnabazo datum tradidit. Hunc, summoto Lysandro, quum ephori cognossent, ipsi legendum dederunt. Ita ille imprudens ipse suus fuit accusator.

### VII. ALCIBIADES.

### ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Excellens in virtutibus et vitiis. II. Juvenis educatio et mores. III. Dux contra Syracusanos. In suspicionem civium suorum incidit. IV. Domum revo-catus aufugit. Lacedæmoniis inservit, atque arma contra patriam capit. V. Lacedæmoniis suspectus transit ad Persas; Atheniensibus reconciliatur. VI. Insignicivium benevolentia recipitur. VII. In invidiam recidit. In Thracia prospere pugnat. VIII. Civibus Atticis

2\*

bene consulit. IX. In Asiam transit. X. In Phrygia interficitur. XI. Alcibiadis laus et vituperatio.

1 I. Alcibiădes, Cliniæ filius, Atheniensis. In hoc natura, quid efficere possit, videtur experta. Constat enim inter omnes, qui de eo memoriæ prodiderunt, nihil illo fuisse excellentius, vel in vitiis, vel in vir-

2 tutibus. Natus in amplissima civitate, summo genere, omnium ætatis suæ multo formosissimus, ad omnes res aptus, consiliique plenus. Namque imperator fuit summus et mari et terra; disertus, ut imprimis dicendo valeret, quod tanta erat commendatio oris atque ora-

3 tionis, ut nemo ei dicendo posset resistere; deinde, quum tempus posceret, laboriosus, patiens, liberalis, splendidus non minus in vita, quam victu; affabilis,

4 blandus, temporibus callidissime inserviers. Idem, simul ac se remiserat, neque causa suberat, quare animi laborem perferret, luxuriosus, dissolutus, libidinosus, intemperans reperiebatur, ut omnes admirarentur, in uno homine tantam esse dissimilitudinem, tamque diversam naturam.

II. Educatus est in domo Pericli (privignus enim ejus fuisse dicitur), eruditus a Socrate. Socerum habuit Hipponīcum, omnium Græca lingua loquentium divitissimum, ut, si ipse fingere vellet, neque plura bona reminisci, neque majora posset consequi, quam vel fortuna vel natura tribuerat.

1 III. Bello Peloponnesio hujus consilio atque auctoritate Athenienses bellum Syracusanis indixerunt: ad quod gerendum ipse dux delectus est; duo præterea

2 collegæ dati, Nicias et Lamachus. Id quum appararetur, prius quam classis exiret, accidit, ut una nocte omnes Hermæ, qui in oppido erant Athenis, dejicerentur, præter unum, qui ante januam erat Ando-

3 cidis. Itaque ille postea Mercurius Andocides vocitatus est. Hoc quum appareret non sine magna multorum consensione esse factum, quod non ad privatam, sed ad publicam rem pertineret, magnus multitudini timor est injectus, ne qua repentina vis in civitate

4 exsisteret, quæ libertatem opprimeret populi. Hoc maxime convenire in Alcibiadem videbatur, quod et potentior et major, quam privatus, existimabatur. Multos enim liberalitate devinxerat, plures etiam opera forensi suos reddiderat. Quare fiebat, ut omnium oculos, quo 5 tiescumque in publicum prodisset, ad se converteret, neque ei par quisquam in civitate poneretur. Itaque non solum spem in eo habebant maximam, sed etiam timorem, quod et obesse plurimum et prodesse poterat. Adspergebatur etiam infamiā, quod in domo sua facere 6 mysteria dicebatur: quod nefas erat more Atheniensium; idque non ad religionem, sed ad conjurationem

pertinere existimabatur.

IV. Hoc crimine in concione ab inimicis compella- 1 batur. Sed instabat tempus ad bellum proficiscendi. Id ille intuens, neque ignorans civium suorum consuetudinem, postulabat, si quid de se agi vellent, potius de præsente quæstio haberetur, quam absens invidiæ crimine accusaretur. Inimici vero ejus quiescendum in 2 præsenti, quia noceri non posse intelligebant, et illud tempus exspectandum decreverunt, quo exisset, ut sic absentem aggrederentur: itaque fecerunt. Nam post- 3 quam in Siciliam eum pervenisse crediderunt, absentem, quod sacra violasset, reum fecerunt. Qua de re quum ei nuntius a magistratu in Siciliam missus esset, ut domum ad causam dicendam rediret, essetque in magna spe provinciæ bene administrandæ; non parere noluit, et in triremem, quæ ad eum deportandum erat missa, adscendit. Hac Thurios in Italiam pervectus, multa 4 secum reputans de immoderata civium suorum licentia crudelitateque erga nobiles, utilissimum ratus, impendentem evitare tempestatem, clam se a custodibus subduxit, et inde primum Elidem, deinde Thebas venit. Postquam autem se capitis damnatum, bonis publicatis, 5 audivit, et, id quod usu venerat, Eumolpidas sacerdotes a populo coactos, ut se devoverent, ejusque devotionis, quo testatior esset memoria, exemplum, in pila lapidea incisum, esse positum in publico, Lacedæmonem demigravit. Ibi, ut ipse prædicare consueverat, non 6 adversus patriam, sed inimicos suos bellum gessit, quod iidem hostes essent civitati. Nam quum intelligerent, se plurimum prodesse posse reipublicæ, ex ea ejecisse plusque iræ suæ, quam utilitati communi paruisse. Itaque hujus consilio Lacedæmonii cum Persarum rege 7 amicitiam fecerunt; deinde Decelēam in Attica munierunt, præsidioque ibi perpetuo posito in obsidione Athenas tenuerunt. Ejusdem opera Ioniam a societate aver erunt Atheniensium. Quo facto multo superiores

bello esse cæperunt.

V. Neque vero his rebus tam amici Alcibiadi sunt facti, quam timore ab eo alienati. Nam quum acerrimi viri præstantem prudentiam in omnibus rebus cognoscerent, pertimuerunt, ne caritate patriæ ductus aliquando ab ipsis descisceret, et cum suis in gratiam rediret. Itaque tempus ejus interficiendi quærere instituerunt.

2 Id Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit: erat enim ea sagacitate, ut decipi non posset, præsertim quum animum attendisset ad cavendum. Itaque ad Tissaphernem,

attendisset ad cavendum. Itaque ad Tissaphernem, 3 præfectum regis Darii, se contulit. Cujus quum in intimam amicitiam pervenisset, et Atheniensium, male gestis in Sicilia rebus, opes senescere, contra Lacedæmoniorum crescere videret: initio cum Pisandro prætore, qui apud Samum exercitum habebat, per internuntios colloquitur, et de reditu suo facit mentionem. Erat enim eodem, quo Alcibiades, sensu, populi potentiæ non

4 amicus, et optimatum fautor. Ab hoc destitutus primum per Thrasybūlum, Lyci filium, ab exercitu recipitur, prætorque fit apud Samum: post, suffragante Theraměne, populiscito restituitur, parique absens imperio

5 præficitur simul cum Thrasybūlo et Theramene. Horum in imperio tanta commutatio rerum facta est, ut Lacedæmonii, qui paullo ante victores viguerant, perterriti pacem peterent. Victi enim erant quinque præliis terrestribus, tribus navalibus, in quibus ducentas naves triremes amiserant, quæ captæ in hostium venerant po-

6 testatem. Alcibiades simul cum collegis receperat Ioniam, Hellespontum, multas præterea urbes Græcas, quæ in ora sitæ sunt Asiæ, quarum expugnarant complures, in his Byzantium; neque minus multas consilio ad amicitiam adjunxerant, quod in captos elementia

7 fuerant usi. Ita præda onusti, locupletato exercitu,

maximis rebus gestis, Athenas venerunt.

VI. His quum obviam universa civitas in Piræĕum descendisset, tanta fuit omnium exspectatio visendi Alcibiadis, ut ad ejus triremem vulgus conflueret, proinde ac si solus advenisset. Sic enim populo erat persuasum, et

z si solus advenisset. Sic enim populo erat persuasum, et adversas superiores, et præsentes secundas res accidisso

ejus opera. Itaque et Siciliæ amissum, et Lacedæmoniorum victorias culpæ suæ tribuebant, quod talem virum e civitate expulissent. Neque id sine causa arbitrari videbantur. Nam postquam exercitui præesse cæperat, neque terra, neque mari hostes pares esse potuerant. Hic ut e navi egressus est, quamquam Theramenes et 3 Thrasybūlus eisdem rebus præfuerant, simulque venerant in Piræeum: tamen illum unum omnes prosequebantur, et, id quod numquam antea usu venerat, nisi Olympiæ victoribus, coronis aureis æneisque vulgo donabatur. Ille lacrimans talem benevolentiam civium suorum accipiebat, reminiscens pristini temporis acerbitatem. Post- 4 quam astu venit, concione advocata sic verba fecit, ut nemo tam ferus fuerit, quin ejus casum lacrimarit, inimicumque his se ostenderit, quorum operā patriā pulsus fuerat, proinde ac si alius populus, non ille ipse, qui tum flebat, eum sacrilegii damnasset. Restituta ergo 5 huic sunt publice bona; iidemque illi Eumolpidæ sacerdotes rursus resacrare sunt coacti, qui eum devoverant; pilæque illæ, in quibus devotio fuerat scripta, in mare præcipitatæ.

VII. Hæc Alcibiadi lætitia non nimis fuit diuturna. 1 Nam quum ei omnes essent honores decreti, totaque respublica domi bellique tradita, ut unius arbitrio gereretur; et ipse postulasset, ut duo sibi collegæ darentur, Thrasybulus et Adimantus, neque id negatum esset: classe jam in Asiam profectus, quod apud Cymen minus ex sententia rem gesserat, in invidiam recidit. Nihil 2 enim eum non efficere posse ducebant. Ex quo fiebat, ut omnia minus prospere gesta ejus culpæ tribuerent, quum eum aut negligenter, aut malitiose fecisse loquerentur: sicut tum accidit. Nam, corruptum a rege capere Cymen noluisse, arguebant. Itaque huic maxime 3 putamus malo fuisse nimiam opinionem ingenii atque virtutis. Timebatur enim non minus, quam diligebatur, ne, secunda fortuna magnisque opibus elatus, tyrannidem concupisceret. Quibus rebus factum est, ut absenti magistratum abrogarent, et alium in ejus locum substituerent. Id ille ut audivit, domum reverti noluit, et se 4 Pactyen contulit, ibique tria castella communivit, Bornos, Bysanthen, Neontichos; manuque collecta primus Græciæ civitatis in Thraciam introiit, gloriosius existimans, barbarorum præda locupletari, quam Graiorum.

Qua ex re creverat quum famā, tum opibus, magnamqus amicitiam sibi cum quibusdam regibus Thraciæ pepererat.

1 VIII. Neque tamen a caritate patriæ potuit recedere. Nam quum apud Ægos flumen Philöcles, prætor Atheniensium, classem constituisset suam, neque longe abesset Lysander, prætor Lacedæmoniorum, qui in eo erat occupatus, ut bellum quam diutissime duceret, quod ipsis pecunia a rege suppeditabatur, contra Atheniensibus 2 exhaustis præter arma et naves nihil erat super: Alci-

2 exhaustis præter arma et naves nihil erat super: Alcibiades ad exercitum venit Atheniensium, ibique præsente vulgo agere cæpit, si vellent, se coacturum Lysandrum aut dimicare, aut pacem petere: Lacedæmonios eo nolle confligere classe, quod pedestribus copiis plus, quam

3 navibus, valerent; sibi autem esse facile, Seuthen, regem Thracum, deducere, ut eos terra depelleret: quo facto necessario aut classe conflicturos, aut bellum compositu-

4 ros. Id etsi vere dictum Philocles animadvertebat, tamen postulata facere noluit, quod sentiebat, se, Alcibiade recepto, nullius momenti apud exercitum futurum, et, si quid secundi evenisset, rullam in ea re suam partem fore; contra ea, si quid adversi accidisset, se unum ejus

5 delicti futurum reum. Ab hoc discedens Alcibiades, quoniam, inquit, victoriæ patriæ repugnas, illud moneo, juxta hostem castra habeas nautica: periculum est enim, ne immodestiä militum nostrorum occasio detur Lysandro nostri opprimendi exercitus. Neque ea res illum fefellit.

6 Nam Lysander, quum per speculatores comperisset, vulgum Atheniensium in terram prædatum exisse, navesque pæne inanes relictas, tempus rei gerendæ nom

dimisit, eoque impetu totum bellum delevit.

1 IX. At Alcibiades, victis Atheniensibus non satis tuta eadem loca sibi arbitratus, penitus in Thraciam se supra Propontidem abdidit, sperans, ibi facillime suam

2 fortunam occuli posse. Falso. Nam Thraces, postquam eum cum magna pecunia venisse senserunt, insidias fecerunt: qui ea, quæ apportarat, abstulerunt, ipsum capere

3 non potuerunt. Ille cernens, nullum locum sibi tutum in Græcia propter potentiam Lacedæmoniorum, ad Pharnabazum in Asiam transiit: quem quidem adeo sua cepit humanitate, ut eum nemo in amicitia antecederet. Namque ei Grunium dederat in Phrygia castrum, ex quo

quinquagena talenta vectigālis capiebat. Qua fortuna 4 Alcibiades non erat contentus, neque Athenas victas Lacedæmoniis servire poterat pati. Itaque ad patriam liberandam omni ferebatur cogitatione. Sed videbat, id 5 sine rege Persarum non posse fieri: ideoque eum amicum sibi cupiebat adjungi; neque dubitabat, facile se consecuturum, si modo ejus conveniendi habuisset potestatem. Nam Cyrum fratrem ei bellum clam parare, Lacedæmoniis adjuvantibus, sciebat; id si aperuisset, magnam se

initurum gratiam videbat.

X. Hæc quum moliretur, peteretque a Pharnabazo, î ut ad regem mitteretur, eodem tempore Critias ceterique tyranni Atheniensium certos homines ad Lysandrum in Asiam miserunt, qui eum certiorem facerent, nisi Alcibiadem sustulisset, nihil earum rerum fore ratum, quas ipse Athenis constituisset. Quare, si suas res gestas manere vellet, illum persequeretur. His Laco rebus 2 commotus statuit accuratius sibi agendum cum Pharnabazo. Huic ergo renuntiat, quæ regi cum Lacedæmoniis essent, irrita futura, nisi Alcibiadem vivum aut mortuum tradidisset. X Non tulit hoc satrapes, et violare clemen- 3 tiam, quam regis opes minui maluit. Itaque misit Susamithren et Bagæum ad Alcibiadem interficiendum, quum ille esset in Phrygia, iterque ad regem compararet. Missi clam vicinitati, in qua tum Alcibiades erat, dant 4 negotium, ut eum interficiant. Illi quum [eum] ferro aggredi non auderent, noctu ligna contulerunt circa casam eam, in qua quiescebat, eamque succenderunt: ut incendio conficerent, quem manu superari posse diffidebant. Ille autem ut sonitu flammæ est excitatus, etsi 5 gladius ei erat subductus, familiaris sui subalare telum eripuit. Namque erat cum eo quidam ex Arcadia hospes, qui numquam discedere voluerat. Hunc sequi se jubet, et id, quod in præsentia vestimentorum fuit, arripuit. His in ignem ejectis, flammæ vim transiit. Quem 6 ut barbari incendium effugisse viderunt, telis eminus missis interfecerunt, caputque ejus ad Pharnabazum retulerunt. At mulier, quæ cum eo vivere consuerat, muliebri sua veste contectum ædificii incendio mortuum cremavit, quod ad vivum interimendum erat comparatum. Sic Alcibiades, annos circiter quadraginta natus, diem obiit supremum.

XI. Hunc infamatum a plerisque tres gravissimi historici summis laudibus extulerunt: Thucydides, qui ejusdem ætatis fuit; Theopompus, qui post aliquanto natus, et Timæus: qui quidem duo maledicentissimi, nescio quo 2 modo, in illo uno laudando conscierunt. Namque ea. que supra diximus, de eo prædicarunt, atque hoc amplius: quum Athenis, splendidissima civitate, natus esset, 3 omnes splendore ac dignitate superasse vitæ; postquam inde expulsus Thebas venerit, adeo studiis eorum inser visse, ut nemo eum labore corporisque viribus posset æquiparare (omnes enim Bœotii magis firmitati corporis, 4 quam ingenii acumini inserviunt); eumdem apud Lacedæmonios, quorum moribus summa virtus in patientia ponebatur, sic duritiæ se dedisse, ut parsimoniā victus atque cultus omnes Lacedæmonios vinceret, venisse ad Persas, apud quos summa laus esset fortiter venari, luxu-5 riose vivere: horum sic imitatum consuetudinem, ut illi ipsi eum in his maxime admirarentur. Quibus rebus effecisse, ut, apud quos cumque esset, princeps poneretur, habe-

# VIII. THRASYBULUS.

6 returque carissimus. Sed satis de hoc; reliquos ordiamur.

#### ARGUMENTUM.

- CAP. I. Patriam a tyrannis liberat. II. Phylen confugit; Munychiam occupat; parcit civibus. III. Pace facta legem fert oblivionis. IV. Coronā oleaginā ornatur. Ad Ciliciam a barbaris interficitur.
- 1 I. Thrasybūlus, Lyci filius, Atheniensis. Si per se virtus sine fortuna ponderanda sit, dubito, an hunc primum omnium ponam. Illud sine dubio: neminem huic præfero fide, constantia, magnitudine animi in 2 patriam amore. Nam quod multi voluerunt, pauci potuerunt, ab uno tyranno patriam liberare; huic contigit, ut a triginta oppressam tyrannis ex servitute in libertatem

vindicaret. Sed, nescio quo modo, quum eum nemo 3 anteiret his virtutibus, multi nobilitate præcucurrerunt. Primum Peloponnesio bello multa hic sine Alcibiade gessit, ille nullam rem sine hoc: quæ ille universa naturali quodam bono fecit lucri. Sed illa tamen omnia 4 communia imperatoribus cum militibus et fortuna, quod in prœlii concursu abit res a consilio ad vires vimque pugnantium. Itaque jure suo nonnulla ab imperatore miles, plurima vero fortuna vindicat, seque hic plus valuisse, quam ducis prudentiam, vere potest prædicare. Quare illud magnificentissimum factum proprium est 5 Thrasybuli. Nam quum triginta tyranni, præpositi a Lacedæmoniis, servitute oppressas tenerent a. C. n. Athenas, plurimos cives, quibus in bello parserat fortuna, partim patria expulissent, partim interfecissent, plurimorum bona publicata inter se divisissent: non solum princeps, sed et [jam] solus initio bellum his indixit.

II. Hic enim quum Phylen confugisset, quod est cas- 1 tellum in Attica munitissimum, non plus habuit secum, quam triginta de suis. Hoc initium fuit salutis Actæorum, hoc robur libertatis clarissimæ civitatis. Neque 2 vero hic non contemtus est primo a tyrannis, atque ejus solitudo. Quæ quidem res et illis contemnentibus perniciei, et huic despecto saluti fuit. Hæc enim illos ad persequendum segnes, hos autem, tempore ad comparandum dato, fecit robustiores. Quo magis præceptum 3 illud omnium in animis esse debet: 'Nihil in bello oportere contemni;' nec sine causa dici: 'Matrem timidi flere non solere.' Neque tamen pro opinione Thrasybuli 4 auctæ sunt opes. Nam jam tum illis temporibus fortius boni pro libertate loquebantur, quam pugnabant. Hinc 5 in Piræĕum transiit, Munychiamque munivit. Hanc bis tyranni oppugnare sunt adorti, ab eaque turpiter repulsi protinus in urbem, armis impedimentisque amissis, refugerunt. Usus est Thrasybulus non minus prudentia, 6 quam fortitudine. Nam cedentes violari vetuit; cives enim civibus parcere æquum censebat. Neque quisquam est vulneratus, nisi qui prior impugnare voluit. Neminem jacentem veste spoliavit; nil attigit, nisi arma, quorum indigebat, et quæ ad victum pertinebant. In 7 secundo prœlio cecidit Critias, dux tyrannorum, quum quidem exadversus Thrasybulum fortissime pugnaret.

Lacedæmonioum. Is inter Thrasybulum et eos, qui urbem tenebant, fecit pacem his conditionibus: ne qui præter triginta tyrannos et decem, qui postea prætores creati superioris more crudelitatis erant usi, afficerentur exsilio; neve bona publicarentur; reipublicæ procuratio

2 populo redderetur. Præclarum hoc quoque Thrasybuli,
403 quod, reconciliata pace, quum plurimum in civia C. n. tate posset, legem tulit: ne quis ante actarum
rerum accusaretur, neve multaretur; eamque illi obli3 vionis appullarunt. Nacus vere hang tantum formadom.

3 vionis appellarunt. Neque vero hanc tantum ferendam curavit, sed etiam, ut valeret, effecit. Nam quum quidam ex his, qui simul cum eo in exsilio fuerant, cædem facere eorum vellent, cum quibus in gratiam reditum erat publice, prohibuit, et id, quod pollicitus erat, præstitit.

1 IV. Huic pro tantis meritis honoris corona a populo data est, facta duabus virgulis oleaginis, quam quod amor civium, non vis expresserat, nullam habuit invidiam,

2 magnaque fuit gloria. Bene ergo Pittăcus ille, qui septem sapientum numero est habitus, quum ei Mytilenæi multa milia jugerum agri munera darent, Nolite, oro vos, inquit, id mihi dare, quod multi invideant, plures etiam concupiscant. Quare ex istis nolo amplius, quam centum jugera, quæ et meam animi æquitatem et vestram voluntatem indicent. Nam parva munera diutina, locu-

3 pletia non propria esse consueverunt. Illa igitur corona contentus Thrasybulus neque amplius requisivit, neque

4 quemquam honore se antecessisse existimavit. Hic sequenti tempore, quum prætor classem ad Ciliciam appulisset, neque satis diligenter in castris ejus agerentur vigiliæ, a barbaris, ex oppido noctu eruptione a. C. n. facta, in tabernaculo interfectus est.

### IX. CONON

#### ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Peloponnesio bello bene meretur de repbl. II. Exsul Persis usui est adversus Lacedæmonios. III

Accusaturus Tissaphernen per litteras agit cum Artaxerxe. IV. Vincit Lacedæmonios ad Cnidum. Græcia liberatur et Atheniensium muri reficiuntur. V. A Tiribazo in vincula conjicitur.

I. Conon, Atheniensis, Peloponnesio bello accessit 1 ad rempublicam, in eoque ejus opera magni fuit. Nam et prætor pedestribus exercitibus præfuit, et præfectus classis res magnas mari gessit. Quas ob causas præcipuus ei honos habitus est. Namque omnibus unus insulis præfuit: in qua potestate Pheras cepit, coloniam Lacedæmoniorum. Fuit etiam extremo Peloponnesio bello prætor, quum apud Ægos flumen copiæ a. C. n. Atheniensium a Lysandro sunt devictæ. Sed tum abfuit, eoque pejus res administrata est. Nam et prudens rei militaris, et diligens erat imperii. Itaque nemini 3 erat his temporibus dubium, si affuisset, illam Athenienses calamitatem accepturos non fuisse.

II. Rebus autem afflictis, quum patriam obsideri audis- 1 set, non quæsivit, ubi ipse tuto viveret, sed unde præsidio posset esse civibus suis. Itaque contulit a. C. n. se ad Pharnabazum, satrapen Ioniæ et Lydiæ, eumdemque generum regis et propinquum: apud quem ut multum gratia valeret, multo labore multisque effecit periculis. Nam quum Lacedæmonii, Atheniensibus devictis, in 2 societate non manerent, quam cum Artaxerxe fecerant, Agesilaumque bellatum misissent in Asiam, maxime impulsi a Tissapherne, qui ex intimis regis ab amicitia ejus defecerat, et cum Lacedæmoniis coierat societatem: hunc adversus Pharnabazus habitus est imperator; re quidem vera exercitui præfuit Conon, ejusque omnia arbitrio gesta sunt. Hic multum ducem summum, Agesi- 3 laum, impedivit, sæpeque ejus consiliis obstitit; neque vero non fuit apertum, si ille non fuisset, Agesilaum Asiam Tauro tenus regi fuisse erepturum. Qui postea- 4 quam domum a suis civibus revocatus est, quod Bœotii et Athenienses Lacedæmoniis bellum indixerant, Conon nihilo secius apud præfectos regis versabatur, hisque omnibus maximo erat usui.

III. Defecerat a rege Tissaphernes, neque id tam Ar- 1 taxerxi, quam ceteris, erat apertum. Multis enim magnisque meritis apud regem, etiam quum in officio non

maneret, valebat. Neque id mirandum, si non facilo ad credendum adducebatur, reminiscens, ejus se opera 2 Cyrum fratrem superasse. Hujus accusandi gratia Conon a Pharnabazo ad regem missus, posteaquam venit, primum ex more Persarum ad chiliarchum, qui secundum gradum imperii tenebat, Tithrausten accessit, seque ostendit cum rege colloqui velle. Nemo enim sine hoc 3 admittitur. Huic ille, nulla, inquit, mora est; sed tu delibera, utrum colloqui malis, an per litteras agere, que cogitas. Necesse est enim, si in conspectum veneris, venerari te regem (quod πζοςκυνεῖν illi vocant). Hoc si tibu grave est, per me nihilo secius editis mandatis conficies, 4 quod studes. Tum Conon, mihi vero, inquit, non est grave, quemvis honorem habere regi; sed vereor, ne civitati meæ sit opprobrio, si, quum ex ea sim profectus, quæ cete-

grave, quemvis honorem habere regi; sed vereor, ne civitati meæ sit opprobrio, si, quum ex ea sim profectus, quæ ceteris gentibus imperare consueverit, potius barbarorum, quam illius, more fungar. Itaque, quæ [huic] volebat, scripta

tradidit.

IV. Quibus cognitis, rex tantum auctoritate ejus 394 motus est, ut et Tissaphernem hostem judicavea. C. n. rit, et Lacedæmonios bello persequi jusserit, et ei permiserit, quem vellet, eligere ad dispensandam pecuniam. Id arbitrium Conon negavit sui esse consilii, sed ipsius, qui optime suos nosse deberet; sed se suadere,
2 Pharnabazo id negotii daret. Hinc magnis muneribus

donatus ad mare est missus, ut Cypriis, et Phœnicibus, ceterisque maritimis civitatibus naves longas imperaret, classemque, qua proxima æstate mare tueri posset, compararet: dato adjutore Pharnabazo, sicut ipse voluerat.

3 Îd ut Lacedæmoniis est nuntiatum, non sine cura rem administrarunt, quod majus bellum imminere arbitrabantur, quam si cum barbaro solum contenderent. Nam ducem fortem prudentemque regiis opibus præfuturum, ac secum dimicaturum videbant, quem neque consilio,

4 neque copiis superare possent. Hac mente magnam 394 contrahunt classem; proficiscuntur Pisandro duce. a. C. n. Hos Conon apud Cnidum adortus magno prælio fugat, multas naves capit, complures deprimit. Qua victoria non solum Athenæ, sed etiam cuncta Græcia, quæ sub Lacedæmoniorum fuerat imperio, liberata

5 est. Conon cum parte navium in patriam venit, muros dirutos a Lysandro, utrosque et Piræĕi et Athenarum,

reficiendos curat, pecuniæque quinquaginta talenta, quæ a Pharnabazo acceperat, civibus suis a. C. n donat.

V. Accidit huic, quod ceteris mortalibus, ut inconsi- 1 deratior in secunda, quam in adversa esset fortuna. Nam classe Peloponnesiorum devicta quum ultum se injurias patriæ putaret, plura concupivit, quam efficere potuit. Neque tamen ea non pia et probanda fuerunt, 2 quod potius patriæ opes augeri, quam regis maluit. Nam quum magnam auctoritatem sibi pugna illa navali, quam apud Cnidum fecerat, constituisset, non solum inter barbaros, sed etiam omnes Græciæ civitates, clam dare operam cœpit, ut Ioniam et Æoliam restitueret Atheniensibus. Id quum minus diligenter esset cela- 3 tum, Tiribazus, qui Sardibus præerat, Cononem evocavit, simulans, ad regem eum se mittere velle magna de re. Hujus nuntio parens quum venisset, in a. C. n. vincula conjectus est, in quibus aliquamdiu fuit. Inde 4 nonnulli eum ad regem abductum, ibique perisse scriptum reliquerunt. Contra ea Dinon historicus, cui nos plurimum de Persicis rebus credimus, effugisse, scripsit: illud addubitat, utrum Tiribazo sciente, an imprudente sit factum. Jane 161871

# X. DION.

#### ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Dionysiorum affinis et intimus. II. Platonis discipulus et amicus. III. Simultas Dionis et Dionysii junioris. IV. Corinthum devehitur. Ejus filius pessime educatur. V. Syracusarum potitus tyrannum ad pactiones adigit. VI. Heraclidis cæde populum a se alienat. VII. Tyrannus vulgo appellatur non ferendus. VIII. Callicratis consilio decipitur. IX. Domi suæ die festo occiditur. X. Tumultus post ejus mortem et desiderium mortui.

I. Dion, Hipparīni filius, Syracusanus, nobili genere natus, utraque implicatus tyrannide Dionysiorum. Namque ille superior Aristomachen, sororem Dionis, habuit in matrimonio, ex qua duos filios, Hipparīnum et Nysæum, procreavit, totidemque filias, nomine Sophrosynen et Areten: quarum priorem Dionysio filio, eidem, cui regnum reliquit, nuptum dedit, alteram, Areten, Dioni.

2 Dion autem præter nobilem propinquitatem generosamque majorum famam multa alia ab natura habuit bona, in his ingenium docile, come, aptum ad artes optimas; magnam corporis dignitatem, quæ non minimum commendatur; magnas præterea divitias a patre relictas.

3 quas ipse tyranni muneribus auxerat. Erat intimus Dionysio priori, neque minus propter mores, quam affinitatem. Namque etsi Dionysii crudelitas ei displicebat, tamen salvum propter necessitudinem, magis etiam suorum causa, studebat. Aderat in magnis rebus ejusque consilio multum movebatur tyrannus, nisi qua in re

4 major ipsius cupiditas intercesserat. Legationes vero [omnes], que essent illustriores, per Dionem administrabantur; quas quidem ille diligenter obeundo, fideliter administrando, crudelissimum nomen tyranni sua huma-

5 nitate tegebat. Hunc a Dionysio missum Carthaginienses suspexerunt, ut neminem umquam Græca lingua

loquentem magis sint admirati.

II. Neque vero hæc Dionysium fugiebant. Nam, quanto esse. sibi ornamento, sentiebat. Quo fiebat, ut uni huic maxime indulgeret, neque eum secus diligeret ac filium: qui quidem, quum, Platonem Tarentum venisse, fama in Siciliam esset perlata, adolescenti negare non potuerit, quin eum arcesseret, quum Dion ejus audiendi cupiditate flagraret. Dedit ergo huic veniam magnaque eum ambitione Syracusas perduxit. Quem
 Dion adeo admiratus est atque adamavit, ut se totum ei traderet. Neque vero minus Plato delectatus est a. C. n. Dione. Itaque quum a Dionysio [tyranno] cru-

tamen eodem rediit, ejusdem Dionis precibus adductus.

4 Interim in morbum incidit Dionysius. Quo quum gravi conflictaretur, quæsivit a medicis Dion, quemadmodum se haberet? simulque ab his petiit, si forte majori esset periculo, ut sibi faterentur: nam velle se cum eo collo-

deliter violatus esset, quippe quem venumdari jussisset,

qui de partiendo regno; quod sororis suæ filios ex illo natos partem regni putabat debere habere. Id medici 5 non tacuerunt, et ad Dionysium filium sermonem retulerunt. Quo ille commotus, ne agendi esset Dioni potestas, patri soporem medicos dare coëgit. Hoc æger

sumto, ut somno sopitus, diem obiit supremum.

eaque multis rebus aucta est. Sed tamen primis temporibus aliquamdiu simulata inter eos amicitia mansit. Quumque Dion non desisteret obsecrare Dionysium, ut Platonem Athenis arcesseret, et ejus consiliis uteretur; ille, qui in aliqua re vellet patrem imitari, morem [ei] gessit. Eodemque tempore Philistum, historicum, Syracusas reduxit, hominem amicum non magis tyranno, quam tyrannidi. Sed de hoc in eo [meo] libro plura sunt exposita, qui de historicis [Græcis] conscriptus est. Plato autem tantum apud Dionysium auctoritate potuit, 3 valuitque eloquentia, ut ei persuaserit tyrannidis facere finem, libertatemque reddere Syracusanis: a qua voluntate Philisti consilio deterritus aliquanto crudelior esse

cœpit.

IV. Qui quidem quum a Dione se superari videret 1 ingenio, auctoritate, amore populi, verens, ne, si eum secum haberet, aliquam occasionem sui a. C. n. daret opprimendi, navem ei triremem dedit, qua Corinthum deveheretur: ostendens, se id utriusque facere causa, ne, quum inter se timerent, alteruter alterum præoccuparet. Id quum factum multi indignarentur, mag- 2 næque esset invidiæ tyranno; Dionysius omnia, quæ moveri poterant Dionis, in navis imposuit, ad eumque misit. Sic enim existimari volebat; id se non odio hominis, sed suæ salutis fecisse causa. Postea vero 3 quam audivit, eum in Peloponneso manum comparare sibique bellum facere conari: Areten, Dionis uxorem, alii nuptum dedit, filiumque ejus sic educari jussit, ut indulgendo turpissimis imbueretur cupiditatibus. Nam 4 puero, priusquam pubes esset, scorta adducebantur; vino epulisque obruebatur, neque ullum tempus sobrio relinquebatur. Is usque eo vitæ statum commutatum 5 ferre non potuit, postquam in patriam rediit pater (namque appositi erant custodes, qui eum a pristino victu

deducerent), ut se de superiore parte ædium dejecerit,

atque ita interierit. Sed illuc revertor.

V. Postquam Corinthum pervenit Dion et eodem per 357 fugit Heraclīdes, ab eodem expulsus Dionysio, a. C. n. qui præfectus fuerat equitum; omni ratione bel-

2 lum comparare cœperunt. Sed non multum proficiebant, quod multorum annorum tyrannis magnarum opum putabatur. Quam ob causam pauci ad societatem

3 periculi perducebantur. Sed Dion, fretus non tam suis copiis, quam odio tyranni, maximo animo duabus one rariis navibus quinquaginta annorum imperium, munitum quingentis longis navibus, decem equitum, centum peditum milibus, profectus oppugnatum, (quod omnibus gentibus admirabile est visum) adeo facile perculit, ut post diem tertium, quam Siciliam attigerat, Syracusas introierit. Ex quo intelligi potest, nullum esse impe-

4 rium tutum, nisi benevolentia munitum. Eo tempore aberat Dionysius, et in Italia classem opperiebatur, adversariorum ratus neminem sine magnis copiis ad se

5 venturum. Quæ res eum fefellit. Nam Dion iis ipsis, qui sub adversarii fuerant potestate, regios spiritus repressit, totiusque ejus partis Siciliæ potitus est, quæ sub Dionysii potestate fuerat; parique modo urbis Syracusarum, præter arcem et insulam adjunctam oppido;

6 eoque rem perduxit, ut talibus pactionibus pacem tyrannus facere vellet: Siciliam Dion obtineret, Italiam Dionysius, Syracusas Apollocrătes, cui maximam fidem

uni habebat [Dion].

1 VI. Has tam prosperas tamque inopinatas res consecuta est subita commutatio, quod fortuna suā mobilitate,

2 quem paullo ante extulerat, demergere est adorta. Primum in filio, de quo commemoravi supra, suam vim exercuit. Nam quum uxorem reduxisset, quæ alii fuerat tradita, filiumque vellet revocare ad virtutem a perdita luxuria, accepit gravissimum parens vulnus morte filii.

3 Deinde orta dissensio est inter eum et Heraclīdem, qui, quod principatum non concedebat, factionem comparavit. Neque is minus valebat apud optimates, quorum consensu præerat classi, quum Dion exercitum pedes-

4 trem teneret. Non tulit hoc animo æquo Dion, et ver sum illum Homeri retulit ex secunda rhapsodia, in qu

hæc sententia est: Non posse bene geri rempublicam multorum imperiis. Quod dictum magna invidia consecuta est. Namque aperuisse videbatur, omnia in sua potestate esse velle. Hanc ille non lenire obsequio, sed 5 acerbitate opprimere studuit, Heraclidemque, quum Syracusas venisset, interficiendum curavit.

VII. Quod factum omnibus maximum timorem injecit. Nemo enim, illo interfecto, se tutum putabat.
Ille autem, adversario remoto, licentius eorum bona,
quos sciebat adversus se sensisse, militibus dispertivit.
Quibus divisis, quum quotidiani maximi fierent sumtus, 2
celeriter pecunia deesse cæpit, neque, quo manus porrigeret, suppetebat, nisi in amicorum possessiones. Id
hujusmodi erat, ut, quum milites reconciliasset, amitteret optimates. Quarum rerum curā frangebatur, et 3
insuetus male audiendi non æquo animo ferebat, de se
ab iis male existimari, quorum paullo ante in cælum
fuerat elatus laudibus. Vulgus autem, offensa in eum
militum voluntate, liberius loquebatur, et tyrannum non
ferendum dictitabat.

VIII. Hæc ille intuens, quum, quemadmodum sedaret, 1 nesciret, et, quorsum evaderent, timeret; Callicrates quidam, civis Atheniensis, qui simul cum eo ex Peloponneso in Siciliam venerat, homo et callidus et ad fraudem acutus, sine ulla religione ac fide, adit ad Dionem, et ait: eum [in] magno periculo esse propter offensionem 2 populi et odium militum, quod nullo modo evitare posset, nisi alicui suorum negotium daret, qui se simularet illi inimicum. Quem si invenisset idoneum, facile omnium animos cogniturum, adversariosque sublaturum, quod inimici ejus dissidenti suos sensus aperturi forent. Tali consilio probato excepit has partes ipse Callicrates, 3 et se armat imprudentia Dionis. Ad eum interficiendum socios conquirit; adversarios ejus convenit, conjurationem confirmat. Res, multis consciis quæ gereretur, elata 4 defertur ad Aristomächen, sororem Dionis, uxoremque Areten. Illæ timore perterritæ conveniunt, cujus de periculo timebant. At ille negat, a Callicrate fieri sibi insidias, sed illa, quæ agerentur, fieri præcepto suo. Mulieres nihilo secius Callicratem in ædem Proserpinæ 5 deducunt, ac jurare cogunt, nihil ab illo periculi fore Dioni. Ille hac religione non modo non deterritus, sed

ad maturandum concitatus est, verens ne prius consilium

aperiretur suum, quam conata perfecisset.

1 IX. Hac mente proximo die festo, quum a conventu se remotum Dion domi teneret, atque in conclavi a. C. n. edito recubuisset, consciis loca munitiora oppidi tradit; domum custodiis sepit; a foribus qui non disce-

2 dant, certos præficit; navem triremem armatis ornat, Philostrătoque, fratri suo, tradit, eamque in portu agitari jubet, ut si exercere remiges vellet: cogitans, si forte consiliis obstitisset fortuna, ut haberet, quo fugeret ad

3 salutem. Suorum autem e numero Zacynthios adolescentes quosdam eligit, quum audacissimos, tum viribus maximis; hisque dat negotium, [ut] ad Dionem eant mermes, sic ut conveniendi ejus gratia viderentur venire.

4 Hi propter notitiam sunt intromissi. At illi, ut limen ejus intrarunt, foribus obseratis, in lecto cubantem invadunt, colligant; fit strepitus, adeo ut exaudiri posset

5 foris. Hic, sicut ante [sæpe] dictum est, quam invisa sit singularis potentia, et miseranda vita, qui se metui,

6 quam amari malunt, cuivis facile intellectu fuit. Namque illi ipsi custodes, si propitia fuissent voluntate, foribus effractis servare eum potuissent, quod illi inermes, telum foris flagitantes, vivum tenebant. Cui quum succurreret nemo, Lyco quidam Syracusanus per fenestras gladium dedit, quo Dion interfectus est.

1 X. Confecta cæde, quum multitudo visendi gratia introisset, nonnulli ab insciis pro noxiis conciduntur. Nam celeri rumore dilato, Dioni vim allatam, multi concurrerant, quibus tale facinus displicebat. Hi, falsa suspicione ducti, immerentes ut sceleratos occidunt.

2 Hujus de morte ut palam factum est, mirabiliter vulgi mutata est voluntas. Nam qui vivum eum tyrannum vocitarant, iidem liberatorem patriæ tyrannique expulsorem prædicabant. Sic subito misericordia odio successerat, ut eum suo sanguine, si possent, ab Acheronte est en proposition proposition proposition proposition proposition proposition proposition.

3 cuperent redimere. Itaque in urbe, celeberrimo loco, elatus publice, sepulcri monumento donatus est. Diem obiit circiter annos quinquaginta quinque natus, quartum post annum, quam ex Peloponreso in Siciliam redierat.

### XI. IPHICRATES.

#### ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Disciplina militari nobilis. II. Ejus expeditiones bellicæ: ad Corinthum, adversus Thracas, Ægyptios, atque Arcadas. III. Iphicratis mores corporisque forma.

I. Iphicrates, Atheniensis, non tam magnitudine 1 rerum gestarum, quam disciplina militari nobilitatus est. Fuit enim talis dux, ut non solum ætatis suæ cum primis compararetur, sed ne de majoribus natu quidem quisquam anteponeretur. Multum vero in bello est versa- 2 tus; sæpe exercitibus præfuit; nusquam culpā [suā] male rem gessit; semper consilio vicit, tantumque eo valuit, ut multă in re militari partim nova attulerit, partim meliora fecerit. Namque ille pedestria arma 3 mutavit, quum ante illum imperatorem maximis clypeis, brevibus hastis, minutis gladiis uterentur. Ille e con- 4 trario peltam pro parma fecit (a quo postea πελτασταί pedites appellantur), ut ad motus concursusque essent leviores. Hastæ modum duplicavit; gladios longiores fecit. Idem genus loricarum mutavit, et pro sertis atque æneis linteas dedit. Quo facto expeditiores milites reddidit. Nam pondere detracto, quod æque corpus tegeret et leve esset, curavit.

II. Bellum cum Thracibus gessit; Seuthen, socium 1 Atheniensium in regnum restituit. Apud Co- 393 rinthum tanta severitate exercitui præfuit, ut a.C.n. nullæ umquam in Græcia neque exercitatiores copiæ, neque magis dicto audientes fuerint duci, in eamque 2 consuetudinem adduxit, ut, quum prælii signum ab imperatore esset datum, sine ducis opera sic ordinatæ consisterent, ut singuli ab peritissimo imperatore dispositi viderentur. Hoc exercitu moram Lacedæmoniorum 3 intercepit: quod maxime tota celebratum est Græcia Iterum eodem bello omnes copias eorum fugavit. Quo

facto magnam adeptus est gloriam. Quum Artaxerxes Ægyptio regi bellum inferre voluit, Iphicratem ab Atheniensibus petivit ducem, quem præficeret exercitui conductitio, cujus numerus duodecim milium 4 fuit. Quem quidem sic omni disciplina militari erudivit, ut, quemadmodum quondam Fabiani milites Romani appellati sunt, sic Iphicratenses apud Græcos in summa 5 laude fuerint. Idem, subsidio Lacedæmoniis profectus. Epaminondæ retardavit impetus. Nam nisi ejus a. C. n. adventus appropinquasset, non prius Thebani Sparta abscessissent, quam captam incendio delessent. III. Fuit autem et animo magno et corpore, imperatoriaque forma, ut ipso adspectu cuivis injiceret admira-¿ tionem sui; sed in labore remissus nimis, parumque patiens, ut Theopompus memoriæ prodidit; bonus vero civis, fideque magna. Quod quum in aliis rebus declaravit, tum maxime in Amyntæ Macedonis et 364 liberis tuendis. Namque Eurydice, mater Perdiccæ et Philippi, cum his duobus pueris, Amynta mortuo, ad Iphicratem confugit, ejusque opibus defensa s est. Vixit ad senectutem, placatis in se suorum civium animis. Causam capitis semel dixit, bello sociali, simul cum Timotheo, eoque judicio est absolutus. Menesthea filium reliquit, ex Thressa natum, Coti regis filia. Is quum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret; matrem, inquit. Id quum omnibus mirum videretur: at, ille, merito, inquit, facio. Nam pater, quantum in se fuit, Thracem me creavit, contra ea mater Atheniensem.

# XII. CHABRIAS.

#### ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Thebanis auxilio mittitur; novo pugnandi genere magnam adipiscitur gloriam. II. Ejus bella in Ægypto; in Cypro; classi Ægyptiæ præest. III. Domum revocatur; propter invidiam plerumque abest. IV. In bello sociali perit, desertus a suis.

I. Chabrias, Atheniensis. Hic quoque in summis 1 habitus est ducibus, resque multas memoria dignas gessit. Sed ex his elucet maxime inventum ejus in prœlio, quod apud Thebas fecit, quum Bœotiis subsidio a. C. n venisset. Namque in eo victoria fidente summo duce 2 Agesilao, fugatis jam ab eo conductitiis catervis, reliquam phalangem loco vetuit cedere, obnixoque genu scuto, projecta hasta impetum excipere hostium docuit. Id novum Agesilaus contuens progredi non est ausus, suosque jam incurrentes tuba revocavit. Hoc usque eo tota 3 Græcia fama celebratum est, ut illo statu Chabrias sibi statuam fieri voluerit, quæ publice ei ab Atheniensibus in foro constituta est. Ex quo factum est, ut postea athlētæ ceterique artifices his statibus in statuis ponendis uterentur, quibus victoriam essent adepti. II. Chabrias autem multa in Europa bella administra- 1

vit, quum dux Atheniensium esset; in Ægypto 362 sua sponte gessit. Nam Nectanăbin adjutum a.C.n. profectus, regnum ei constituit. Fecit idem Cypri, 2 sed publice ab Atheniensibus Evagoræ adjutor [387? datus; neque prius inde discessit, quam totam a.C.n.] insulam bello devinceret: qua ex re Athenienses magnam gloriam sunt adepti. Interim bellum inter 361 3 Ægyptios et Persas conflatum est. Athenienses a.C.n. cum Artaxerxe societatem habebant; Lacedæmonii cum Ægyptiis, a quibus magnas prædas Agesilaus, rex eorum, faciebat. Id intuens Chabrias, quum in re nulla Agesilao cederet, sua sponte eos adjutum profectus Ægyptiæ classi præfuit, pedestribus copiis Agesilaus.

Athenas questum, quod Chabrias adversum regem bellum gereret cum Ægyptiis. Athenienses diem certam Chabriæ præstituerunt, quam ante domum nisi redisset, capitis se illum damnaturos denuntiarunt. Hoc ille nuntio Athenas rediit, neque ibi diutius est moratus, quam fuit necesse. Non enim libenter erat ante oculos 2 civium suorum: quod et vivebat laute, et indulgebat sibi liberalius, quam ut invidiam vulgi posset effugere. Est enim hoc commune vitium in magnis liberisque 3 civitatibus, ut invidia gloriæ comes sit, et libenter de his detrahant, quos eminere videant altius; neque animo equo pauperes alienam opulentium intuuntur fortunam.

Itaque Chabrias, quoad ei licebat, plurimum aberat
Neque vero solus ille aberat Athenis libenter, sed
omnes fere principes fecerunt idem; quod tantum se
ab invidia putabant abfuturos, quantum a conspectu
suorum recessissent. Itaque Conon plurimum Cypri
vixit, Iphicrates in Thracia, Timotheus Lesbi, Chares
in Sigēo. Dissimilis quidem Chares horum et factis et
moribus; sed tamen Athenis et honoratus et potens.

1 IV. Chabrias autem periit bello sociali tali modo. Oppugnabant Athenienses Chium. Erat in classe Chabrias privatus, sed omnes, qui in magistratu erant, auctoritate anteibat, eumque magis milites, quam qui præ-

2 erant, adspiciebant. Quæ res ei maturavit mortem. Nam dum primus studet portum intrare, gubernatoremque jubet eo dirigere navem, ipse sibi perniciei fuit. Quum enim eo penetrasset, ceteræ non sunt secutæ. Quo facto circumfusus hostium concursu quum fortissime

3 pugnaret, navis, rostro percussa, cœpit sidere. Hinc refugere quum posset, si se in mare dejecisset, quod suberat classis Atheniensium, quæ exciperet natantes; perire maluit, quam armis abjectis navem relinquere, in qua fuerat vectus. Id ceteri facere noluerunt, qui 358 nando in tutum pervenerunt. At ille, præstare a. C. n. honestam mortem existimans turpi vitæ, comminus pugnans telis hostium interfectus est

# XIII. TIMOTHEUS.

#### ARGUMENTUM.

- CAP. I. Ejus virtutes et facta bellica. II. Ipsi, Lace dæmoniorum victori, statua ponitur. III. Senex Menestheo prætori in consilium datur. A Charete, prætore, accusatus damnatur. IV. Filius ejus Conon muros reficere cogitur. Singularis amicitiæ testimonium Jasonis erga Timotheum.
- 1 I. Timotheus, Cononis filius, Atheniensis. Hic a

patre acceptam gloriam multis auxit virtutibus. Fuit enim disertus, impiger, laboriosus, rei militaris peritus, neque ninus civitatis regendæ. Multa hujus sunt præ-2 clare facta, sed hæc maxime illustria. Olynthios et Byzantios bello subegit. Samum cepit, in qua oppugnanda superiore bello Athenienses mille et oppugnanda si consumserant. Id ille sine ulla oppublica impensa populo restituit: adversus Cotum bella gessit, ab eoque mille et ducenta talenta prædæ in publicum retulit. Cyzicum obsidione liberavit. Ariobarzāni simul cum Agesilao auxilio profectus est: a quo quum Laco pecuniam numeratam accepisset, ille cives suos agro atque urbibus augeri maluit, quam id sumere, cujus partem domum suam ferre posset. Itaque accepit Crithōten et Sestum.

III. Idem classi præfectus circumvehens Peloponne- 1 sum, Laconicen populatus, classem eorum fugavit; Corcyram sub imperium Atheniensium redegit; sociosque idem adjunxit Epirotas, Athamanas, a. C. n. Chaonas, omnesque eas gentes, que mare illud adjacent. Quo facto Lacedæmonii de diutina contentione destite- 2 runt, et sua sponte Atheniensibus imperii maritimi principatum concesserunt; pacemque his legi- a. C. n. bus constituerunt, ut Athenienses mari duces essent. Quæ victoria tantæ fuit Atticis lætitiæ, ut tum primum aræ Paci publice sint factæ, eique deæ pulvīnar sit institutum. Cujus laudis ut memoria maneret, Timotheo 3 publice statuam in foro posuerunt. Qui honos huic uni ante id tempus contigit: ut, quum patri populus statuam posuisset, filio quoque daret. Sic juxta posita recens filii veterem patris renovavit memoriam.

III. Hic quum esset magno natu, et magistratus 1 gerere desisset, bello Athenienses undique premi sunt cæpti. Defecerat Samus; descierat Hellespontus; Philippus jam tum valens Macĕdo multa moliebatur: cui oppositus Chares quum esset, non satis in eo præsidii putabatur. Fit Menestheus prætor, filius Iphicrătis, 2 gener Timothei, et, ut ad bellum proficiscatur, decernitur. Huic in consilium dantur duo usu sapientur. Huic in consilium dantur duo usu sapientaque præstantes, quorum consilio uteretur, pater a. C. n. et socer: quod in his tanta erat auctoritas, ut magna spes esset, per eos amissa posse recuperari. Hi quum 3

Samum profecti essent, et eodem Chares, adventu [illorum] cognito, cum suis copiis proficisceretur, ne quid absente se gestum videretur: accidit, quum ad insulam appropinquarent, ut magna tempestas oriretur; quam evitare duo veteres imperatores utile arbitrati suam classem suppresserunt. At ille, temeraria usus ratione, non cessit majorum natu auctoritati, et, ut si in sua navi esset tortuna, quo contenderat, pervenit, eodemque ut sequerentur, ad Timotheum et Iphicratem nuntium misit. Hinc, male re gesta, compluribus amissis navibus, eodem, unde erat profectus, se recepit, litterasque Athenas publice misit, sibi proclive fuisse, Samum capere, nisi a Fimotheo et Iphicrate desertus esset. [Ob eam rem in crimen vocabantur.] Populus acer, suspicax, mobilis, adversarius, invidus etiam potentiæ, domum revocat; accusantur proditionis. Hoc judicio damnatur Timotheus, lisque ejus æstimatur centum talentis. Ille, odio ingratæ civitatis coactus, Chalcidem se contulit.

IV. Hujus post mortem quum populum judicii sui pœniteret, multæ novem partes detraxit, et decem talenta Cononem, filium ejus, ad muri quamdam partem reficiendam jussit dare. In quo fortunæ varietas est animadversa. Nam quos avus Conon muros ex hostium præda patriæ restituerat, eosdem nepos, cum summa ignominia

2 familiæ, ex sua re familiari reficere coactus est. Timothei autem moderatæ sapientisque vitæ quum pleraque possimus proferre testimonia, uno erimus contenti, quod ex eo facile conjici poterit, quam carus suis fuerit. Quum Athenis adolescentulus causam diceret, non solum amici privatique hospites ad eum defendendum convenerunt, sed etiam in eis Jason tyrannus, qui illo tempore fuit 3 omnium potentissimus. Hic quum in patria sine satelli-

3 omnium potentissimus. Hic quum in patria sine satellitibus se tutum non arbitraretur, Athenas sine ullo præsidio venit, tantique hospitem fecit, ut mallet se capitis periculum adire, quam Timotheo de fama dimicanti deesse. Hunc adversus tamen Timotheus postea populi jussu bellum gessit, patriæque sanctiora jura, quam hospitalis in translation de la companyation de la co

4 pitii, esse duxit. Hæc extrema fuit ætas imperatorum Atheniensium, Iphicratis, Chabriæ, Timothei; neque post illorum obitum quisquam dux in illa urbe fuit dignus memoria.

# XIV. DATAMES.

#### ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Inter barbarorum duces facile clarissimus. In bello, contra Cadusios gesto, magni fuit ejus opera, quo factum est, ut paterna ei traderetur provincia. II. Thyum dynasten Paphlagoniæ vivum capit. III. Captum ad regem adducit. Copiis ad bellum Ægyptium præficitur. IV. Revocatur. Aspim Cappadocem capit. V. Aulicorum insidias edoctus, Cappadociam et Paphlagoniam sibi occupat. VI. In bello adversus Pisidas amittit filium. Proditores et hostes Pisidas superat. VII. A filio natu maximo proditur. VIII. Ducem Persarum, contra se missum, vincit. IX. Regis insidias callide vitat. X. Mithridatis dolo capitur. XI. In colloquio per fraudem occiditur.

I. Venio nunc ad fortissimum virum maximique 1 consilii omnium barbarorum, exceptis duobus Carthaginiensibus, Hamilcare et Hannibale. De quo hoc plura 2 referemus, quod et obscuriora sunt ejus gesta pleraque, et ea, quæ prospere ei cesserunt, non magnitudine copiarum, sed consilii, quo tum omnes superabat, acciderunt; quorum nisi ratio explicata fuerit, res apparere non Datămes, patre Camissăre, natione Care, 3 poterunt. matre Scythissa natus, primum militum numero fuit apud Artaxerxem eorum, qui regiam tuebantur. ejus Camissares, quod et manu fortis, et bello strenuus, et regi multis locis fidelis erat repertus habuit provinciam partem Ciliciæ juxta Cappadociam, quam incolunt Leucosyri. Datames, militare munus fungens, primum, 4 qualis esset, apparuit in bello, quod rex adversus Cadusios gessit. Namque hic, multis milibus regiorum interfectis, magni fuit ejus opera. Quo factum est, ut, quum in eo bello cecidisset Camissares, paterna ei traderetur provincia.

I II. Pari se virtute postea præbuit, quum Autophradātes jussu regis bello persequeretur eos, qui defecerant. Namque hujus opera hostes, quum castra jam intrassent, profligati sunt, exercitusque reliquus conservatus [regis]

2 est; qua ex re majoribus rebus præesse cæpit. Erat eo tempore Thyus dynastes Paphlagoniæ, antiquo genere natus a Pylæměne illo, quem Homerus Troico bello a Patroclo interfectum ait. Is regi dicto audiens non erat.

3 Quam ob causam bello eum persequi constituit, eique rei præfecit Datamem, propinquum Paphlagŏnis; namque ex fratre et sorore erant nati. Quam ob causam Datames primum experiri voluit, ut sine armis propinquum ad officium reduceret. Ad quem quum venisset sine præsidio, quod ab amico nullas vereretur insidias, pæne interiit. Nam Thyus eum clam interficere voluit. Erat 4 mater cum Datame, amĭta Paphlagŏnis. Ea, quid

5 ageretur, resciit, filiumque monuit. Ille fuga periculum evitavıt, bellumque indixit Thyo. In quo quum ab Ariobarzāne, præfecto Lydiæ et Ioniæ totiusque Phrygiæ, desertus esset, nihilo segnius perseveravit, vivumque

Thyum cepit cum uxore et liberis.

III. Cujus facti ne prius fama ad regem, quam ipse, perveniret, dedit operam. Itaque omnibus insciis, eo, ubi erat rex, venit, posteroque die Thyum, hominem maximi corporis terribilique facie, quod et niger, et capillo longo barbaque erat promissa, optima veste texit, quam satrapæ regii gerere consueverant; ornaritque etiam torque, et armillis aureis, ceteroque regio cultu,

2 ipse agresti duplici amiculo circumdătus hirtaque tunica, gerens in capite galeam venatoriam, dextra manu clavam, sinistra copulam, qua vinctum ante se Thyum agebat, ut

3 si feram bestiam captam duceret. Quem quum omnes prospicerent propter novitatem ornatûs ignotamque formam, ob eamque rem magnus esset concursus: fuit non nemo, qui agnosceret Thyum, regique nuntiaret. Primo

4 non accredidit. Itaque Pharnabazum misit exploratum. A quo ut rem gestam comperit, statim admitti jussit, magnopere delectatus quum facto, tum ornatu, imprimis, quod nobilis rex in potestatem inopinanti venerat.

5 Itaque magnifice Datamem donatum ad exercitum misit, qui tum contrahebatur duce Pharnabazo et Tithrauste ad bellum Ægyptium, parique eum, atque illos, imperio esse jussit. Postea vero quam Pharnabazum rex revocavit,

illi summa imperii tradita est.

IV. Hic quum maximo studio compararet exercitum, 1 Ægyptumque proficisci pararet, subito a rege litteræ sunt ei missæ, ut Aspim aggrederetur, qui Cataoniam tenebat: quæ gens jacet supra Ciliciam, confinis Cappadociæ Namque Aspis, saltuosam regionem castellis- 2 que munitam incolens, non solum imperio regis non parebat, sed etiam finitimas regiones vexabat, et, quæ regi portarentur, abripiebat. Datames, etsi longe aberat 3 ab his regionibus, et a majore re abstrahebatur, tamen regis voluntati morem gerendum putavit. Itaque cum paucis, sed viris fortibus navem conscendit, existimans, id quod accidit, facilius se imprudentem parva manu oppressurum, quam paratum quamvis magno exercitu. Hac delatus in Ciliciam, egressus inde, dies noctesque 4 iter faciens, Taurum transiit, eoque, quo studuerat, venit; quærit, quibus locis sit Aspis; cognoscit, haud longe abesse, profectumque eum venatum. Quem dum speculatur, adventus ejus causa cognoscitur. Pisidas cum iis, quos secum habebat, ad resistendum Aspis comparat. Id Datames ubi audivit, arma sumit, suosque sequi jubet; 5 ipse equo concitato ad hostem vehitur. Quem procul Aspis conspiciens ad se ferentem pertimescit, atque a conatu resistendi deterritus sese dedit. Hunc Datames vinctum ad regem ducendum tradit Mithridāti.

V. Hæc dam geruntur, Artaxerxes, reminiscens, a 1 quanto bello ad quam parvam rem principem ducum misisset, se ipse reprehendit, et nuntium ad exercitum Acen misit, quod nondum Datamem profectum putabat, qui diceret, ne ab exercitu discederet. Hic, priusquam perveniret, quo erat profectus, in itinere convenit, qui Aspim ducebant. Qua celeritate quum magnam bene- 2 volentiam regis Datames consecutus esset, non minorem invidiam aulicorum excepit, qui illum unum pluris, quam se omnes, fieri videbant. Quo facto cuncti ad eum opprimendum consenserunt. Hæc Pandates, gazæ cus- 3 tos regiæ, amicus Datami, perscripta ei mittit, in quibus docet: eum magno fore periculo, si quid illo imperanto in Ægypto adversi accidisset. Namque eam esse con- 4 suetudinem regiam, ut casus adversos hominibus tribuant, secundos fortunæ suæ: quo fieri, ut facile impellantur ad eorum perniciem, quorum ductu res male gestæ nuntientur. Illum hoc majore fore in discrimine, quod, quibus rex maxime obediat, eos habeat inimicissi-

5 mos. Talibus ille litteris cognitis, quum jam ad exercitum Acen venisset, quod non ignorabat, ea vere scripta, desciscere a rege constituit. Neque tamen quicquam

6 fecit, quod fide sua esset indignum. Nam Mandrŏclem Magnētem exercitui præfecit; ipse cum suis in Cappadociam discedit, conjunctamque huic Paphlagoniam occu362 pat, celans, qua voluntate esset in regem; clam
a. C. n. cum Ariobarzane facit amicitiam, manum compa-

rat, urbes munitas suis tuendas tradit.

VI. Sed hæc propter hiemale tempus minus prospere procedebant. Audit, Pisidas quasdam copias adversus se parare. Filium eo Arsidēum cum exercitu mittit. Cadit in prœlio adolescens. Proficiscitur eo pater non ita cum magna manu, celans, quantum vulnus accepisset, quod prius ad hostem pervenire cupiebat, quam de re male gesta fama ad suos perveniret, ne cognita filii 2 morte animi debilitarentur militum. Quo contenderat pervenit, hisque locis castra ponit, ut neque circumiri multitudine adversariorum posset, neque impediri, quo 3 minus ad dimicandum manum haberet expeditam. Erat cum eo Mithrobarzānes, socer ejus, præfectus equitum. Is, desperatis generi rebus, ad hostes transfugit. Id Datames ut audivit, sensit, si in turbam exisset, ab homine tam necessario se relictum, futurum ut ceteri 4 consilium sequerentur. In vulgus edit: suo iussu Mithro-

barzānem profectum pro perfuga, quo facilius receptus interficeret hostes. Quare relinqui eum non par esse, et omnes confestim sequi. Quod si animo strenuo fecissent, futurum, ut adversarii non possent resistere, quum et intra vallum et foris cæderentur. Hac re probata.

5 et intra vallum et foris cæderentur. Hac re probata, exercitum educit, Mithrobarzanem persequitur: qui tantum quod ad hostes pervenerat, Datames signa inferri 6 jubet. Pisĭdæ, nova re commoti, in opinionem addu-

cuntur, perfugas mala fide compositoque fecisse, ut recepti essent majori calamitati. Primum eos adoriuntur. Ilii quum, quid ageretur, aut quare fieret, ignorarent, coacti sunt, cum eis pugnare, ad quos transierant, ab hisque stare, quos reliquerant. Quibus quum neutra parcerent, celeriter sunt concisi. Reliquos Pisidas reuis

tentes Datames invadit: primo impetu pellit, fugientes persequitur, multos interficit, castra hostium capit. Tali consilio uno tempore et proditores perculit, et 8 hostes profligavit, et, quod ad perniciem fuerat cogitatum, id ad salutem convertit. Quo neque acutius ullius imperatoris cogitatum, neque celerius factum usquam

legimus.

VII. Ab hoc tamen viro Scismas, maximo natu filius, 1 desciit, ad regemque transiit, et de defectione patris detulit. Quo nuntio Artaxerxes commotus, quod intelligebat sibi cum viro forti ac strenuo negotium esse, qui, quum cogitasset, facere auderet, et prius cogitare, quam conari, consuesset, Autophradatem in Cappadociam mittit. Hic 2 ne intrare posset, saltum, in quo Ciliciæ portæ sunt sitæ, Datames præoccupare studuit. Sed tam subito 3 copias contrahere non potuit. A qua re depulsus, cum ea manu, quam contraxerat, locum delegit talem, ut neque circumiretur ab hostibus, neque præteriret adversarius, quin ancipitibus locis premeretur, et, si dimicare [cum] eo vellet, non multum obesse multitudo hostium

suæ paucitati posset. VIII. Hæc etsi Autophradates videbat, tamen statuit 1 congredi, quam cum tantis copiis refugere, aut tam diu

uno loco sedere. Habebat barbarorum equitum viginti, 2 peditum centum milia, quos illi Cardăcas appellant, ejusdemque generis tria funditorum: præterea Cappadocum octo, Armeniorum decem, Paphlagonum quinque, Phrygum decem, Lydorum quinque, Aspendiorum et Pisidarum circiter tria, Cilicum duo, Captianorum totidem, ex Græcia conducterum tria [milia]: levis armaturæ maximum numerum. Has adversus copias spes omnis 3 consistebat Datami in se locique natura: namque hujus partem non habebat vicesimam militum. Quibus fretus conflixit, adversariorumque multa milia concidit, quum de ipsius exercitu non amplius hominum mille cecidisset. Quam ob causam postero die tropæum posuit, quo loco pridie pugnatum erat. Hinc quum castra movisset, 4 semperque inferior copiis, superior omnibus præliis discederet, quod numquam manum consereret, nisi quum adversarios locorum angustiis clausisset (quod perito

regionum callideque cogitanti sæpe accidebat): Auto- 5 phradates, quum bellum duci majore regis calamitate.

quam adversariorum, videret, ad pacem amicitamque 6 hortatus est, ut cum rege in gratiam rediret. Quam ille ets fidam non fore putabat, tamen conditionem accepit seque ad Artaxerxem legatos missurum dixit. Sic bellum, quod rex adversus Datamem susceperat, sedatum. Autophradates in Phrygiam se recepit.

1 IX. At rex, quod implacabile odium in Datamem susceperat, postquam bello eum opprimi non posse animadvertit, insidiis interficere studuit; quas ille plerasque 2 vitavit. Sicut, quum nuntiatum esset, quosdam sibi insidiari, qui in amicorum erant numero (de quibus, quod inimici detulerant, neque credendum, neque negli-

gendum putavit), experiri voluit, verum falsumne esset 3 relatum. Itaque eo profectus est, quo itinere futuras insidias dixerant. Sed elegit corpore et statura simillimum sui, eique vestitum suum dedit, atque eo loco ire, quo ipse consueverat, jussit. Ipse autem ornatu vestituque militari inter corporis custodes iter facere cœpit.

4 At insidiatores, postquam in eum locum agmen pervenit, decepti ordine atque vestitu, in eum faciunt impetum, qui suppositus erat. Prædixerat autem his Datames, cum quibus iter faciebat, ut parati essent facere, quod ipsum vidissent. Ipse, ut concurrentes insidiatores animadvertit, tela in eos conjecit. Hoc idem quum universi fecissent, priusquam pervenirent ad eum, quem aggredi volebant, confixi ceciderunt.

X. Hic tamen tam callidus vir extremo tempore captus est Mithridatis, Ariobarzanis filii, dolo. Namque is pollicitus est regi, se eum interfecturum, si ei rex permitteret, ut, quodcumque vellet, liceret impune facere, fidemque de ea re, more Persarum, dextra dedisset.

2 Hanc ut accepit a rege missam, copias parat, et absens amicitiam cum Datame facit, regis provincias vexat, castella expugnat, magnas prædas capit, quarum partem suis dispertit, partem ad Datamem mittit; pari modo complura castella ei tradit. Hæc diu faciendo persuasit homini se infinitum adversus regem suscepiese bellum

homini, se infinitum adversus regem suscepisse bellum, quum nihilo magis, ne quam suspicionem illi præberet insidiarum, neque colloquium ejus petivit, neque in conspectum venire studuit. Sic absens amicitiam gerebat, ut non beneficiis mutuis, sed odio communi, quod erga regem susceperant, contineri viderentur.

XI. Id quum satis se confirmasse arbitratus est, cer- 1 tiorem facit Datamem, tempus esse, majores exercitus parari, et bellum cum ipso rege suscipi; deque ea re, si ei videretur, quo loco vellet, in colloquium veniret. Probata re, colloquendi tempus sumitur, locusque, quo conveniretur. Huc Mithridates cum uno, cui maximam 2 habebat fidem, ante aliquot dies venit, compluribusque locis separatim gladios obruit, eaque loca diligenter notat. Îpso autem colloquendi die utrique, locum qui explorarent, atque ipsos scrutarentur, mittunt. Deinde ipsi sunt congressi. Hic quum aliquamdiu in colloquio 3 fuissent, et diversi discessissent, jamque procul Datames abesset: Mithridates, priusquam ad suos perveniret, ne quam suspicionem pareret, in eumdem locum revertitur, atque ibi, ubi telum erat impositum, resedit, ut si [a] lassitudine cuperet acquiescere, Datamemque revocavit, simulans, se quiddam in colloquio esse oblitum. Inte- 4 rim telum, quod latebat, protulit nudatumque vagina veste texit, ac Datami venienti ait, digredientem se animadvertisse, locum quemdam, qui erat in conspectu, ad castra ponenda esse idoneum. Quem quum digito de- 5 monstraret, et ille conspiceret, aversum ferro transfixit, priusque, quam quisquam posset succurrere, interfecit. Ita i le vir, qui multos consilio, neminem perfidia ceperat, simulata captus est amicitia.

### XV. EPAMINONDAS

I. Epaminondas, Polymni filius, Thebanus. De hoc 1 priusquam scribamus, hæc præcipienda videntur lectoribus, ne alienos mores ad suos referant; neve ea, quæ ipsis leviora sunt, pari modo apud ceteros fuisse arbitrentur. Scimus enim, musicen nostris moribus abesse 2 a principis persona; saltare vero etiam in vitiis poni: quæ omnia apud Græcos et grata, et laude digna ducuntur. Quum autem exprimere imaginem consuetudinis atque vitæ velimus Epaminondæ, nihil videmur

delere prætermittere, quod pertineat ad eam declarandam. Quare dicemus primum de genere ejus; deinde, quibus disciplinis et a quibus sit eruditus; tum de moribus ingeniique facultatibus, et si qua alia digna memoria erunt; postremo de rebus gestis, quæ a plurimis

omnium anteponuntur virtutibus.

II. Natus igitur patre, quo diximus, honesto genere, pauper jam a majoribus relictus; eruditus autem sic, ut nemo Thebanus magis. Nam et citharizare, et cantare ad chordarum sonum doctus est a Dionysio, qui non minore fuit in musicis gloria, quam Damon aut Lamprus, quorum pervulgata sunt nomina; [carmina] cantare tibiis ab Olympiodoro, saltare a Calliphrone.

2 At philosophiæ præceptorem habuit Lysim, Tarentinum, Pythagoreum: cui quidem sic fuit deditus, ut adolescens tristem et severum senem omnibus æqualibus suis in familiaritate anteposuerit, neque prius eum a se dimiserit, quam in doctrinis tanto antecesserit condiscipulos, ut facile intelligi posset, pari modo superaturum omnes

3 in ceteris artibus. Atque hæc ad nostram consuetudinem sunt levia, et potius contemnenda; at in Græcia

4 utique olim magnæ laudi erant. Postquam ephebus factus est, et palæstræ dare operam cæpit, non tam magnitudini virium servivit, quam velocitati. Illam enim ad athletarum usum, hanc ad belli existimabæt

5 utilitatem pertinere. Itaque exercebatur plurimum currendo et luctando ad eum finem, quoad stans complecti posset atque contendere. In armis plurimum

studii consumebat.

1 III. Ad hanc corporis firmitatem plurima etiam animi bona accesserant. Erat enim modestus, prudens, gravis, temporibus sapienter utens, peritus belli, fortis manu, animo maximo; adeo veritatis diligens, ut ne joco qui-

2 dem mentiretur. Idem continens, clemens, patiensque admirandum in modum, non solum populi, sed etiam amicorum ferens injurias; inprimisque commissa celans: quod interdum non minus prodest, quam diserte dicere; studiosus audiendi: ex hoc enim facillime disci

3 arbitrabatur. Itaque quum in circulum venisset, in quo aut de republica disputaretur, aut de philosophia sermo haberetur, numquam inde prius discessit, quam

4 ad finem sermo esset adductus. Paupertatem adeo fa-

cile perpessus est, ut de republica nihil præter gloriam ceperit. Amicorum in se tuendo caruit facultatibus; fide ad alios sublevandos sæpe sic usus est, ut possit judicari, omnia ei cum amicis fuisse communia. Nam 5 quum aut civium suorum aliquis ab hostibus esset captus, aut virgo amici nubilis propter paupertatem collocari non posset, amicorum concilium habebat, et, quantum quisque daret, pro facultatibus imperabat. Eamque summam quum fecerat, priusquam acciperet pecuniam, adducebat eum, qui quærebat, ad eos, qui conferebant, eique. ut ipsi numerarent, faciebat; ut ille, ad quem ea res perveniebat, sciret, quantum cuique deberet.

IV. Tentata autem ejus est abstinentia a Diomedonte, 1 Cyziceno. Namque is rogatu Artaxerxis Epaminondam pecunia corrumpendum susceperat. Hic magno cum pondere auri Thebas venit, et Micythum adolescentulum quinque talentis ad suam perduxit voluntatem, quem tum Epaminondas plurimum diligebat. Micythus Epaminondam convenit, et causam adventus Diomedontis ostendit. At ille Diomedonte coram, Nihil, inquit, opus 2 pecunia est. Nam si ea rex vult, quæ Thebanis sint utilia, gratis facere sum paratus; sin autem contraria, non habet auri atque argenti satis. Namque orbis terrarum divitias accipere nolo pro patriæ caritate. Tu quod 3 me incognitum tentasti, tuique similem existimasti, non miror, tibique ignosco; sed egredere propere, ne alios corrumpas, quum me non potueris. Tu, Micythe, argentum huic redde; nisi id confestim facis, ego te tradam magistratui. Hunc Diomedon quum rogaret, ut tuto 4 exire, suaque, quæ attulisset, liceret efferre: Istud quidem, inquit, faciam; neque tua causa, sed mea, ne, si tibi sit pecunia adempta, aliquis dicat, id ad me ereptum pervenisse, quod delatum accipere noluissem. A quo quum 5 quæsisset, quo se deduci vellet, et ille, Athenas, dixisset; præsidium dedit, ut [eo] tuto perveniret. Neque vero id satis habuit, sed etiam, ut inviolatus in navem ascenderet, per Chabriam Atheniensem, de quo supra mentionem fecimus, effecit. Abstinentiæ erit hoc satis tes- 6 Plurima quidem proferre possemus; sed modus adhibendus est, quoniam uno hoc volumine vitam excellentium virorum complurium concludere constituimus, quorum separatim multis millibus versuum com-

plures scriptores ante nos explicarunt.

V. Fuit etiam disertus, ut nemo ei Thebanus par esset eloquentia: neque minus concinnus in brevitate respondendi, quam in perpetua oratione ornatus. Habuit obtrectatorem Meneclidam quemdam, indidem Thebis, et adversarium in administranda republica, satis exercitatum in dicendo, ut Thebanum scilicet. Namque illi genti plus inest virium quam ingenii. Is qued in respondente.

3 genti plus inest virium, quam ingenii. Is, quod in re militari florere Epaminondam videbat, hortari solebat Thebanos, ut pacem bello anteferrent, ne illius imperatoris opera desideraretur. Huic ille, Fallis, inquit, verbo cives tuos, quod hos a bello avocas: otii enim nomine

4 servitutem concilias. Nam paritur pax bello. Itaque qui ea diutina volunt frui, bello exercitati esse debent. Quare si principes Græciæ esse vultis, castris est volis

5 utendum, non palæstra. Idem ille Meneclidas quum huic objiceret, quod liberos non haberet, neque uxorem duxisset; maximeque insolentiam, quod sibi Agamemponis belli gloriam videretur consecutus: at, ille, desine, inquit, Meneclida, de uxore mihi exprobrare: nam nullius in ista re minus uti consilio volo. (Habebat enim Meneclidas auximistrares adultarii)

6 clidas suspicionem adulterii.) Quod autem me Agamemnonem æmulari putas, falleris. Namque ille cum universa Græcia vix decem annis unam cepit urbem; ego contra ex una urbe nostra dieque uno totam Græciam.

Lacedæmoniis fugatis, liberavi.

VI. Idem quum in conventum venisset Arcadum, petens, ut societatem cum Thebanis et Argivis facerent: contraque Callistratus, Atheniensium legatus, qui eloquentia omnes eo præstabat tempore, postularet, ut potius amicitiam sequerentur Atticorum, et in oratione sua multa invectus esset in Thebanos et Argivos, in eisque hoc posuisset; animadvertere debere Arcadas, quales utraque civitas cives procreasset, ex quibus de ceteris possent judicare: Argivos enim fuisse Orestem et Alcmæonem, matricidas; Thebis Œdipum natum, qui, quum patrem suum interfecisset, ex matre liberos procreasset: hic in respondendo Epaminondas, quum de ceteris perorasset, postquam ad illa duo opprobria pervenit, admirari se dixit stultitiam rhetoris Attici, qui non animadverterit, innocentes illos natos; domi scelere

admisso, quum patria essent expulsi, receptos esse ab Atheniensibus. Sed maxime ejus eloquentia eluxit 4 Spartæ, legati ante pugnam Leuctricam. Quo quum omnium sociorum convenissent legati, coram frequentissimo legationum conventu sic Lacedæmoniorum tyrannidem coarguit, ut non minus illa oratione opes eorum concusserit, quam Leuctrica pugna. Tum enim perfecit, quod post apparuit, ut auxilio sociorum Lacedæ-

monii privarentur.

VII. Fuisse patientem suorumque injurias ferentem 1 civium, quod se patriæ irasci nefas esse duceret, hæc sunt testimonia. Quum eum propter invidiam cives præficere exercitui noluissent, duxque esset delectus belli imperitus, cujus errore eo esset deducta res [militum], ut omnes de salute pertimescerent, quod locorum angustiis clausi ab hostibus obsidebantur: desiderari cœpta est Epaminondæ diligentia. Erat enim ibi privatus numero militis. A quo quum peterent opem, 2 nullam adhibuit memoriam contumeliæ, et exercitum, obsidione liberatum, domum reduxit incolumem. Neque 3 vero hoc semel fecit, sed sæpius. Maxime autem fuit illustre, quum in Peloponnesum exercitum duxisset adversus Lacedæmonios, haberetque collegas duos, quorum alter erat Pelopidas, vir fortis ac strenuus. Hic quum criminibus adversariorum omnes in invidiam venissent, ob eamque rem imperium his esset abrogatum, atque in eorum locum alii prætores successissent: Epaminondas 4 populiscito non paruit, idemque ut facerent, persuasit collegis, et bellum, quod susceperat, gessit. Namque animadvertebat, nisi id fecisset, totum exercitum propter prætorum imprudentiam inscientiamque belli periturum. Lex erat Thebis, quæ morte multabat, si quis imperium 5 diutius retinuisset, quam lege præfinitum foret. Hanc Epaminondas quum reipublicæ conservandæ causa latam videret, ad perniciem civitatis conferre noluit; et quatuor mensibus diutius, quam populus jusserat, gessit imperium.

VIII. Postquam domum reditum est, collegæ ejus 1 hoc crimine accusabantur. Quibus ille permisit, ut omnem causam in se transferrent, suaque opera factum contenderent, ut legi non obedirent. Qua defensione illis periculo liberatis, nemo Epaminondam responsurum

2 putabat, quod, quid diceret, non haberet. At ille in ju dicium venit: nihil eorum negavit, quæ adversarii crimini dabant, omniaque, quæ collegæ dixerant, confessus est, neque recusavit, quo minus legis pænam subiret; sed unum ab iis petivit, ut in periculo suo inscriberent:

3 Epaminondas a Thebanis morte multatus est, quod eos coëgit apud Leuctra superare Lacedæmonios, quos ante se imperatorem nemo Bæotiorum ausus fuit adspicere in

4 acie; quodque uno prælio non solum Thebas ab interitu retraxit, sed etiam universam Græciam in libertatem vindicavit, eoque res utrorumque perduxit, ut Thebani Spartam oppugnarent, Lacedæmonii satis haberent, si salvi

5 esse possent; neque prius bellare destitit, quan Messena constituta urbem eorum obsidione clausit. Hæc quum dixisset, risus omnium cum hilaritate coortus est: neque quisquam judex ausus est de eo ferre suffragium. Sic

a judicio capitis maxima discessit gloria.

IX. Hic extremo tempore imperator apud Mantineam quum acie instructa audacius instaret hostes, cognitus a Lacedæmoniis, quod in unius pernicie ejus patriæ sitam putabant salutem, universi in unum impetum fecerunt, neque prius abscesserunt, quam magna cæde [facta multisque occisis] fortissime ipsum Epaminondam pugnantem, sparo eminus percussum, concidere viderunt.

2 Hujus casu aliquantum retardati sunt Bœotii; neque tamen prius pugna excesserunt, quam repugnantes pro-

3 fligarunt. At Epaminondas quum animadverteret, mortiferum se vulnus accepisse, simulque, si ferrum, quod ex hastili in corpore remanserat, extraxisset, animam statim emissurum: usque eo retinuit, quoad renuntiatum

4 est, vicisse Bœotios. Id postquam audivit; satis, inquit, vixi: invictus enim morior. Tum ferro extracto con-

festim exanimatus est.

1 X. Hic uxorem numquam duxit. In quo quum reprehenderetur, quod liberos non relinqueret, a Pelopida, qui filium habebat infamem, maleque eum in eo patriæ 2 consulere diceret: vide, inquit, ne tu pejus consulas, qui talem ex te natum relicturus sis. Neque vero stirps mihi potest deesse. Namque ex me natam relinquo pugnam Leuctricam, quæ non modo mihi superstes, sed etiam im-

3 mortalis sit necesse est. Quo tempore, duce Pelopida, exsules Thebas occuparunt, et præsidium Lacedæmoni-

orum ex arce expulerunt, Epaminondas, quamdiu facta est cædes civium, domo se tenuit: quod neque malos defendere volebat, neque impugnare, ne manus suorum sanguine cruentaret. Namque omnem civilem victoriam funestam putabat. Idem, postquam apud Cadmeam cum Lacedæmoniis pugnari cæptum est, in primis stetit. Hujus de virtutibus vitaque satis erit dictum, si hoc unum adjunxero, quod nemo eat infitias, Thebas et ante Epaminondam natum, et post ejus interitum, perpetuo alieno paruisse imperio; contra ea, quamdiu ille præfuerit reipublicæ, caput fuisse totius Græciæ. Ex quo intelligi potest, unum hominem pluris, quam civitatem, fuisse.

# XVI. PELOPIDAS.

I. Pelopidas, Thebanus, magis historicis, quam vulgo, I notus. Cujus de virtutibus dubito quemadmodum exponam, quod vereor, ne, si res explicare incipiam, non vitam eius enarrare, sed historiam videar scribere; si tantummodo summas attigero, ne rudibus litterarum Græcarum minus lucide appareat, quantus fuerit ille vir. Itaque utrique rei occurram, quantum potero, et medebor quum satietati, tum ignorantiæ lectorum. Phæ- 2 bidas, Lacedæmonius, quum exercitum Olynthum duceret, iterque per Thebas faceret, arcem oppidi, quæ Cadmea nominatur, occupavit impulsu perpaucorum Thebanorum, qui, adversariæ factioni quo facilius resisterent, Laconum rebus studebant: idque suo privato, non publico, fecit consilio. Quo facto eum Lacedæmo- ? nii ab exercitu removerunt pecuniaque multarunt: neque eo magis arcem Thebanis reddiderunt, quod susceptis inimicitiis satius ducebant eos obsideri, quam liberari. Nam post Peloponnesium bellum Athenasque devictas cum Thebanis sibi rem esse existimabant, et eos esse solos, qui adversus resistere auderent. Hac 4 mente amicis suis summas potestates dederant, alteriusque factionis principes partim interfecerant, alios in exsilium ejecerant: in quibus Pelopidas hic, de quo scri-

bere exorsi sumus, pulsus patria carebat.

1 II. Hi omnes fere Athenas se contulerant, non, quo sequerentur otium, sed ut, quemque ex proximo locum 2 fors obtulisset, eo patriam recuperare niterentur. Itaque quum tempus est visum rei gerendæ, communiter cum his, qui Thebis idem sentiebant, diem delegerunt ad inimicos opprimendos civitatemque liberandam eum, quo maximi magistratus simul consueverant epulari.

3 Magnæ sæpe res non ita magnis copiis sunt gestæ; sed profecto numquam ab tam tenui initio tantæ opes sunt profligatæ. Nam duodecim adolescentuli coierunt ex his, qui exsilio erant multati, quum omnino non essent amplius centum, qui tanto se offerrent periculo. Qua

4 paucitate perculsa est Lacedæmoniorum potentia. Hi enim non magis adversariorum factioni, quam Spartanis, eo tempore bellum intulerunt, qui principes erant totius Græciæ; quorum imperii majestas, neque ita multo post, Leuctrica pugna, ab hoc initio perculsa,

5 concidit. Illi igitur duodecim, quorum erat dux Pelopidas, quum Athenis interdiu exissent, ut vesperascente cœlo Thebas possent pervenire, cum canibus venaticis exierunt, retia ferentes, vestitu agresti, quo minore suspicione facerent iter. Qui quum tempore ipso, quo studuerant, pervenissent, domum Charonis devenerunt, a quo et tempus et dies erat datus.

1 ÎII. Hoc loco libet interponere, etsi sejunctum ab re proposita est, nimia fiducia quantæ calamitati soleat esse. Nam magistratuum Thebanorum statim ad aures pervenit, exsules in urbem devenisse. Id illi, vinc epulisque dediti, usque eo despexerunt, ut ne quærere qui-

2 dem de tanta re laborarint. Accessit etiam, quod magis aperiret eorum dementiam. Allata est enim epistola Athenis ab Archia, [hierophante,] uni ex his, Archiæ, qui tum maximum magistratum Thebis obtinebat, in qua omnia de profectione exsulum perscripta erant. Quæ quum jam accubanti in convivio esset data, sicut erat signata, sub pulvinum subjiciens, in crastinum, in-

quit, differo res severas. At illi omnes, quum jam nox processisset, vinolenti ab exsulibus, duce Pelopida, sunt unterfecti. Quibus rebus confectis, vulgo ad arma li-

bertatemque vocato, non solum qui in urbe erant, sed etiam undique ex agris concurrerunt, præsidium Lacedæmoniorum ex arce pepulerunt, patriam obsidione liberaverunt, auctores Cadmeæ occupandæ partim occi-

derunt, partim in exsilium ejecerunt.

IV. Hoc tam turbido tempore, sicut supra docuimus, 1 Epaminondas, quo de cum civibus dimicatum est, domi quietus fuit. Itaque hæc liberandarum Thebarum propria laus est Pelopidæ: ceteræ fere omnes communes cum Epaminonda. Namque Leuctrica pugna, imperatore Epaminonda, hic fuit dux delectæ manus quæ prima phalangem prostravit Laconum. Omnibus præterea 3 periculis affuit. Sicut Spartam quum oppugnavit, alterum tenuit cornu: quoque Messena celerius restitueretur, legatus in Persas est profectus. Denique hæc fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamen secunda ita, ut proxi-

ma esset Epaminondæ.

V. Conflictatus autem est cum adversa fortuna. Nam 1 et initio, sicut ostendimus, exsul patria caruit, et, quum Thessaliam in potestatem Thebanorum cuperet redigere, legationisque jure satis tectum se arbitraretur, quod apud omnes gentes sanctum esse consuesset, a tyranno Alexandro Pheræo simul cum Ismenia comprehensus in vincula conjectus est. Hunc Epaminondas recuperavit, 2 bello persequens Alexandrum. Post id factum numquam is animo placari potuit in eum, a quo erat violatus. Itaque persuasit Thebanis, ut subsidio Thessaliæ proficiscerentur, tyrannosque ejus expellerent. Cujus 3 belli quum ei summa esset data, eoque cum exercitu profectus esset, non dubitavit, simul ac conspexit hostem, confligere. In quo prœlio Alexandrum ut animadvertit, 4 incensus ira equum in eum concitavit, proculque degressus a suis conjectu telorum confossus concidit. Atque hoc secunda victoria accidit: nam jam inclinatæ erant tyrannorum copiæ. Quo facto omnes Thessaliæ 5 civitates interfectum Pelopidam coronis aureis et statuis æneis, liberosque ejus multo agro donarunt.

### XVII. AGESILAUS.

1 I. Agesilaus, Lacedamonius, quum a ceteris scriptoribus, tum eximie a Xenophonte Socratico collaudatus

2 est: eo enim usus est familiarissime. Hic primum de regno cum Leotychide, fratris filio, habuit contentionem. Mos est enim a majoribus Lacedæmoniis traditus, ut duos haberent semper reges, nomine magis, quam imperio, ex duabus familiis Procli et Eurysthenis, qui principes ex progenie Herculis Spartæ reges fuerunt.

3 Harum ex altera in alterius familie locum fieri non licebat. Itaque utraque suum retinebat ordinem. Primum ratio habebatur, qui maximus natu esset ex liberis ejus qui regnans decessisset. Sin is virilem sexum non reliquisset, tum deligebatur, qui proximus esset propin-

4 quitate. Mortuus erat Agis rex, frater Agesilai. Filium reliquerat Leotychidem, quem ille natum non agnorat, eumdem moriens suum esse dixerat. Is de honore regni cum Agesilao, suo patruo, contendit: ne-

5 que id, quod petivit, consecutus est. Nam Lysandro suffragante, homine, ut ostendimus supra, factioso et

his temporibus potente, Agesilaus antelatus est.

1 II. Hic simulatque imperii potitus est, persuasit Lacedæmoniis, ut exercitum emitterent in Asiam, bellumque regi facerent: docens, satius esse in Asia, quam in Europa dimicari. Namque fama exierat, Artaxerxem comparare classes pedestresque exercitus, quos in

2 Græciam mitteret. Data potestate, tanta celeritate usus est, ut prius in Asiam cum copiis pervenerit, quam regii satrapæ eum scirent profectum. Quo factum est, ut

3 omnes imparatos imprudentesque offenderet. Id ut cognovit Tissaphernes, qui summum imperium tum inter præfectos habebat regios, inducias a Lacone petivit, simulans, se dare operam, ut Lacedæmoniis cum rege conveniret; re autem vera ad copias comparandas:

4 easque impetravit trimestres. Juravit autem uterque, se sine dolo inducias conservaturum. In qua pactione

summa fide mansit Agesilaus; contra ea Tissaphernes nihil aliud, quam bellum comparavit. Id etsi sentiebat 5 Laco, tamen jusjurandum servabat, multumque in eo se consequi dicebat, quod Tissaphernes perjurio suo et homines suis rebus abalienaret, et deos sibi iratos redderet; se autem conservata religione confirmare exercitum, quum animadverteret, deorum numen facere secum, hominesque sibi conciliari amiciores, quod his studere consuessent, quos conservare fidem viderent.

III. Postquam induciarum præteriit dies, barbarus, 1 non dubitans, quod ipsius erant plurima domicilia in Caria, et ea regio his temporibus multo putabatu: locupletissima, eo potissimum hostes impetum facturos, omnes suas copias eo contraxerat. At Agesilaus in Phry- 2 giam se convertit, eamque prius depopulatus est, quam Tissaphernes usquam se moveret. Magna præda militibus locupletatis, Ephesum hiematum exercitum reduxit, atque ibi officinis armorum institutis, magna industria bellum apparavit. Et quo studiosius armarentur insigniusque ornarentur, præmia proposuit, quibus donarentur, quorum egregia in ea re fuisset industria. Fecit idem in exercitationum generibus, ut, qui ceteris 3 præstitissent, eos magnis afficeret muneribus. His igitur rebus effecit, ut et ornatissimum et exercitatissimum haberet exercitum. Huic quum tempus esset visum, 4 copias extrahere ex hibernaculis, vidit, si, quo esset iter facturus, palam pronuntiasset, hostes non credituros, aliasque regiones præsidiis occupaturos, nec dubitaturos, aliud esse facturum, ac pronuntiasset. Itaque quum 5 ille Sardeis iturum se dixisset, Tissaphernes eamdem Cariam defendendam putavit. In quo quum eum opinio fefellisset, victumque se vidisset consilio; sero suis præsidio profectus est. Nam quum illo venisset, jam Agesilaus, multis locis expugnatis, magna erat præda potitus. Laco autem, quum videret, hostes equitatu supe- 6 rare, numquam in campo sui fecit potestatam, et his locis manum conseruit, quibus plus pedestres copiæ valerent. Pepulit ergo, quotiescumque congressus est, multo majores adversariorum copias, et sic in Asia versatus est, ut omnium opinione victor duceretur.

IV. Hic quum jam animo meditaretur proficisci in 1 Persas, et ipsum regem adoriri, nuntius ei domo venit

ephorum missu, bellum Athenienses et Bœotios indixisse

2 Lacedæmoniis: quare venire ne dubitaret. In hoc non minus ejus pietas suspicienda est, quam virtus bellica: qui, quum victori præesset exercitui maximamque haberet fiduciam regni Persarum potiundi, tanta modestia dicto audiens fuit jussis absentium magistratuum, ut si privatus in comitio esset Spartæ. Cujus exemplum utinam imperatores nostri sequi voluissent! Sed illuc redeamus. Agesilaus opulentissimo regno præposuit bo-

3 deamus. Agesilaus opulentissimo regno præposuit bonam existimationem, multoque gloriosius duxit, si institutis patriæ paruisset, quam si bello superasset Asiam.

4 Hac igitur mente Hellespontum copias trajecit, tantaque usus est celeritate, ut, quod iter Xerxes anno vertente 5 confecerat, hic transierit triginta diebus. Quum jam haud ita langa abassat a Palanannessa cheistera si consti

haud ita longe abesset a Peloponneso, obsistere ei conati sunt Athenienses et Bœotii, ceterique eorum socii, apud

6 Coroneam: quos omnes gravi prœlio vicit. Hujus victoriæ vel maxima fuit laus, quod, quum plerique ex fuga se in templum Minervæ conjecissent, quærereturque ab eo, quid his fieri vellet, etsi aliquot vulnera acceperat eo prœlio, et iratus videbatur omnibus, qui adversus arma tulerant, tamen antetulit iræ religionem, et eos 7 vetuit violari. Neque vero hoc solum in Græcia fecit.

7 vetuit violari. Neque vero hoc solum in Græcia fecit, ut templa deorum sancta haberet; sed etiam apud barbaros summa religione omnia simulacra arasque con-

8 servavit. Itaque prædicabat, mirari se, non sacrilegorum numero haberi, qui supplicibus eorum nocuissent; aut non gravioribus pænis affici qui religionem minue-

rent, quam qui fana spoliarent.

V. Post hoc prælium collatum est omne bellum circa
Corinthum, ideoque Corinthium est appellatum. Hic
quum una pugna decem millia hostium, Agesilao duce,
cecidissent, eoque facto opes adversariorum debilitatæ
viderentur: tantum abfuit ab insolentia gloriæ, ut commiseratus sit fortunam Græciæ, quod tam multi a se
victi vitio adversariorum concidissent: namque illa
multitudine, si sana mens esset, Græciæ supplicium
Persas dare potuisse. Idem quum adversarios intra
menia compulisset, til ut Corinthum oppugnaret, multi

hortarentur, negavit, id suæ virtuti convenire: se enim eum esse dixit, qui ad officium peccantes redire cogeret, 4 non, qui urbes nobilissimas expugnaret Græciæ. Nam st, inquit, eos exstinguere voluerimus, qui nobiscum ad versus barbaros steterunt, nosmetipsi nos expugnaverimus, illis quiescentibus. Quo facto sine negotio, quum volue-

rint, nos oppriment.

privati.

VI. Interim accidit illa calamitas apud Leuctra Lacedæmoniis: quo ne proficisceretur, quum a plerisque ad exeundum premeretur, ut si de exitu divinaret, exire noluit. Idem, quum Epaminondas Spartam oppugnaret, essetque sine muris oppidum, talem se imperatorem præbuit, ut eo tempore omnibus apparuerit, nisi ille fuisset, Spartam futuram non fuisse. In quo quidem 2 discrimine celeritas ejus consilii saluti fuit universis. Nam quum quidam adolescentuli, hostium adventu perterriti, ad Thebanos transfugere vellent, et locum extra urbem editum cepissent; Agesilaus, qui perniciosissimum fore videret, si animadversum esset, quemquam ad hostes transfugere conari, cum suis eo venit, atque, ut si bono animo fecissent, laudavit consilium eorum, quod eum locum occupassent, et se id quoque fieri debere animadvertisse. Sic adolescentulos simulata lau- 3 datione recuperavit, et adjunctis de suis comitibus locum tutum reliquit. Namque illi, aucto numero eorum, qui expertes erant consilii, commovere se non sunt ausi, eoque libentius, quod latere arbitrabantur, quæ cogitarant.

VII. Sine dubio post Leuctricam pugnam Lacedæ- 1 monii se numquam refecerunt, neque pristinum imperium recuperarunt: quum interim Agesilaus non destitit, quibuscumque rebus posset, patriam juvare. Nam 2 quum præcipue Lacedæmonii indigerent pecunia, ille omnibus, qui a rege defecerant, præsidio fuit: a quibus magna donatus pecunia patriam sublevavit. Atque in 3 hoc illud inprimis fuit admirabile, quum maxima munera ei ab regibus, et dynastis, civitatibusque conferrentur, quod nihil umquam [in] domum suam contulit, nihil de victu, nihil de vestitu Laconum mutavit. Domo eadem 4 fuit contentus, qua Eurysthenes, progenitor majorum suorum, fuerat usus: quam qui intrarat, nullum signum libidinis, nullum luxuriæ videre poterat; contra ea plurima patientiæ atque abstinentiæ. Sic enim erat instructa, ut nulla in re differret cujusvis inopis atque

VIII. Atque hic tantus vir, ut naturam fautricem 1

habuerat in tribuendis animi virtutibus, sic maleficam nactus est in corpore fingendo. Nam et statura fuit humili, et corpore exiguo, et claudus altero pede. Quæ res etiam nonnullam afferebat deformitatem: atque ignoti, faciem ejus quum intuerentur, contemnebant; qui autem virtutes noverant, non poterant admirari satis.

2 Quod ei usu venit, quum annorum octoginta subsidio Tacho in Ægyptum iisset, et in acta cum suis accubuisset sine ullo tecto; stratumque haberet tale, ut terra tecta esset stramentis, neque huc amplius, quam pellis esset injecta; eodemque comites omnes accubuissent vestitu humili atque obsoleto, ut eorum ornatus non

modo in his regem neminem significaret, sed hominis 3 non beatissimi suspicionem præberet. Hujus de adventu fama quum ad regios esset perlata, celeriter munera eo cujusque generis sunt allata. His quærentibus Agesilaum vix fides facta est, unum esse ex his, qui tum ac-

4 cubabant. Qui quum regis verbis, quæ attulerant, dedissent, ille præter vitulina et hujusmodi genera opsonii, quæ præsens tempus desiderabat, nihil accepit; unguenta, coronas, secundamque mensam servis dispertiit; 5 cetera referri jussit. Quo facto eum barbari magis

etiam contemserunt, quod eum ignorantia bonarum re-6 rum illa potissimum sumpsisse arbitrabantur. Hic quum ex Ægypto reverteretur, donatus a rege Nectanabide ducentis viginti talentis, quæ ille muneri populo suo daret, venissetque in portum, qui Menelai vocatur, jacens inter Cyrenas et Ægyptum, in morbum implicitus

7 decessit. Ibi eum amici, quo Spartam facilius perferre possent, quod mel non habebant, cera circumfuderunt, atque ita domum retulerunt.

## XVIII. EUMENES.

1 I. Eumenes, Cardianus. Hujus si virtuti par data esset fortuna, non ille quidem major, sed multo illustrior atque etiam honoratior: quod magnos homines virtute

metimur, non fortuna. Nam quum ætas ejus incidisset 2 in ea tempora, quibus Macedones florerent, multum ei detraxit inter hos viventi, quod alienæ erat civitatis; neque aliud huic defuit; quam generosa stirps. Etsi 3 ille domestico summo genere erat: tamen Macedones eum sibi aliquando anteponi indigne ferebant; neque tamen non patiebantur. Vincebat enim omnes cura, vigilantia, patientia, calliditate et celeritate ingenii. Hic 4 peradolescentulus ad amicitiam accessit Philippi, Amyntæ filii, brevique tempore in intimam pervenit familiaritatem. Fulgebat enim jam in adolescentulo indoles virtutis. Itaque eum habuit ad manum scribæ loco: 5 quod multo apud Graios honorificentius est, quam apud Romanos. Nam apud nos, revera sicut sunt, mercenarii scribæ existimantur; at apud illos e contrario nemo ad id officium admittitur, nisi honesto loco, et fide et industria cognita: quod necesse est omnium consiliorum eum esse participem. Hunc locum tenuit amicitiæ apud 6 Philippum annos septem. Illo interfecto, eodem gradu fuit apud Alexandrum annos tredecim. Novissimo tempore præfuit etiam alteræ equitum alæ, quæ Hetærice appellabatur. Utrique autem in consilio semper affuit, et omnium rerum habitus est particeps.

II. Alexandro Babylone mortuo, quum regna singulis 1 familiaribus dispertirentur, et summa rerum tradita esset tuenda eidem, cui Alexander moriens annulum suum dederat, Perdiccæ: ex quo omnes conjecerant, eum 2 regnum ei commendasse, quoad liberi ejus in suam tutelam pervenissent: (aberant enim Craterus et Antipater, qui antecedere hunc videbantur: mortuus erat Hephæstio, quem unum Alexander, quod facile intelligi posset, plurimi fecerat;) hoc tempore data est Eumeni Cappadocia, sive potius dicta. Nam tum in hostium erat potestate. Hunc sibi Perdiccas adjunxerat magno studio, 3 quod in homine fidem et industriam magnam videbat: non dubitans, si eum pellexisset, magno usui fore sibi in his rebus, quas apparabat. Cogitabat enim, quod fere omnes in magnis imperiis concupiscunt, omnium partes corripere atque complecti. Neque vero hoc ille solus 4 fecit, sed ceteri quoque omnes, qui Alexandri fuerant amici. Primus Leonnatus Macedoniam præoccupare destinaverat. Hic multis magnisque pollicitationibus

persuadere Eumeni studuit, ut Perdiccam desereret, ac 5 secum faceret societatem. Quum perducere eum non posset, interficere conatus est; et fecisset, nisi ille clam

noctu ex præsidiis ejus effugisset.

III. Interim conflata sunt illa bella, que ad internecionem post Alexandri mortem gesta sunt, omnesque concurrerunt ad Perdiccam opprimendum. Quem etsi infirmum videbat, quod unus omnibus resistere cogebatur, tamen amicum non deseruit, neque salutis, quam

2 fidei, fuit cupidior. Præfecerat eum Perdiccas ei parti Asiæ, quæ inter Taurum montem jacet atque Hellespontum, et illum unum opposuerat Europæis adversariis; ipse Ægyptum oppugnatum adversus Ptolemæum

3 erat profectus. Eumenes quum neque magnas copias, neque firmas haberet, quod et inexercitatæ, et non multo ante erant contractæ; adventare autem dicerentur Hellespontumque transisse Antipater et Craterus magno cum exercitu Macedonum, viri quum claritate, tum usu

4 belli præstantes: (Macedones vero milites ea tunc erant fama, qua nunc Romani feruntur: etenim semper habiti sunt fortissimi, qui summam imperii potirentur:) Eumenes intelligebat, si copiæ suæ cognossent, adversus quos ducerentur, non modo non ituras, sed simul cum

5 nuntio dilapsuras. Itaque hoc ejus fuit prudentissimum consilium, ut deviis itineribus milites duceret, in quibus vera audire non possent, et his persuaderet, se contra

6 quosdam barbaros proficisci. Itaque tenuit hoc propositum, et prius in aciem exercitum eduxit præliumque commisit, quam milites sui scirent, cum quibus arma conferrent. Effecit etiam illud locorum præoccupatione, ut equitatu potius dimicaret, quo plus valebat, quam peditatu, quo erat deterior.

IV. Quorum acerrimo concursu quum magnam partem diei esset pugnatum, cadit Craterus dux, et Neoptolemus, qui secundum locum imperii tenebat. Cum hoc 2 concurrit ipse Eumenes. Qui quum inter se complexi in terram ex equis decidissent, ut facile intelligi posset, inimica mente contendisse, animoque magis etiam pugnasse, quam corpore, non prius distracti sunt, quam alterum anima reliquerit. Ab hoc aliquot plagis Eumenes vulneratur, neque eo magis ex prœlio excessit, sed 3 acrius hostes institit. Hic equitibus profligatis, interfecto duce Cratero, multis præterea et maxime nobilibus captis, pedester exercitus, quod in ea loca erat deductus, ut invito Eumene elabi non posset, pacem ab eo petiit. Quam quum impetrasset, in fide non mansit, et se, simul ac potuit, ad Antipatrum recepit. Eumenes Craterum, 4 ex acie semivivum elatum, recreare studuit. Quum id non posset, pro hominis dignitate, proque pristina amicitia (namque illo usus erat, Alexandro vivo, familiariter) amplo funere extulit, ossaque in Macedoniam uxori ejus ac liberis remisit.

V. Hæc dum apud Hellespontum geruntur, Perdiccas 1 apud flumen Nilum interficitur a Seleuco et Antigono; rerumque summa ad Antipatrum defertur. Hic, qui deseruerant, exercitu suffragium ferente, capitis absentes damnantur: in his Eumenes. Hac ille perculsus plaga non succubuit, neque eo secius bellum adminis. Sed exiles res animi magnitudinem, etsi non frangebant, tamen minuebant. Hunc persequens An- 2 tigonus, quum omni genere copiarum abundaret, sæpe in itineribus vexabatur: neque umquam ad manum accedere licebat, nisi his locis, quibus pauci multis possent resistere. Sed extremo tempore, quum consilio 3 capi non posset, multitudine circumventus est. Hinc tamen, multis suis amissis, se expedivit, et in castellum Phrygiæ, quod Nora appellatur, confugit. In quo quum 4 circumsederetur, et vereretur, ne uno loco manens equos militares perderet, quod spatium non esset agitandi: callidum fuit ejus inventum, quemadmodum stans jumentum concalefieri exercerique posset, quo libentius et cibo uteretur, et a corporis motu non removeretur. Substringebat caput loro altius quam ut prioribus pedi- 5 bus plane terram posset attingere; deinde post verberibus cogebat exsultare, et calces remittere. Qui motus non minus sudorem excutiebat, quam si in spatio decurreret. Quo factum est, quod omnibus mirabile est visum, 6 ut æque jumenta nitida ex castello educeret, quum complures menses in obsidione fuisset, ac si in campestribus ea locis habuisset. In hac conclusione, quoties- 7 cumque voluit, apparatum et munitiones Antigoni alias incendit, alias disjecit. Tenuit autem se uno loco, quamdiu fuit hiems. Quod castrum subsidia habere non poterat, et ver appropinquabat, simulata deditione,

dum de conditionibus tractat, præfectis Antigoni impo-

suit, seque ac suos omnes extraxit incolumes.

VI. Ad hunc Olympias, mater quæ fuerat Alexandri, quum litteras et nuntios misisset in Asiam, consultum, utrum repetitum Macedoniam veniret (nam tum in Epiro

2 habitabat) et eas res occuparet: huic ille primum suasit, ne se moveret, et exspectaret, quoad Alexandri filius regnum adipisceretur; sin aliqua cupiditate raperetur in Macedoniam, omnium injuriarum oblivisceretur, et

3 in neminem acerbiore uteretur imperio. Horum illa nihil fecit. Nam et in Macedoniam profecta est, et ibi crudelissime se gessit. Petiit autem ab Eumene absente, ne pateretur, Philippi domus et familiæ inimicissimos stirpem quoque interimere, ferretque opem liberis Al-

4 exandri. Quam veniam si daret, quam primum exercitus pararet, quos sibi subsidio adduceret. Id quo facilius faceret, se omnibus præfectis, qui in officio manebant, misisse litteras, ut ei parerent, ejusque consiliis

5 uterentur. His rebus Eumenes permotus satius duxit, si ita tulisset fortuna, perire bene meritis referentem

gratiam, quam ingratum vivere.

VII. Itaque copias contraxit, bellum adversus Antigonum comparavit. Quod una erant Macedones complures nobiles, in his Peucestes, qui corporis custos fuerat Alexandri, tum autem obtinebat Persidem, et Antigenes, cujus sub imperio phalanx erat Macedonum: invidiam verens, quam tamen effugere non potuit, si potius ipse alienigena summi imperii potiretur, quam alii

2 Macedonum, quorum ibi erat multitudo, in principiis nomine Alexandri statuit tabernaculum, in eoque sellam auream cum sceptro ac diademate jussit poni, eoque omnes quotidie convenire, ut ibi de summis rebus consilia caperentur; credens, minore se invidia fore, si specie imperii nominisque simulatione Alexandri bellum

3 videretur administrare. Quod et fecit. Nam quum non ad Eumenis principia, sed ad regia conveniretur, atque ibi de rebus deliberaretur, quodammodo latebat, quum tamen per eum unum gererentur omnia.

VIII. Hic in Parætacis cum Antigono conflixit, non acie instructa, sed in itinere: eumque male acceptum in Mediam hiematum coëgit redire. Ipse in finitima regione Persidis hiematum copias divisit, non ut voluit

sed ut militum cogebat voluntas. Namque illa phalanx 2 Alexandri Magni, quæ Asiam peragrarat deviceratque Persas, inveterata quum gloria, tum etiam licentia, non parere se ducibus, sed imperare postulabat: ut nunc veterani faciunt nostri. Itaque periculum est, ne faciant, quod illi fecerunt sua intemperantia nimiaque licentia, ut omnia perdant, neque minus eos, cum quibus steterint, quam adversus quos fecerint. Quod si quis 3 illorum veteranorum legat facta, paria horum cognoscat, neque rem ullam, nisi tempus, interesse judicet. ad illos revertar. Hiberna sumserant non ad usum belli, sed ad ipsorum luxuriam, longeque inter se discesserant. Hoc Antigonus quum comperisset, intelli- 4 geretque, se parem non esse paratis adversariis, statuit aliquid sibi consilii novi esse capiendum. Duæ erant viæ, qua ex Medis, ubi ille hiemabat, ad adversariorum hibernacula posset perveniri. Quarum brevior per loca 5 deserta, quæ nemo incolebat propter aquæ inopiam, ceterum dierum erat fere decem; illa autem, qua omnes commeabant, altero tanto longiorem habebat anfractum, sed erat copiosa omniumque rerum abundans. Hac si 6 proficisceretur, intelligebat, prius adversarios rescituros de suo adventu, quam ipse tertiam partem confecisset itineris; sin per loca sola contenderet, sperabat, se imprudentem hostem oppressurum. Ad hanc rem confi- 7 ciendam imperavit quam plurimos utres atque etiam culleos comparari; post hæc pabulum; præterea cibaria cocta dierum decem, utque quam minime fieret ignis in castris. Iter, quod habebat, omnes caat. Sic paratus, qua constituerat, proficiscitur.

IX. Dimidium fere spatium confecerat, quum ex 1 fumo castrorum ejus suspicio allata est ad Eumenem, hostem appropinquare. Conveniunt duces; quæritur, quid opus sit facto. Intelligebant omnes, tam celeriter copias ipsorum contrahi non posse, quam Antigonus affuturus videbatur. Hic omnibus titubantibus, et de rebus summis desperantibus, Eumenes ait, si celeritatem velint adhibere, et imperata facere, quod ante non fecerint, se rem expediturum. Nam quod diebus quinque hostis transisse posset, se effecturum, ut non minus totidem dierum spatio retardaretur: quare circumirent, suasque quisque coριas contraheret. Ad Antigoni au-

tem refrenandum impetum tale capit consilium. Certos mittit homines ad infimos montes, qui obvii erant itineri adversariorum, hisque præcepit, ut prima nocte, quam latissime possint, ignes faciant quam maximos, atque hos secunda vigilia minuant, tertia perexiguos reddant:

4 et assimulata castrorum consuetudine suspicionem injiciant hostibus, his locis esse castra, ac de eorum adventu esse prænuntiatum; idemque postera nocte faciant.

5 Quibus imperatum erat, diligenter præceptum curant. Antigonus, tenebris obortis, ignes conspicatur: credit, de suo adventu esse auditum, et adversarios illuc suas

6 contraxisse copias. Mutat consilium, et, quoniam imprudentes adoriri non posset, flectit iter suum, et illum anfractum longiorem copiosæ viæ capit, ibique diem unum opperitur ad lassitudinem sedandam militum ac reficienda jumenta, quo integriore exercitu decerneret.

1 X. Hic Eumenes callidum imperatorem vicit consilio, celeritatemque impedivit ejus; neque tamen multum

2 profecit. Nam invidia ducum, cum quibus erat, perfidiaque Macedonum veteranorum, quum superior prœlio discessisset, Antigono est deditus, quum exercitus ei ter ante separatis temporibus jurasset, se eum defensurum, nec umquam deserturum. Sed tanta fuit nonnullorum virtutis obtrectatio, ut fidem amittere mallent, quam

3 eum non prodere. Atque hunc Antigonus, quum ei fuisset infestissimus, conservasset, si per suos esset licitum, quod ab nullo se plus adjuvari posse intelligebat in his rebus, quas impendere jam apparebat omnibus. Imminebant en m Seleucus, Lysimachus, Ptolemæus, opibus jam valentes, cum quibus ei de summis rebus

4 erat dimicandum. Sed non passi sunt hi, qui circa erant: quod videbant, Eumene recepto, omnes præ illo parvi futuros. Ipse autem Antigonus adeo erat incensus, ut, nisi magna spe maximarum rerum, leniri non posset.

1 XI. Itaque quum eum in custodiam dedisset, et præfectus custodum quæsisset, quemadmodum servari vellet? ut acerrimum, inquit, leonem, aut ferocissimum elephantum. Nondum enim statuerat, conservaret eum,

2 nec ne. Veniebat autem ad Eumenem utrumque genus hominum: et qui propter odium fructum oculis ex ejus casu capere vellent, et qui propter veterem amicitiam

colloqui consolarique cuperent; multi etiam, qui ejus formam cognoscere studebant, qualis esset, quem tamdiu tamque valde timuissent, cujus in pernicie positam spem habuissent victoriæ. At Eumenes, quum diutius 3 in vinculis esset, ait Onomarcho, penes quem summa imperii erat custodiæ, se mirari, quare jam tertium diem sic teneretur: non enim hoc convenire Antigoni prudentiæ, ut sic deuteretur victo; quin aut interfici, aut missum fieri juberet. Hic quum ferocius Onomarcho 4 loqui videretur, quid? tu, inquit, animo si isto eras, cur non in prælio cecidisti potius, quam in potestatem inimici venires? Huic Eumenes, utinam quidem istud evenisset! 5 sed eo non accidit, quod numquam cum fortiore sum congressus. Non enim cum quoquam arma contuli, quin is mihi succubuerit. Non enim virtute hostium, sed amicorum perfidia decidi. [Neque id falsum. Nam et dignitate fuit honesta, et viribus ad laborem ferendum firmis, neque tam magno corpore, quam figura venusta.]

XII. De hoc Antigonus quum solus constituere non 1 auderet, ad consilium retulit. Hic quum primo perturbati admirarentur, non jam de eo sumtum esse supplicium, a quo tot annos adeo essent male habiti, ut sæpe ad desperationem forent adducti; quique maximos duces interfecisset; denique in quo uno esset tantum, ut, 2 quoad ille viveret, ipsi securi esse non possent, interfecto, nihil habituri negotii essent: postremo, si illi redderet salutem, quærebant, quibus amicis esset usurus? sese enim cum Eumene apud eum non futuros. Hic, cog- 3 nita consilii voluntate, tamen usque ad septimum diem deliberandi sibi spatium reliquit. Tum autem, quum jam vereretur, ne qua seditio exercitus oriretur, vetuit ad eum quemquam admitti, et quotidianum victum amoveri jussit. Nam negabat, se ei vim allaturum, qui aliquando fuisset amicus. Hic tamen non amplius, 4 quam triduum, fame fatigatus, quum castra moverentur, insciente Antigono, jugulatus est a custodibus.

XIII. Sic Eumenes annorum quinque et quadraginta, 1 quum ab anno vicesimo, ut supra ostendimus, septem annos Philippo apparuisset, et tredecim apud Alexandrum eumdem locum obtinuisset, in his unum equitum alæ præfuisset, post autem Alexandri Magni mortem imperator exercitus duxisset, summosque duces partim

repulisset, partim interfecisset, captus non Antigomi virtute, sed Macedonum perjurio, talem habuit exitum vitæ. In quo quanta fuerit omnium opinio eorum, qui post Alexandrum Magnum reges sunt appellati, ex hoc facillime potest judicari, quod nemo, Eumene vivo, rex

3 appellatus est, sed præfectus; iidem post hujus occasum statim regium ornatum nomenque sumserunt, neque, quod initio prædicarant, se Alexandri liberis regnum servare, præstare voluerunt, et, uno propugnatore sublato, quid sentirent, aperuerunt. Hujus sceleris principes fuerunt Antigonus, Ptolemæus, Seleucus, Lysima chus Cassander.

4 chus, Cassander. Antigonus autem Eumenem mortuum propinquis ejus sepeliendum tradidit. Hi militari honesto funere, comitante toto exercitu, humaverunt, ossaque ejus in Cappadociam ad matrem atque uxorem

liberosque ejus deportanda curarunt.

### XIX. PHOCION.

1 I. Phocion, Atheniensis, etsi sæpe exercitibus præfuit summosque magistratus cepit, tamen multo ejus notior integritas vitæ, quam rei militaris labor. Itaque hujus memoria est nulla, illius autem magna fama: ex quo

2 cognomine Bonus est appellatus. Fuit enim perpetuo pauper, quum divitissimus esse posset propter frequentes delatos honores potestatesque summas, quæ ei a populo

3 dabantur. Hic quum a rege Philippo munera magnæ pecuniæ repudiaret, legatique hortarentur accipere, simulque admonerent, si ipse his facile careret, liberis tamen suis prospiceret, quibus difficile esset in summa

4 paupertate tantam paternam tueri gloriam: his ille, si mei similes erunt, idem hic, inquit, agellus illos alet, qui me ad hanc dignitatem perduxit; sin dissimiles sunt futuri, nolo meis impensis illorum ali augerique luxuriam.

1 II. Idem quum prope ad annum octogesimum prospera pervenisset fortuna, extremis temporibus magnum 2 in odium pervenit suorum civium. Primo, quod cum

Demade de urbe tradenda Antipatro consenserat ; ejusque consilio Demosthenes cum ceteris, qui bene de republica meriti existimabantur, populiscito in exsilium erant expulsi. Neque in eo solum offenderat, quod patriæ male consuluerat, sed etiam, quod amicitiæ fidem non præstiterat. Namque auctus adiutusque a Demos- 3 thene eum, quem tenebat, adscenderat gradum, quum adversus Charetem eum subornaret: ab eodem in judiciis, quum capitis causam diceret, defensus aliquoties, liberafus discesserat. Hunc non solum in periculis non defendit, sed etiam prodidit. Concidit autem maxime 4 uno crimine, quod, quum apud eum summum esset imperium populi, et, Nicanorem, Cassandri præfectum, insidiari Piræeo Atheniensium, a Dercyllo moneretur, idemque postularet, ut provideret, ne commeatibus civitas privaretur, huic, audiente populo, Phocion negavit esse periculum, seque ejus rei obsidem fore pollicitus est. Neque ita multo post Nicanor Piræeo est potitus. 5 Ad quem recuperandum quum populus armatus concurrisset, ille non modo neminem ad arma vocavit, sed ne armatis quidem præesse voluit. [Sine quo Athenæ omnino esse non possunt.]

III. Erant eo tempore Athenis duæ factiones, quarum 1 una populi causam agebat, altera optimatum. În hac erat Phocion et Demetrius Phalereus. Harum utraque Macedonum patrociniis nitebatur. Nam populares Polysperchonti favebant; optimates cum Cassandro sentiebant. Interim a Polysperchonte Cassander Macedonia 2 pulsus est. Quo facto populus superior factus statim duces adversariæ factionis capitis damnatos patria pepulit; in his Phocionem et Demetrium Phalereum: deque ea re legatos ad Polysperchontem misit, qui ab eo peterent, ut sua decreta confirmaret. Huc eodem profectus 3 est Phocion. Quo ut venit, causam apud Philippum regem verbo, re ipsa quidem apud Polysperchontem jussus est dicere: namque is tum regis rebus præerat. Hic ab Agnonide accusatus, quod Piræeum Nicanori 4 prodidisset, ex consilii sententia in custodiam conjectus, Athenas deductus est, ut ibi de eo legibus fieret judicium.

IV. Huc ubi perventum est, quum propter ætatem 1 pedibus jam non valeret, vehiculoque portaretur, magni concursus sunt facti, quum alii, reminiscentes veteris

famæ, ætatis misererentur; plurimi vero ira exacue rentur propter proditionis suspicionem Piræei, maximeque, quod adversus populi commoda in senectute stete-

R rat. Qua de re ne perorandi quidem ei data est facultas, et dicendi causam. Inde judicio, legitimis quibusdam confectis, damnatus, traditus est undecim viris, quibus ad supplicium more Atheniensium publice damnati tradi

8 solent. Hic quum ad mortem duceretur, obvius ei fuit Emphyletus, quo familiariter fuerat usus. Is quum lacrimans dixisset: o quam indigna prepeteris, Phocion! huic ille, at non inopinata, inquit: hunc enim exitum ple-

4 rique clari viri habuerunt Athenienses. In hoc tantum fuit odium multitudinis, ut nemo ausus sit eum liber sepelire. Itaque a servis sepultus est.

### XX. TIMOLEON

I. Timoleon, Corinthius. Sine dubio magnus omnium judicio hic vir exstitit. Namque huic uni contigit, quod nescio an ulli, ut et patriam, in qua erat natus, oppressam a tyranno liberaret, et a Syracusis, quibus auxilio erat missus, inveteratam servitutem depelleret, totamque Siciliam, multos annos bello vexatam a barbarisque op-

2 pressam, suo adventu in pristinum restitueret. Sed in his rebus non simplici fortuna conflictatus est, et, id quod difficilius putatur, multo sapientius tulit secundam,

3 quam adversam fortunam. Nam quum frater ejus Timophanes, dux a Corinthiis delectus, tyrannidem per milites mercenarios occupasset, particepsque regni posset esse: tantum abfuit a societate sceleris, ut antetulerit suorum civium libertatem fratris saluti, et parere

degibus, quam imperare patriæ, satius duxerit. Hat mente per haruspicem, communemque affinem, cui soror, ex eisdem parentibus nata, nupta erat, fratrem tyrannum interficiendum curavit. Ipse non modo manus non attulit, sed ne adspicere quidem fraternum sanguinem voluit. Nam, dum res conficeretur, procul in præsere

sidio fuit, ne quis satelles posset succurrere. Hoc præclarissimum ejus facinus non pari modo probatum est
ab omnibus. Nonnulli enim læsam ab eo pietatem putabant, et invidia laudem virtutis obterebant. Mater
vero post id factum neque domum ad se filium admisit,
neque adspexit, quin eum fratricidam impiumque detestans compellaret. Quibus rebus adeo ille est commotus, 6
ut nonnumquam vitæ finem facere voluerit, atque ex

ingratorum hominum conspectu morte decedere.

II. Interim Dione Syracusis interfecto, Dionysius 1 rursus Syracusarum potitus est: cujus adversarii opem a Corinthiis petierunt, ducemque, quo in bello uterentur, postularunt. Huc Timoleon missus incredibili felicitate Dionysium tota Sicilia depulit. Quum interficere 2 posset, noluit, tutoque ut Corinthum perveniret, effecit: quod utrorumque Dionysiorum opibus Corinthii sæpe adjuti fuerant, cujus benignitatis memoriam volebat exstare; eamque præclaram victoriam ducebat, in qua plus esset clementiæ, quam crudelitatis; postremo, ut non solum auribus acciperetur, sed etiam oculis cerneretur, quem et ex quanto regno ad quam fortunam detrusisset. Post Dionysii decessum cum Hiceta bella- 3 vit, qui adversatus fuerat Dionysio: quem non odio tyrannidis dissensisse, sed cupiditate, indicio fuit, quod ipse, expulso Dionysio, imperium dimittere noluit. Hoc 4 superato, Timoleon maximas copias Carthaginiensium apud Crimissum fiumen fugavit, ac satis habere coëgit, si liceret Africam obtinere, qui jam complures annos possessionem Siciliæ tenebant. Cepit etiam Mamercum, Italicum ducem, hominem bellicosum et potentem, qui tyrannos adjutum in Siciliam venerat.

III. Quibus rebus confectis quum propter diuturnitatem belli non solum regiones, sed etiam urbes desertas
videret, conquisivit, quos potuit, primum Siculos; deinde Corintho arcessivit colonos, quod ab his initio Syracusæ erant conditæ. Civibus veteribus sua restituit; 2
novis bello vacuefactas possessiones divisit; urbium
mænia disjecta fanaque deserta refecit; civitatibus leges
libertatemque reddidit; ex maximo bello tantum otium
totæ insulæ conciliavit, ut hic conditor urbium earum,
non illi, qui initio deduxerant, videretur. Arcem Syracusis, quam munierat Dionysius ad urbem obsidendam.

a fundamentis disjecit; cetera tyrannidis propugnacula demolitus est, deditque operam, ut quam minime multa 4 vestigia servitutis manerent. Quum tantis esset opibus, ut etiam invitis imperare posset; tantum autem haberet amorem omnium Siculorum, ut nullo recusante regnum obtineret: maluit se diligi, quam metui. Itaque, quum primum potuit, imperium deposuit, et privatus Syracusis, quod reliquum vitæ fuit, vixit. Neque vero id imperite fecit. Nam quod ceteri reges imperio potuerunt, hic benevolentia tenuit. Nullus honos huic defuit; neque postea res ulla Syracusis gesta est publice, de qua prius sit decretum, quam Timoleontis sententia 6 cognita. Nullius umquam consilium non modo ante-

latum, sed ne comparatum quidem est. Neque id magis benevolentia factum est, quam prudentia.

1 IV. Hic quum ætate jam provectus esset, sine ullo morbo lumina oculorum amisit. Quam calamitatem ita moderate tulit, ut neque eum querentem quisquam au dierit, neque eo minus privatis publicisque rebus interguerit. Veniebat autem in theatrum, quum ibi concili

um populi haberetur, propter valetudinem vectus ju mentis junctis, adque ita de vehiculo, quæ videbantur, dicebat; neque hoc illi quisquam tribuebat superbiæ. Nihil enim umquam neque insolens, neque gloriosum

3 ex ore ejus exiit. Qui quidem, quum suas laudes audiret prædicari, numquam aliud dixit, quam se in ea re maximas diis gratias agere atque habere, quod, quum Siciliam recreare constituissent, tum se potissimum du-

4 cem esse voluissent. Nihil enim rerum humanarum sine deorum numine geri putabat. Itaque suæ domi sacellum Αὐτοματίας constituerat, idque sanctissime colebat.

V. Ad hanc hominis excellentem bonitatem mirabiles accesserunt casus. Nam prœlia maxima natali die suo fecit omnia: quo factum est, ut ejus diem natalem festum haberet universa Sicilia. Huic quidam Lames tius, homo petulans et ingratus, vadimonium quum vellet imponere, quod cum illo se lege agere diceret, et complures concurrissent, qui procacitatem hominis manibus coërcere conarentur: Timoleon oravit omnes, ne id facerent. Namque id ut Lamestio ceterisque liceret, se maximos labores summaque adiisse pericula. Hance

enim speciem libertatis esse, si omnibus, quod quisque vellet, legibus experiri liceret. Idem, quum quidam 3 Lamestii similis, nomine Demænetus, in concione populi de rebus gestis ejus detrahere cæpisset, ac nonnulla inveheretur in Timoleonta, dixit, nunc demum se voti esse damnatum. Namque hoc a diis immortalibus semper precatum, ut talem libertatem restitueret Syracusanis, in qua cuivis liceret, de quo vellet, impune dicere. Hic quum diem supremum obiisset, publice a 4 Syracusanis in gymnasio, quod Timoleonteum appellatur, tota celebrante Sicilia, sepultus est.

#### XXI. DE REGIBUS.

I. Hi fere fuerunt Græciæ gentis duces, qui memoria 1 digni videbantur, præter reges. Namque eos attingere noluimus, quod omnium res gestæ separatim sunt relatæ. Neque tamen hi admodum sunt multi. Lacedæmonius 2 autem Agesilaus nomine, non potestate, fuit rex; sicut ceteri Spartani. Ex his vero, qui dominatum imperio tenuerunt, excellentissimi fuerunt, ut nos judicamus, Persarum Cyrus et Darius, Hystaspis filius: quorum uterque privatus virtute regnum est adeptus. Prior horum apud Massagetas in prœlio cecidit; Darius senectute diem obiit supremum. Tres sunt præterea 3 ejusdem generis, Xerxes, et duo Artaxerxes, Macrochir et Mnemon. Xerxi maxime est illustre, quod maximis post hominum memoriam exercitibus terra marique bellum intulit Græciæ. At Macrochir præcipuam habet 4 laudem amplissimæ pulcherrimæque corporis formæ: quam incredibili ornavit virtute belli. Namque illo Perses nemo fuit manu fortior. Mnemon autem justitiæ fama floruit. Nam quum matris suæ scelere amisisset uxorem, tantum indulsit dolori, ut eum pietas vinceret. Ex his duo eodem nomine morbo naturæ debitum reddi. 3 derunt: tertius ab Artabano præfecto ferro interemtus est.

1 II. Ex Macedonum autem genere duo multo ceteros antecesserunt rerum gestarum gloria: Philippus, Amyntæ filius, et Alexander Magnus. Horum alter Babylone morbo consumtus est; Philippus Ægis a Pausania, quum spectatum ludos iret, juxta theatrum occisus est.

2 Unus Epirotes, Pyrrhus, qui cum populo Romano bellavit. Is quum Argos oppidum oppugnaret in Peloponneso, lapide ictus interiit. Unus item Siculus, Dionysius prior. Nam et manu fortis, et belli peritus fuit, et, id quod in tyranno non facile reperitur, minime libidinosus, non luxuriosus, non avarus, nullius denique re cupidus, nisi singularis perpetuique imperii, ob eamque rem crudelis. Nam dum id studuit munire, nullius perperit vita quem eius insidiatorem putaret. Hie

3 pepercit vitæ, quem ejus insidiatorem putaret. Hic quum virtute tyrannidem sibi peperisset, magna retinuit felicitate, majorque annos sexaginta natus decessit florente regno. Neque in tam multis annis cujusquam ex sua stirpe funus vidit, quum ex tribus uxoribus libe-

ros procreasset, multique ei nati essent nepotes.

III. Fuerunt præterea multi reges ex amicis Alexandri Magni, qui post obitum ejus imperia ceperunt: in his Antigonus, et hujus filius Demetrius, Lysimachus,

2 Seleucus, Ptolemæus. Ex his Antigonus in prœlio, quum adversus Seleucum Lysimachumque dimicaret, occisus est. Pari leto affectus est Lysimachus a Seleuco. Nam, societate dissoluta, bellum inter se gestatus.

3 serunt. At Demetrius, quum filiam suam Seleuco in matrimonium dedisset, neque eo magis fida inter eos amicitia manere potuisset, captus bello, in custodia so-

4 cer generi periit a morbo. Neque ita multo post Seleucus a Ptolemæo Cerauno dolo interfectus est; quem ille a patre expulsum Alexandrea, alienarum opum indigentem, receperat. Ipse autem Ptolemæus, quum vivus filio regnum tradidisset, ab illo eodem vita priva-

5 tus dicitur. De quibus quoniam satis dictum putamus, non incommodum videtur, non præterire Hamilcarem et Hannibalem, quos et animi magnitudine, et calliditate omnes in Africa natos præstitisse constat.

### XXII. HAMILCAR.

I. Hamilcar, Hannibalis filius, cognomine Barcas, 1 Carthaginiensis, primo Pœnico bello, sed temporibus extremis, admodum adolescentulus in Sicilia præesse cœpit exercitui. Quum ante ejus adventum et mari et 2 terra male res gererentur Carthaginiensium, ipse, ubi affuit, numquam hosti cessit neque locum nocendi dedit; sæpeque e contrario occasione data lacessivit, semperque superior discessit. Quo facto, quum pæne omnia in Sicilia Pœni amisissent, ille Erycem sic defendit, ut bellum eo loco gestum non videretur. Interim Cartha- 3 ginienses, classe apud insulas Ægates a C. Lutatio, consule Romanorum, superati, statuerunt belli finem facere, eamque rem arbitrio permisserunt Hamilcaris. Ille, etsi flagrabat bellandi cupiditate, tamen paci serviendum putavit, quod patriam exhaustam sumtibus diutius calamitates belli ferre non posse intelligebat: sed ita, ut statim mente agitaret, si paullum modo res 4 essent refectæ, bellum renovare Romanosque armis persequi, donicum aut certe vicissent, aut victi manus dedissent. Hoc consilio pacem conciliavit, in qua tanta 5 fuit ferocia, quum Catulus negaret bellum compositurum, nisi ille cum suis, qui Erycem tenuerunt, armis relictis, Sicilia decederent, ut, succumbente patria, ipse peritu- 6 rum se potius dixerit, quam cum tanto flagitio domum rediret. Non enim suæ esse virtutis, arma a patria accepta adversus hostes adversariis tradere. Hujus pertinaciæ cessit Catulus.

II. At ille, ut Carthaginem venit, multo aliter, ac 1 sperabat, rempublicam se habentem cognovit. Namque diuturnitate externi mali tantum exarsit intestinum bellum, ut numquam pari periculo fuerit Carthago, nisi quum deleta est. Primo mercenarii milites, qui adversus Romanos fuerant, desciverunt: quorum numerus erat viginti millium. Hi totam abalienarunt Africam, ipsam Carthaginem oppugnarunt. Quibus malis adeo 3

sunt Pæni perterriti, ut etiam auxilia a Romanis petiverint, eaque impetrarint. Sed extremo, quum prope jam ad desperationem pervenissent, Hamilcarem imperato-

4 rem fecerunt. Is non solum hostes a muris Carthaginis removit, quum amplius centum millia facta essent armatorum; sed etiam eo compulit, ut, locorum angustiis clausi, plures fame, quam ferro interirent. Omnia oppida abalienata, in his Uticam atque Hipponem, valen-5 tissima totius Africæ, restituit patriæ. Neque eo fuit

contentus, sed etiam fines imperii propagavit, tota Africa tantum otium reddidit, ut nullum in ea bellum vide-

retur multis annis fuisse.

III. Rebus his ex sententia peractis, fidenti animo atque infesto Romanis, quo facilius causam bellandi reperiret, effecit, ut imperator cum exercitu in Hispaniam mitteretur, eoque secum duxit filium Hannibalem, an-2 norum novem. Erat præterea cum eo adolescens illustris, formosus, Hasdrubal, quem nonnulli diligi turpius, quam par erat, ab Hamilcare loquebantur. Non enim maledici tanto viro deesse poterant. Quo factum est, ut a præfecto morum Hasdrubal cum eo vetaretur esse.

Huic ille filiam suam in matrimonium dedit, quod mori-3 bus eorum non poterat interdici socero gener. De hoc ideo mentionem fecimus, quod, Hamilcare occisso, ille exercitui præfuit, resque magnas gessit; et princeps largitione vetustos pervertit mores Carthaginiensium; ejusdemque post mortem Hannibal ab exercitu accepit

imperium.

IV. At Hamilcar, posteaquam mare transiit in Hispaniamque venit, magnas res secunda gessit fortuna: maximas bellicosissimasque gentes subegit: equis, ar-2 mis, viris, pecunia totam locupletavit Africam. Hic quum in Italiam bellum inferre meditaretur, nono anno post, quam in Hispaniam venerat, in prœlio pugnans 3 adversus Vettones occisus est. Hujus perpetuum odium erga Romanos maxime concitasse videtur secundum bellum Pænicum. Namque Hannibal, filius ejus, assiduis patris obtestationibus eo est perductus, ut interire,

quam Romanos non experiri mallet.

# XXIII. HANNIBAL

I. Hannibal, Hamilcaris filius, Carthaginiensis. Si 1 verum est, quod nemo dubitat, ut populus Romanus omnes gentes virtute superarit, non est infitiandum, Hannibalem tanto præstitisse ceteros imperatores prudentia, quanto populus Romanus antecedat fortitudine cunctas nationes. Nam quotiescumque cum eo congressus est in Italia, semper discessit superior. Quod nisi domi civium suorum invidia debilitatus esset, Romanos videretur superare potuisse. Sed multorum obtrectatio devicit unius virtutem. Hic autem velut hereditate relictum odium paternum erga Romanos sic conservavit, ut prius animam, quam id, deposuerit: qui quidem, quum patria pulsus esset, et alienarum opum indigeret, numquam destiterit animo bellare cum Romanis.

II. Nam ut omittam Philippum, quem absens hostem 1 reddidit Romanis: omnium his temporibus potentissimus rex Antiochus fuit. Hunc tanta cupiditate incendit bellandi, ut usque a rubro mari arma conatus sit inferre Italiæ. Ad quem quum legati venissent Romani, qui 2 de ejus voluntate explorarent darentque operam consiliis clandestinis, ut Hannibalem in suspicionem regi adducerent, tamquam ab ipsis corruptum alia, atque antea, sentire; neque id frustra fecissent, idque Hannibal comperisset, seque ab interioribus consiliis segregari vidisset: tempore dato adiit ad regem, eique quum multa 3 de fide sua et odio in Romanos commemorasset, hoc adjunxit: Pater, inquit, meus, Hamilcar, puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, in Hispaniam imperator proficiscens Carthagine, Jovi optimo maximo hostias immolavit. Quæ divina res dum conficiebatur, quæ- 4 sivit a me, vellemne secum in castra proficisci? Id quum libenter accepissem, atque ab eo petere capissem, ne dubitaret ducere; tum ille, faciam, inquit, si fidem mihi, quam postulo, dederis. Simul me ad aram adduxit, apud quam

sacrificare instituerat, eamque, ceteris remotis, tenentem jurare jussit, numquam me in amicitia cum Romanis fore.

5 Id ego jusjurandum patri datum usque ad hanc ætatem ita conservavi, ut nemini dubium esse debeat, quin reliquo

6 tempore eadem mente sim futurus. Quare, si quid amice de Romanis cogitabis, non imprudenter feceris, si me celaris; quum quidem bellum parabis, te ipsum frustrabe-

ris, si me non in eo principem posueris.

III. Hac igitur, qua diximus, ætate cum patre in Hispaniam profectus est: cujus post obitum, Hasdrubale imperatore suffecto, equitatui omni præfuit. Hoc quoque interfecto, exercitus summam imperii ad eum detulit. Id Carthaginem delatum publice comprobatum

2 est. Sic Hannibal minor quinque et viginti annis natus imperator factus proximo triennio omnes gentes Hispaniæ bello subegit; Saguntum, fæderatam civitatem, vi

3 expugnavit; tres exercitus maximos comparavit. Ex his unum in Africam misit, alterum cum Hasdrubale fratre in Hispania reliquit, tertium in Italiam secum duxit. Saltum Pyrenæum transiit. Quacumque iter fecit, cum omnibus incolis conflixit; neminem, nisi vic-

4 tum, dimisit. Ad Alpes posteaquam venit, quæ Italiam ab Gallia sejungunt, quas nemo umquam cum exercitu ante eum, præter Herculem Graium, transierat (quo facto is hodie saltus Graius appellatur): Alpicos, conantes prohibere transitu, concidit, loca patefecit, itinera muniit, effecit [que], ut ea elephantus ornatus ire posset, qua antea unus homo inermis vix poterat repere. Hac copias traduxit, in Italiamque pervenit.

IV. Conflixerat apud Rhodanum cum P. Cornelio Scipione Cos. eumque pepulerat. Cum hoc eodem [de]

Clastidio apud Padum decernit: saucium inde ac fugatum dimittit. Tertio idem Scipio cum collega, Tiberio
Longo, apud Trebiam adversus eum venit. Cum his
manum conseruit: utrosque profligavit. Inde per Ligures Apenninum transiit, petens Etruriam. Hoc itinere adeo gravi morbo afficitur oculorum, ut postea

numquam dextero æque bene usus sit. Qua valetudine quum etiam nunc premeretur, lecticaque ferretur, C. Flaminium Cos. apud Trasimenum cum exercitu insidiis circumventum occidit: neque multo post C. Centenium prætorem, cum delecta manu saltus occupantem.

Ainc in Apuliam pervenit. Ibi obviam ei venerunt duo 4 Consules, C. Terentius et L. Æmilius. Utriusque exercitus uno prœlio fugavit; Paullum consulem occidit, et aliquot præterea consulares, in his Cn. Servilium

Geminum, qui anno superiore fuerat consul.

V. Hac pugna pugnata Romam profectus est, nullo 1 resistente. In propinquis urbis montibus moratus est. Quum aliquot ibi dies castra habuisset, et reverteretur Capuam; Q. Fabius Maximus, dictator Romanus, in agro Falerno se ei objecit. Hic clausus locorum an- 2 gustiis noctu sine ullo detrimento exercitus se expedivit; Fabio, callidissimo imperatori, verba dedit. Namque obducta nocte sarmenta in cornibus juvencorum deligata incendit, ejusque generis multitudinem magnam dispalatam immisit. Quo repentino objectu viso tantum terrorem injecit exercitui Romanorum, ut egredi extra vallum nemo sit ausus. Hanc post rem gestam non ita 3 multis diebus M. Minucium Rufum, magistrum equitum, pari ac dictatorem imperio, dolo productum in prælium, fugavit. Ti. Sempronium Gracchum, iterum consulem, in Lucanis absens in insidias inductum sustulit. M. Claudium Marcellum, quinquies consulem, apud Venusiam pari modo interfecit. Longum est, 4 enumerare prœlia. Quare hoc unum satis erit dictum, ex quo intelligi possit, quantus ille fuerit: quamdiu in Italia fuit, nemo ei in acie restitit, nemo adversus eum post Cannensem bugnam in campo castra posuit.

VI. Hic invictus patriam defensum revocatus bellum 1 gessit adversus P. Scipionem, filium ejus, quem ipse primum apud Rhodanum, iterum apud Padum, tertio apud Trebiam fugaverat. Cum hoc, exhaustis jam 2 patriæ facultatibus, cupivit in præsentiarum bellum componere, quo valentior postea congrederetur. In colloquium convenit, conditiones non convenerunt. Post 3 id factum paucis diebus apud Zamam cum eodem conflixit: pulsus (incredibile dictu) biduo et duabus noctibus Hadrumetum pervenit, quod abest a Zama circiter millia passuum trecenta. In hac fuga Numidæ, qui 4 simul cum eo ex acie excesserant, insidiati sunt ei: quos non solum effugit, sed etiam ipsos oppressit. Hadrumeti reliquos ex fuga collegit: novis delectibus pau-

cis diebus multos contraxit.

1 VII. Quum in apparando acerrime esset occupatus, Carthaginienses bellum cum Romanis composuerunt. Ille nihilo secius exercitui postea præfuit, resque in Africa gessit, [itemque Mago frater ejus,] usque ad P.

2 Sulpicium et C. Aurelium consules. His enim magistratibus legati Carthaginienses Romam venerunt, qui senatui populoque Romano gratias agerent, quod cum his pacem fecissent, ob eamque rem corona aurea eos donarent, simulque peterent, ut obsides eorum Fregellis

3 essent, captivique redderentur. His ex senatus consulto responsum est: munus eorum gratum acceptumque esse; obsides, quo loco rogarent, futuros; captivos non remissuros, quod Hannibalem, cujus opera susceptum bellum foret, inimicissimum nomini Romano, etiam nunc cum imperio apud exercitum haberent, itemque

4 fratrem ejus Magonem. Hoc responso Carthaginienses cognito Hannibalem domum Magonemque revocarunt. Huc ut rediit, prætor factus est, postquam rex fuerat, anno secundo et vicesimo. Ut enim Romæ consules, sic Carthagine quotannis annui bini reges creabantur.

5 In eo magistratu pari diligentia se Hannibal præbuit, ac fuerat in bello. Namque effecit, ex novis vectigalibus non solum ut esset pecunia, quæ Romanis ex fædere penderetur, sed etiam superesset, quæ in ærario repo-

6 neretur. Deinde, anno post præturam, Marco Claudio, Lucio Furio Coss. Roma legati Carthaginem venerunt. Hos Hannibal sui exposcendi gratia missos ratus, priusquam his senatus daretur, navem conscendit clam, atque

7 in Syriam ad Antiochum profugit. Hac re palam facta, Pœni naves duas, quæ eum comprehenderent, si possent consequi, miserunt; bona ejus publicarunt; domum a fundamentis disjecerunt; ipsum exsulem judicarunt.

1 VIII. At Hannibal anno post, quam domo profugerat, L. Cornelio, Quinto Minucio Coss. cum quinque navibus Africam accessit in finibus Cyrenæorum, si forte Carthaginienses ad bellum Antiochi spe fiduciaque inducere posset: cui jam persuaserat, ut cum exercitibus in Italiam proficisceretur. Huc Magonem fratrem excivit. Id ubi Pæni resciverunt, Magonem eadem,

qua fratrem, absentem pœna affecerunt. Illi desperatis rebus quum solvissent naves, ac vela ventis dedissent, Hannibal ad Antiochum pervenit. De Magonis interitu

duplex memoria prodita est. Namque alii naufragio, alii a servis ipsius interfectum eum, scriptum reliquerunt. Antiochus autem, si tam in agendo bello parere 3 voluisset consiliis ejus, quam in suscipiendo instituerat, propius Tiberi, quam Thermopylis de summa imperii dimicasset. Quem etsi multa stulte conari videbat, tamen nulla deseruit in re. Præfuit paucis navibus, quas 4 ex Syria jussus erat in Asiam ducere, hisque adversus Rhodiorum classem in Pamphylio mari conflixit. Quo quum multitudine adversariorum sui superarentur, ipse,

quo cornu rem gessit, fuit superior.

IX. Antiocho fugato, verens, ne dederetur, quod sine 1 dubio accidisset, si sui fecisset potestatem, Cretam ad Gortynios venit, ut ibi, quo se conferret, consideraret. Vidit autem vir omnium callidissimus, magno se fore 2 periculo, nisi quid providisset, propter avaritiam Cretensium. Magnam enim secum pecuniam portabat, de qua sciebat exisse famam. Itaque capit tale consilium. 3 Amphoras complures complet plumbo; summas operit auro et argento. Has, præsentibus principibus, deponit in templo Dianæ, simulans, se suas fortunas illorum fidei credere. His in errorem inductis, statuas æneas, quas secum portabat, omnes sua pecunia complet, easque in propatulo domi abjicit. Gortynii templum magna cura 4 custodiunt, non tam a ceteris, quam ab Hannibale, ne ille, inscientibus his, tolleret secumque duceret.

tensibus omnibus, ad Prusiam in Pontum pervenit. Apud quem eodem animo fuit erga Italiam, neque aliud quidquam egit, quam regem armavit et exercuit adversus Romanos. Quem quum videret domesticis rebus 2 minus esse robustum, conciliabat ceteros reges, adjungebatque bellicosas nationes. Dissidebat ab eo Pergamenus rex, Eumenes, Romanis amicissimus, bellumque inter eos gerebatur et mari et terra: quo magis cupiebat Hannibal opprimi. Sed utrobique Eumenes plus 3 valebat propter Romanorum societatem: quem si removisset, faciliora sibi cetera fore arbitrabatur. Ad hunc interficiendum talem iniit rationem. Classe paucis diebus erant decreturi. Superabatur navium multitudine: dolo erat pugnandum, quum par non esset armis. Im-

peravit quam plurimas venenatas serpentes vivas colligi.

X. Sic, conservatis suis rebus, Pœnus, illusis Cre- 1

5 easque in vasa fictilia conjici. Harum quum confecisset magnam multitudinem, die ipso, quo facturus erat navale prœlium, classiarios convocat, hisque præcipit, omnes ut in unam Eumenis regis concurrant navem, a ceteris tantum satis habeant se defendere. Id facile

6 illos serpentium multitudine consecuturos. Rex autem in qua nave veheretur, ut scirent, se facturum; quem si aut cepissent, aut interfecissent, magno his pollicetur

præmio fore.

1 XI. Tali cohortatione militum facta, classis ab utrisque in prœlium deducitur. Quarum acie constituta, priusquam signum pugnæ daretur, Hannibal, ut palam faceret suis, quo loco Eumenes esset tabellarium in

2 scapha cum caduceo mittit. Qui ubi ad naves adversariorum pervenit, epistolamque ostendens se regem professus est quærere, statim ad Eumenem deductus est, quod nemo dubitabat, aliquid de pace esse scriptum. Tabellarius, ducis nave declarata suis, eodem, unde

3 ierat, se recepit. At Eumenes, soluta epistola, nihil in ea reperit, nisi quod ad irridendum eum pertineret. Cujus etsi causam mirabatur, neque reperiebatur, tamen

4 prœlium statim committere non dubitavit. Horum in concursu Bithyni Hannibalis præcepto universi navem Eumenis adoriuntur. Quorum vim rex quum sustinere non posset, fuga salutem petiit: quam consecutus non esset, nisi intra sua præsidia se recepisset, quæ in proxi-

5 mo litore erant collocata. Reliquæ Pergamenæ naves quum adversarios premerent acrius, repente in eas vasa fictilia, de quibus supra mentionem fecimus, conjici cæpta sunt. Quæ jacta initio risum pugnantibus con-

6 citarunt, neque, quare id fieret, poterat intelligi. Postquam autem naves completas conspexerunt serpentibus, nova re perterriti, quum, quid potissimum vitarent, non viderent, puppes averterunt, seque ad sua castra nautica

7 retulerunt. Sie Hannibal consilio arma Pergamenorum superavit: neque tum solum, sed sæpe alias pedestribus

copiis pari prudentia pepulit adversarios.

1 XII. Quæ dum in Asia geruntur, accidit casu, ut legati Prusiæ Romæ apud L. Quintium Flamininum, consularem, cœnarent, atque ibi, de Hannibale mentione facta, ex his unus diceret, eum in Prusiæ regno esse.

2 Id postero die Flamininus senatui detulit. Patres con-

scripti, qui, Hannibale vivo, numquam se sine insidiis futuros existimarent, legatos in Bithyniam miserunt, in his Flamininum, qui ab rege peterent, ne inimicissimum suum secum haberet, sibique dederet. His Prusias ne- 3 gare ausus non est; illud recusavit, ne id a se fieri postularent, quod adversus jus hospitii esset; ipsi, si possent, comprehenderent: locum, ubi esset, facile inventuros. Hannibal enim uno loco se tenebat in castello, quod ei ab rege datum erat muneri: idque sic ædificarat, ut in omnibus partibus ædificii exitum sibi haberet, semper verens, ne usu veniret, quod accidit. Huc 4 quum legati Romanorum venissent, ac multitudine domum ejus circumdedissent, puer ab janua prospiciens Hannibali dixit, plures præter consuetudinem armatos apparere. Qui imperavit ei, ut omnes fores ædificii circumiret, ac propere sibi renuntiaret, num eodem modo undique obsideretur. Puer quum celeriter, quid esset, 5 renuntiasset, omnesque exitus occupatos ostendisset; sensit, id non fortuito factum, sed se peti, neque sibi diutius vitam esse retinendam. Quam ne alieno arbitrio dimitteret, memor pristinarum virtutum, venenum quod semper secum habere consueverat, sumpsit.

XIII. Šic vir fortissimus, multis variisque perfunctus 1 laboribus, anno acquievit septuagesimo. Quibus consulibus interierit, non convenit. Namque Atticus, Marco Claudio Marcello, Q. Fabio Labeone Coss. mortuum, in annali suo scriptum reliquit; at Polybius, L. Æmilio Paullo et Cn. Bæbio Tamphilo; Sulpicius autem, P. Cornelio Cethego, M. Bæbio Tamphilo. Atque hic 2 tantus vir tantisque bellis districtus nonnihil temporis tribuit litteris. Namque aliquot ejus libri sunt, Græco sermone confecti; in his ad Rhodios de Cn. Manlii Vulsonis in Asia rebus gestis. Hujus bella gesta multi 3 memoriæ prodiderunt: sed ex his duo, qui cum eo in castris fuerunt simulque vixerunt, quamdiu fortuna passa est, Silenus, et Sosilus Lacedæmonius. Atque hoc Sosilo Hannibal litterarum Græcarum usus est doctore. Sed nos tempus est hujus libri facere finem, et 4 Romanorum explicare imperatores: quo facilius collatis utrorumque factis, qui viri præferendi sint, possit judi-

cari.

# XXIV M. PORTIUS CATO

I. Cato, ortus municipio Tusculo, adolescentulus, priusquam honoribus operam daret, versatus est in Sabinis, quod ibi heredium a patre relictum habebat. Hortatu L. Valerii Flacci, quem in consulatu censuraque habuit collegam, ut M. Perperna Censorius narrare solitus
 2 est, Romam demigravit, in foroque esse cœpit. Primum

stipendium meruit annorum decem septemque, Q. Fabio, M. Claudio Consulibus. Tribunus militum in Sicilia fuit. Inde ut rediit, castra secutus est C. Claudii Neronis, magnique opera ejus existimata est in prælio apud Senam, quo cecidit Hasdrubal, frater Hannibalis.

3 Quæstor obtigit P. Africano, consuli, cum quo non pro sortis necessitudine vixit: namque ab eo perpetua dissensit vita. Ædilis plebis factus est cum C. Helvio.

4 Prætor provinciam obtinuit Sardiniam, ex qua quæstor superiore tempore ex Africa decedens Q. Ennium poëtam deduxerat: quod non minoris existimamus, quam quemlibet amplissimum Sardiniensem triumphum.

1 II. Consulatum gessit cum L. Valerio Flacco, sorte provinciam nactus Hispaniam citeriorem, exque ea tri2 umphum deportavit. Ibi quum diutius moraretur, P. Scipio Africanus, Consul iterum, cujus in priori consulatu quæstor fuerat, voluit eum de provincia depellere, et ipse ei succedere. Neque hoc per senatum efficere potuit, quum quidem Scipio in civitate principatum obtineret: quod tum non potentia, sed jure respublica administrabatur. Qua ex re iratus senatui, consulatu peracto, privatus in urbe mansit. At Cato, censor cum eodem Flacco factus, severe præfuit ei potestati. Nam et in complures nobiles animadvertit, et multas res novas in edictum addidit, qua re luxuria reprimeretur,

4 quæ jam tum incipiebat pullulare. [Circiter annos octoginta,] Usque ad extremam ætatem ab adolescentia, reipublicæ causa suscipere inimicitias non destitit. A

multis tentatus non modo nullum detrimentum existimationis fecit, sed, quoad vixit, virtutum laude crevit.

III. In omnibus rebus singulari fuit prudentia et in- 1 dustria. Nam et agricola sollers, et reipublicæ peritus, et juris consultus, et magnus imperator, et probabilis orator, et cupidissimus litterarum fuit. Quarum studium 2 etsi senior arripuerat, tamen tantum progressum fecit, ut non facile reperire possis, neque de Græcis, neque de Italicis rebus, quod ei fuerit incognitum. Ab adolescentia confecit orationes. Senex historias scribere 3 instituit, quarum sunt libri septem. Primus continet res gestas regum populi Romani; secundus et tertius, unde quæque civitas orta sit Italica: ob quam rem omnes Origines videtur appellasse. In quarto autem bellum Pænicum primum; in quinto secundum. Atque hæc 4 omnia capitulatim sunt dicta. Reliquaque bella pari modo persecutus est, usque ad præturam Ser. Galbæ, qui diripuit Lusitanos. Atque horum bellorum duces non nominavit, sed sine nominibus res notavit. In iisdem exposuit, quæ in Italia Hispaniisque viderentur admiranda. In quibus multa industria et diligentia comparet, multa doctrina. Hujus de vita et moribus plura in 5 eo libro persecuti sumus, quem separatim de eo fecimus rogatu Titi Pomponii Attici. Quare studiosos Catonis ad illud volumen delagamus.

### XXV. T. POMPONIUS ATTICUS.

I. T. Pomponius Atticus, ab origine ultima stirpis 1 Romanæ generatus, perpetuo a majoribus acceptam equestrem obtinuit dignitatem. Patre usus est diligente, 2 indulgente, et, ut tum erant tempora, diti, imprimisque studioso litterarum. Hic, prout ipse amabat litteras, omnibus doctrinis, quibus puerilis ætas impertiri debet, filium erudivit. Erat autem in puero, præter docilitatem ingenii, summa suavitas oris ac vocis, ut non solum celeriter acciperet, quæ tradebantur, sed etiam excellenter

Q

pronunciaret. Qua ex re in pueritia nobilis inter æqua. les ferebatur, clariusque exsplendescebat, quam generosi 4 condiscipuli animo æquo ferre possent. Itaque incitabat omnes studio suo; quo in numero fuerunt L. Torquatus, C. Marius filius, M. Cicero: quos consuetudine sua sic sibi devinxit, ut nemo iis perretuo fuerit carior.

II. Pater mature decessit. Ipse adolescentulus propter affinitatem P. Sulpicii, qui tribunus plebis interfectus est, non expers fuit illius periculi. Namque Anicia, Pomponii consobrina, nupserat M. Servio, fratri Sulpicii.

2 Itaque interfecto Sulpicio posteaquam vid.t, Cinnano tumultu civitatem esse perturbatam, neque sibi dari facultatem pro dignitate vivendi, quin alterutram partem offenderet, dissociatis animis civium, quum alii Sullanis, alii Cinnanis faverent partibus: idoneum tempus ratus studiis obsequendi suis, Athenas se contulit. Neque eo secius adolescentem Marium, hostem judicatum, juvit

3 opibus suis; cujus fugam pecunia sublevavit. Ac, ne illa peregrinatio detrimentum aliquod afferret rei familiari, eodem magnam partem fortunarum trajecit suarum. Hic ita vixit, ut universis Atheniensibus merito esset

4 carissimus. Nam præter gratiam, quæ jam in adolescentulo magna erat, sæpe suis opibus inopiam eorum publicam levavit. Quum enim versuram facere publice necesse esset, neque ejus conditionem æquam haberent; semper se interposuit, atque ita, ut neque usuram umquam ab iis acceperit, neque longius, quam dictum es-

5 set, [eos] debere passus sit. Quod utrumque erat iis salutare. Nam neque indulgendo inveterascere eorum æs alienum patiebatur, neque multiplicandis usuris cres-

6 cere. Auxit hoc officium alia quoque liberalitate. Nam universos frumento donavit, ita ut singulis septem modii tritici darentur: qui modus mensuræ medimnus Athenis appellatur.

III. Hic autem sic se gerebat, ut communis infimis, par principibus videretur. Quo factum est, ut huic omnes honores, quos possent, publice haberent, civemque facere studerent: quo beneficio ille uti noluit. [Quod nonnulli ita interpretantur, amitti civitatem Romanam

2 alia adscita.] Quamdiu affuit, ne qua sibi statua poneretur, restitit; absens prohibere non potuit. Itaque aliquot ipsi et Phidiæ locis sanctissimis posuerunt: hunc

enim in omni procuratione reipublicæ actorem auctoremque habebant. Igitur primum illud munus fortunæ, quod in ea potissimum urbe natus est, in qua domicilium orbis terrarum esset imperii, ut eamdem et patriam haberet et domum; hoc specimen prudentiæ, quod, quum in eam se civitatem contulisset, quæ antiquitate, humanitate, doctrina præstaret omnes, unus ei ante alios fuerit carissimus.

IV. Huc ex Asia Sulla decedens quum venisset, 1 quamdiu ibi fuit, secum habuit Pomponium, captus adolescentis et humanitate et doctrina. Sic enim Græce loquebatur, ut Athenis natus videretur. Tanta autem suavitas erat sermonis Latini, ut appareret, in eo nativum quemdam leporem esse, non adscitum. Idem poëmata pronuntiabat et græce et latine sic, ut supra nihil posset addi. Quibus rebus factum est, ut Sulla nusquam 2 [eum] ab se dimitteret, cuperetque secum deducere. Qui quum persuadere tentaret, noli, oro te, inquit Pomponius, adversum eos me velle ducere, cum quibus ne contra te arma ferrem, Italiam reliqui. At Sulla, adolescentis officio collaudato, omnia munera ei, quæ Athenis acceperat, proficiscens jussit deferri. Hic complures 3 annos moratus, quum et rei familiari tantum operæ daret, quantum non indiligens deberet paterfamilias, et omnia reliqua tempora aut litteris, aut Atheniensium reipublicæ tribueret, nihilominus amicis urbana officia præstitit. Nam et ad comitia eorum ventitavit, et, si 4 qua res major acta est, non defuit; sicut Ciceroni in omnibus [ejus] periculis singularem fidem præbuit: cui ex patria fugienti LLS. ducenta et quinquaginta millia Tranquillatis autem rebus Romanis, remi- 5 gravit Romam, ut opinor, L. Cotta et L. Torquato Consulibus: quem diem sic universa civitas Atheniensium prosecuta est, ut lacrimis desiderii futuri dolorem indicaret.

V. Habebat avunculum Q. Cæcilium, equitem Romanum, familiarem L. Luculli, divitem, difficillima natura: cujus sic asperitatem veritus est, ut, quem nemo ferre posset, hujus sine offensione ad summam senectutem retinuerit benevolentiam. Quo facto tulit pietatis fructum. Cæcilius enim moriens testamento adoptavit 2 eum, heredemque fecit ex dodrante: ex qua hereditate accepit circiter centies LLS. Erat nupta soror Attici 2

Q. Tullio Ciceroni: easque nuptias M. Cicero conciliarat, cum quo a condiscipulatu vivebat conjunctissime, multo etiam familiarius, quam cum Quinto, ut judicari possit, plus in amicitia valere similitudinem morum, quam affinitatem. Utebatur autem intime O. Hortensio.

4 quam affinitatem. Utebatur autem intime Q. Hortensio, qui his temporibus principatum eloquentiæ tenebat, ut intelligi non posset, uter eum plus diligeret, Cicero, an Hortensius: et id, quod erat difficillimum, efficiebat, ut, inter quos tantæ laudis esset æmulatio, nulla intercederet obtrectatio, essetque talium virorum copula.

VI. In republica ita versatus est, ut semper optimarum partium et esset et existimaretur, neque tamen se civilibus fluctibus committeret, quod non magis eos in sua potestate existimabat esse, qui se his dedissent, cuam qui maritimis jactarentur. Honores non petiit, quum ei paterent propter vel gratiam vel dignitatem: quod neque peti more majorum, neque capi possent conservatis legibus, in tam effusis ambitus largitionibus, neque

geri e republica sine periculo, corruptis civitatis moribus.

3 Ad hastam publicam numquam accessit. Nullius rei neque præs, neque manceps factus est. Neminem neque suo nomine, neque subscribens, accusavit. In jus

4 de sua re numquam iit; judicium nullum habuit. Multorum consulum prætorumque præfecturas delatas sic accepit, ut neminem in provinciam sit secutus, honore fuerit contentus, rei familiaris despexerit fructum: qui ne cum Q. quidem Cicerone voluerit ire in Asiam, quum apud eum legati locum obtinere posset. Non enim decere se arbitrabatur, quum præturam gerere 5 noluisset, asseclam esse prætoris. Qua in re non solum

dignitati serviebat, sed etiam tranquillitati, quum suspiciones quoque vitaret criminum. Quo fiebat, ut ejus observantia omnibus esset carior, quum eam officio, non timori neque spei tribui viderent.

1 VII. Incidit Cæsarianum civile bellum, quum haberet annos circiter sexaginta. Usus est ætatis vacatione, neque [se] quoquam movit ex urbe. Quæ amicis suis opus fuerant ad Pompeium proficiscentibus, omnia ex sua re familiari dedit. Ipsum Pompeium conjunctum non offendit: nullum [enim] ab eo habebat ornamentum, ut ceteri, qui per eum aut honores, aut divitias ceperant; quorum partim invitissimi castra sunt secuti, partim

summa cum ejus offensione domi remanserunt. Attici 3 autem quies tantopere Cæsari fuit grata, ut, victor quum privatis pecunias per epistolas imperaret, huic non solum molestus non fuerit, sed etiam sororis filium et Q. Ciceronem ex Pompeii castris concesserit. Sic vetere

instituto vitæ effugit nova pericula.

VIII. Secutum est illud. Occiso Cæsare, quum 1 respublica penes Brutos videretur esse et Cassium, ac tota civitas se ad eos convertisse [videretur]: sic M. Bruto 2 usus est, ut nullo ille adolescens æquali familiarius, quam hoc sene, neque solum eum principem consilii haberet, sed etiam in convictu. Excogitatum est a 3 quibusdam, ut privatum ærarium Cæsaris interfectoribus ab equitibus Romanis constitueretur. Id facile effici posse arbitrati sunt, si et principes illius ordinis pecunias contulissent. Itaque appellatus est a C. Flavio, Bruti familiari, Atticus, ut ejus rei princeps esse vellet. At 4 ille, qui officia amicis præstanda sine factione existimaret, semperque a talibus se consiliis removisset, respondit: si quid Brutus de suis facultatibus uti voluisset. usurum, quantum hæ paterentur; se neque cum quo quam de ea re collocuturum, neque coiturum. Sic ille consensionis globus hujus unius dissensione disjectus est. Neque multo post superior esse cœpit Antonius, 5 ita ut Brutus et Cassius, provinciarum, quæ iis necis causa datæ erant a consulibus, desperatis rebus, in exsilium proficiscerentur. Atticus, qui pecuniam simul 6 cum ceteris conferre noluerat florenti illi parti, abjecto Bruto Italiaque cedenti LLS. centum millia muneri misit. Eidem in Epiro absens trecenta jussit dari; neque eo magis potenti adulatus est Antonio, neque desperatos reliquit.

IX. Secutum est bellum gestum apud Mutinam. In 1 quo si tantum eum prudentem dicam, minus, quam debeam, prædicem, quum ille potius divinus fuerit: si divinatio appellanda est perpetua naturalis bonitas, quæ nullis casibus neque agitur, neque minuitur. Hostis 2 Antonius judicatus Italia cesserat; spes restituendi nulla erat. Non solum [ejus] inimici, qui tum erant potentissimi et plurimi, sed etiam, qui adversariis ejus se dabant, et in eo lædendo aliquam consecuturos [se] sperabant commendationem, Antonii familiares inseque-

Q1

bantur; uxorem Fulviam omnibus rebus spoliare cu 3 piebant; liberos etiam exstinguere parabant. Atticus, quum Ciceronis intima familiaritate uteretur, amicissimus esset Bruto, non modo nihil iis indulsit ad Antonium violandum, sed e contrario familiares ejus ex urbe profugientes, quantum potuit, texit, quibus rebus indi-

4 guerunt, adjuvit. P. vero Volumnio ea tribuit, ut plura a parente proficisci non potuerint. Ipsi autem Fulviæ, quum litibus distineretur magnisque terroribus vexaretur, tanta diligentia officium suum præstitit, ut nullum illa stiterit vadimonium sine Attico, hic sponsor omnium

5 rerum fuerit. Quin etiam, quum illa fundum secunda fortuna emisset in diem, neque post calamitatem versuram facere potuisset, ille se interposuit pecuniamque sine fenore sineque ulla stipulatione [ei] credidit, maximum existimans quæstum, memorem gratumque cognosci, simulque aperire, se non fortunæ, sed hominibus

6 solere esse amicum. Quæ quum faciebat, nemo eum temporis causa facere poterat existimare. Nemini enim 7 in opinionem veniebat, Antonium rerum potiturum. Sed

sensim is a nonnullis optimatibus reprehendebatur, quod parum odisse malos cives videretur. Ille autem sui judicii potius, quid se facere par esset, intuebatur, quam

quid alii laudaturi forent.

X. Conversa subito fortuna est. Ut Antonius rediit in Italiam, nemo non magno in periculo Atticum putarat 2 propter intimam familiaritatem Ciceronis et Bruti. Itaque ad adventum imperatorum de foro decesserat, timens proscriptionem, latebatque apud P. Volumnium, cui, ut ostendimus, paullo ante opem tulerat: (tanta varietas iis temporibus fuit fortunæ, ut modo hi, modo illi in summo essent aut fastigio, aut periculo) habebatque secum Q. Gellium Canum, æqualem simillimumque sui.

3 Hoc quoque sit Attici bonitatis exemplum, quod cum eo, quem puerum in ludo cognoverat, adeo conjuncte vixit, ut ad extremam ætatem amicitia eorum creverit.

4 Antonius autem, etsi tanto odio ferebatur in Ciceronem, ut non solum ei, sed omnibus etiam ejus amicis esset inimicus, eosque vellet proscribere, multis hortantibus tamen Attici memor fuit officii, et ei, quum requisisset, ubinam esset, sua manu scripsit, ne timeret, statimque ad se veniret: se eum, et illius causa [Gellium] Canum de proscriptorum numero exemisse. Ac, ne quod [in] periculum incideret, quod noctu fiebat, præsidium ei misit. Sic Atticus in summo timore non solum sibi, sed 5 etiam ei, quem carissimum habebat, præsidio fuit. Neque enim suæ solum a quoquam auxilium petiit salutis, sed conjunctim: ut appareret, nullam sejunctam sibi ab eo velie fortunam. Quod si gubernator præcipua laude 6 fertur, qui navem ex hieme marique scopuloso servat: cur non singularis ejus existimetur prudentia, qui ex tot tamque gravibus procellis civilibus ad incolumitatem

pervenit?

XI. Quibus ex malis ut se emerserat, nihil aliud egit, 1 quam ut plurimis, quibus rebus posset, esset auxilio. Quum proscriptos præmiis imperatorum vulgus conquireret, nemo in Epirum venit, cui res ulla defuerit; nemini non ibi perpetuo manendi potestas facta est. Qui 2 etiam post prælium Philippense interitumque C. Cassii et M. Bruti L. Julium Mocillam, prætorium, et ejus filium, Aulumque Torquatum, ceterosque pari fortuna perculsos, instituerit tueri, atque ex Epiro his omnia Samothraciam supportari jusserit. Difficile est, omnia 3 persequi, et non necessarium. Illud unum intelligi volumus, illius liberalitatem neque temporariam, neque callidam fuisse. Id ex ipsis rebus ac temporibus judi- 4 cari potest, quod non florentibus se venditavit, sed afflictis semper succurrit: qui quidem Serviliam, Bruti matrem, non minus post mortem ejus, quam florente, coluerit. Sic liberalitate utens nullas inimicitias gessit: 5 quod neque lædebat quemquam, neque, si quam injuriam acceperat, malebat ulcisci, quam oblivisci. Idem immortali memoria percepta retinebet beneficia; quæ autem ipse tribuerat, tamdiu meminerat, quoad ille gratus erat, qui acceperat. Itaque hic fecit, ut vere dictum 6 videatur: Sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam. Neque tamen prius ille fortunam, quam se ipse, finxit: qui cavit, ne qua in re jure plecteretur.

XII. His igitur rebus effecit, ut M. Vipsanius Agrip- 1 pa, intima familiaritate conjunctus adolescenti Cæsari, quum propter suam gratiam et Cæsaris potentiam nullius conditionis non haberet potestatem, potissimum ejus deligeret affinitatem, præoptaretque equitis Romani filiam generosarum nuptiis. Atque harum nuptiarum conci- 2

liator fuit (non est enim celandum) M. Antonius, trium vir reipublicæ constituendæ: cujus gratia quum augere possessiones posset suas, tantum abfuit a cupiditate pecuniæ, ut nulla in re usus sit ea, nisi in deprecandis 3 amicorum aut periculis, aut incommodis. Quod quidem sub ipsa proscriptione perillustre fuit. Nam quum L. Saufeii, equitis Romani, æqualis sui, qui complures annos, tudio ductus philosophiæ, Athenis habitabat, habebatque in Italia pretiosas possessiones, triumviri bona vendidissent consuetudine ea, qua tum res gerebantur: Attici labore atque industria factum est, ut eodem nuntio Saufeius fieret certior, se patrimonium 4 amisisse et recuperasse. Idem L. Julium Calidum, quem post Lucretii Catullique mortem multo elegantissimum poëtam nostram tulisse ætatem vere videor posse contendere, neque minus virum bonum optimisque artibus eruditum, post proscriptionem equitum propter magnas ejus Africanas possessiones in proscriptorum numerum a P. Volumnio, præfecto fabrum Antonii, 5 absentem relatum, expedivit. Quod in præsenti utrum ei laboriosius an gloriosius fuerit, difficile fuit judicare: quod in eorum periculis, non secus absentes, quam præ-

sentes amicos Attico esse curæ, cognitum est.

XIII. Neque vero minus ille vir bonus paterfamilias habitus est, quam civis. Nam quum esset pecuniosus, nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus ædificator. Neque tamen non in primis bene habitavit, omnibusque optimis 2 rebus usus est. Nam domum habuit in colle Quirinali Tamphilanam, ab avunculo hereditate relictam: cujus amœnitas non ædificio, sed silva constabat. Ipsum enim tectum, antiquitus constitutum, plus salis, quam sumptus habebat: in quo nihil commutavit, nisi si quid vetustate 3 coactus est. Usus est familia, si utilitate judicandum est, optima; si forma, vix mediocri. Namque in ea erant pueri litteratissimi, anagnostæ optimi, et plurimi librarii, ut ne pedisequus quidem quisquam esset, qui non utrumque horum pulchre facere posset; pari modo artifices ceteri, quos cultus domesticus desiderat, appri-4 me boni. Neque tamen horum quemquam, nisi domi natum domique factum, habuit: quod est signum non

solum continentiæ, sed etiam diligentiæ. Nam et non intemperanter concupiscere, quod a plurimis videas,

continentis debet duci: et potius diligentia, quam pretio, parare, non mediocris est industriæ. Elegans, non 5 magnificus; splendidus, non sumptuosus; omni diligentia mundiciam, non affluentiam, affectabat. Supellex modica, non multa, ut in neutram partem conspici posset. Nec præteribo, quamquam nonnullis leve visum 6 iri putem: quum inprimis lautus esset eques Romanus, et non parum liberaliter domum suam omnium ordinum homines invitaret, [scimus,] non amplius, quam terna millia æris, peræque in singulos menses, ex ephemeride eum expensum sumptui ferre solitum. Atque hoc non 7 auditum, sed cognitum prædicamus. Sæpe enim propter familiaritatem domesticis rebus interfuimus.

XIV. Nemo in convivio ejus aliud acroama audivit, 1 quam anagnosten: quod nos quidem jucundissimum arbitramur. Neque umquam sine aliqua lectione apud eum cœnatum est, ut non minus animo, quam ventre convivæ delectarentur. Namque eos vocabat, quorum 2 mores a suis non abhorrerent. Quum tanta pecuniæ facta esset accessio, nihil de quotidiano cultu mutavit, nihil de vitæ consuetudine: tantaque usus est moderatione, ut neque in sestertio vicies, quod a patre acceperat, parum se splendide gesserit, neque in sestertio centies affluentius vixerit, quam instituerat, parique fastigio steterit in utraque fortuna. Nullos habuit hortos, nul- 3 lam suburbanam aut maritimam sumptuosam villam, neque in Italia, præter Ardeatinum et Nomentanum, rusticum prædium: omnisque ejus pecuniæ reditus constabat in Epiroticis et urbanis possessionibus. cognosci potest, usum eum pecuniæ non magnitudine, sed ratione metiri solitum.

XV. Mendacium neque dicebat, neque pati poterat. 1 Itaque ejus comitas non sine severitate erat, neque gravitas sine facilitate, ut difficile esset intellectu, utrum eum amici magis vererentur, an amarent. Quidquid rogabatur, religiose promittebat: quod non liberalis, sed levis arbitrabatur, polliceri, quod præstare non posset. Idem in nitendo, quod semel annuisset, tanta erat cura, 2 ut non mandatam, sed suam rem videretur agere. Numquam suscepti negotii eum pertæsum est. Suam enim existimationem in ea re agi putabat: qua nihil habebat carius. Quo fiebat, ut omnia Ciceronum, Catonis, [Ma-3]

rii, Q.] Hortensii, Auli Torquati, multorum præterea equitum Romanorum negotia procuraret. Ex quo judicari poterat, non inertia, sed judicio fugisse reipublicæ

procurationem.

XVI. Humanitatis vero nullum afferre majus testimonium possum, quam quod adolescens idem seni Sullæ fuerit jucundissimus, senex adolescenti M. Bruto; cum æqualibus autem suis, Q. Hortensio et M. Cicerone, sic vixerit, ut judicare difficile sit, cui ætati fuerit aptissical.

2 mus. Quamquam eum præcipue dilexit Cicero, ut ne frater quidem ei Quintus carior fuerit aut familiarior.

3 Ei rei sunt indicio, præter eos libros, in quibus de eo facit mentionem, qui in vulgus [jam] sunt editi, sexdecim volumina epistolarum, ab consulatu ejus usque ad extremum tempus ad Atticum missarum: quæ qui legat, non multum desideret historiam contextam illorum

4 temporum. Sic enim omnia de studiis principum, vitiis ducum, mutationibus reipublicæ perscripta sunt, ut nihil in iis non appareat, et facile existimari possit, prudentiam quodammodo esse divinationem. Non enim Cicero ea solum, quæ vivo se acciderunt, futura prædixit, sed

etiam, quæ nunc usu veniunt, cecinit, ut vates.

XVII. De pietate autem Attici quid plura commemorem? quum hoc ipsum vere gloriantem audierim in funere matris suæ, quam extulit annorum nonaginta, quum esset septem et sexaginta, se numquam cum matre in gratiam redisse, numquam cum sorore fuisse in simultate, quam prope æqualem habebat. Quod est signum, aut nullam umquam inter eos querimoniam intercessisse, aut hunc ea fuisse in suos indulgentia, ut, quos amare deberet, irasci eis nesas duceret. Neque id fecit natura solum, quamquam omnes ei paremus, sed etiam doctrina. Nam et principum philosophorum ita

ad ostentationem, uteretur.

1 XVIII. Moris etiam majorum summus imitator fuit antiquitatisque amator: quam adeo diligenter habuit cognitam, ut eam totam in eo volumine exposuerit, quo

percepta habuit præcepta, ut iis ad vitam agendam, non

2 magistratus ornavit. Nulla enim lex, neque pax, neque bellum, neque res illustris est populi Romani, quæ non in eo suo tempore sit notata: et, quod difficillimum fuit, sic familiarum originem subtexuit, ut ex eo clarorum virorum propagines possimus cognoscere. Fecit hoc 3 idem separatim in aliis libris: ut M. Bruti rogatu Juniam familiam a stirpe ad hanc ætatem ordine enumeravit, notans, qui, a quo ortus, quos honores, quibusque temporibus cepisset. Pari modo Marcelli Claudii, Marcel- 4 lorum; Scipionis Cornelii et Fabii Maximi, Fabiorum et Æmiliorum quoque: quibus libris nihil potest esse dulcius iis, qui aliquam cupiditatem habent notitiæ clarorum virorum. Attigit quoque poëticen: credimus, 5 ne ejus expers esset suavitatis. Namque versibus, qui honore rerumque gestarum amplitudine ceteros Romani populi præstiterunt, exposuit ita, ut sub singulorum ima- 6 ginibus facta magistratusque eorum non amplius quaternis quinisve versibus descripserit: quod vix credendum sit, tantas res tam breviter potuisse declara:i. Est etiam unus liber, Græce confectus, de consulatu Ciceronis.

XIX. Hactenus Attico vivo edita [hæc] a nobis sunt. 1 Nunc, quoniam fortuna nos superstites ei esse voluit, reliqua persequemur, et, quantum potuerimus, rerum exemplis lectores docebimus, sicut supra significavimus, suos cuique mores plerumque conciliare fortunam. Namque hic contentus ordine equestri, quo erat ortus, 2 in affinitatem pervenit imperatoris Divi filii: quum jam ante familiaritatem ejus esset consecutus nulla alia re, quam elegantia vitæ, qua ceteros ceperat principes civitatis, dignitate pari, fortuna humiliore. Tanta enim 3 prosperitas Cæsarem est consecuta, ut nihil ei non tribuerit fortuna, quod cuiquam ante detulerit, et conciliarit, quod nemo adhuc civis Romanus quivit consequi. Nata est autem Attico neptis ex Agrippa, cui virginem 4 filiam collocarat. Hanc Cæsar, vix anniculam, Tiberio Claudio Neroni, Drusilla nato, privigno suo, despondit: quæ conjunctio necessitudinem eorum sanxit, familiaritatem reddidit frequentiorem.

XX. Quamvis ante hæc sponsalia non solum, quum 1 ab urbe abesset, numquam ad suorum quemquam litteras misit, quin Attico mitteret, quid ageret, imprimis, quid legeret, quibusque in locis, et quam diu esset moraturus: sed etiam, quum esset in urbe, et propter suas 2 infinitas occupationes minus sæpe, quam vellet, Attico frueretur, nullus dies temere intercessit, quo non ad

eum scriberet, quum modo aliquid de antiquitate ab ec requireret, modo aliquam [ei] quæstionem poëticam proponeret, interdum jocans ejus verbosiores eliceret

3 epistolas. Ex quo accidit, quum ædis Jovis Feretrii, in Capitolio ab Romulo constituta, vetustate atque incuria detecta prolaberetur, ut Attici admonitu Cæsar eam

4 reficiendam curaret. Neque vero ab M. Antonio minus absens litteris colebatur: adeo, ut accurate ille ex ultimis terris, quid ageret, quid curæ sibi haberet, certiorem

6 faceret Atticum. Hoc quale sit, facilius existimabit is, qui judicare poterit, quantæ sit sapientiæ, eorum retinere usum benevolentiamque, inter quos maximarum rerum non solum æmulatio, sed obtrectatio tanta intercedebat, quantam fuit incidere necesse inter Cæsarem atque Antonium, quum se uterque principem non solum urbia Romanæ, sed orbis terrarum esse cuperet.

1 XXI. Tali modo quum septem et septuaginta annos complesset, atque ad extremam senectutem non minus dignitate, quam gratia fortunaque crevisset, (multas enim hereditates nulla alia re, quam bonitate, est consecutus) tantaque prosperitate usus esset valetudinis, ut annis

2 triginta medicina non indiguisset: nactus est morbum, quem initio et ipse et medici contempserunt. Nam putarunt esse tenesmon, cui remedia celería faciliaque

3 proponebantur. In hoc quum tres menses sine ullis doloribus, præterquam quos ex curatione capiebat, consumpsisset: subito tanta vis morbi in unum intestinum prorupit, ut extremo tempore per lumbos fistula putris

4 eruperit. Atque hoc priusquam ei accideret, postquam in dies dolores accrescere febresque accessisse sensit Agrippam generum ad se arcessi jussit, et cum eo L.

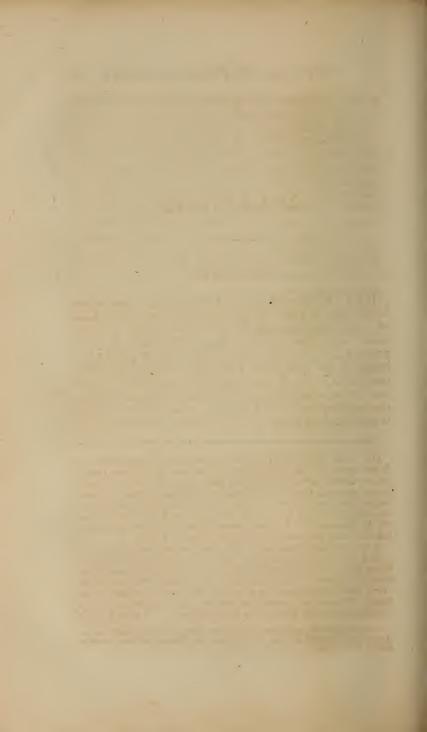
5 Cornelium Balbum Sextumque Peducæum. Hos ut venisse vidit, in cubitum innixus: quantam, inquit, curam diligentiamque in valetudine mea tuenda hoc tempore adhibuerim, quum vos testes habeam, nihil necesse est pluribus verbis commemorare. Quibus quoniam, ut spero, satisfeci, me nihil reliqui fecisse, quod ad sanandum me

6 pertineret, reliquum est, ut egomet mihi consulam. Id vos ignorare nolui. Nam mihi stat, alere morbum desinere. Namque his diebus quidquid cibi [potionisque] sumsi, ita produxi vitam, ut auxerim dolores sine spe salutis. Quare

a vobis peto primum, ut consilium probetis meum aeinde,

ne frustra dehortando conemini.

XXII. Hac oratione habita tanta constantia vocis at- 1 que vultus, ut non ex vita, sed ex domo in domam videretur migrare, quum quidem Agrippa eum flens atque osculans oraret atque obsecraret, ne ad id, quod natura 2 cogeret, ipse quoque sibi acceleraret, et, quoniam tum quoque posset temporibus superesse, se sibi suisque reservaret, preces ejus taciturna sua obstinatione depressit. Sic quum biduum cibo se abstinuisset, subito febris de- 3 cessit, leviorque morbus esse cæpit. Tamen propositum nihilo secius peregit. Itaque die quinto post, quam id consilium inierat, pridie Calendas Apriles, Cn. Domitio, C. Sosio Coss. decessit. Elatus est in lecticula, ut ipse 4 præscripserat, sine ulla pompa funeris, comitantibus omnibus bonis, maxima vulgi frequentia. Sepultus est juxta viam Appiam, ad quintum lapidem, in monumento Q. Cæcilii, avunculi sui.



## QUESTIONS.

#### PRÆFATIO.

[1] 1. What is the usual construction after non dulito in the sense of I don't doubt; I feel sure?—2. Does Cic. ever use the acc. and inf. after non dubito = I don't doubt?—3. What authors do?—4. What is C. Nepos's practice?—5. In what sense is non dubito regularly followed by the infin.?—6. Does Cic. ever use quin after non dubito = 'I do not scruple' or 'hesitate?'—7. Do good writers use plerique with a gen.? Explain plerique, plurimi, complures.—8. Does hoc genus scripturæ relate to the style and form, or to the matter, contents, &c., of

After nemini dubium esse C. Nep. has quin in Hann. 2. 6.

<sup>[1] 1—6.</sup> Non dubito has two meanings: 'I doubt not:' 'I do not hesitate.' (a) Non dubito (I doubt not) is in Cicero (and I believe Cæsar) always followed by quin: but the younger Cicero in one letter, ad Div. xvi. 21, 2, has acc. with inf. (gratos tibi optatosque esse—non dubito). In this sense C. Nepos has always the acc. and inf.; which also is not uncommon in Livy, Curtius, &c (b) In the sense of 'I do not hesitate,' the inf. is the reg. constr., but even here Cic. has sometimes quin. [See Z. § 541].

<sup>7.</sup> Plerique, 'a great many,' is not a partitive (and therefore not followed in the best writers by a gen.'): it expresses a large number as forming a whole; not as the larger part of a whole. Plurimi is either 'very many' (considered as a whole) or 'the greatest number,' 'the most.' Plurimi says more than plerique; and plerique more than complures (Paus. 2, 2). D.—See Död. plerique.

8. hoc genus

<sup>•</sup> Cicero, however, pro Cluent. 42, 117, has plerique vestrum sciunt, and de Amicit. 20, 71, quorum plerique, and elsewhere the genitive with plerique.—See also Z. § 109, Note.

the work?—9. Why is et non satis dignum better than neque satis dignum here?—10. What is the original meaning of persona? what its meaning here?—11. Explain virtutes here.—12. Give the derivation and original meaning of commodus.—13. Give other instances of commode = well.—14. What adverb would probably be used in Greek?—15. What anecdote that bears on this subject is related of Themistocles?—16. What part of speech is musica properly, and in what other form does it occur?—17. Why is musicam in the acc.?

[2] 1 Who are hi?—2. What is the antecedent to qui?—3. What is the force of fere here?—4. Why is litterarum in the gen.?—how is it to be construed here?—5. Why is conveniat in the subj.?—6. By what Eng-

lish tense do you construe putabunt?

[3] 1. What tense is didicerint?—2. How do you translate to judge one thing by another in Lat.?—3. Explain instituta.—4. Distinguish between mirari and

scripturæ: 'this kind of historical composition,' relating not to the style or form, but to the substance or matter. 9. Et non is used in preference to neque when the negative belongs to only one word or notion of a positive clause. 10. Persona, properly an actor's mask; hence the character he represented, and then character generally, rank, position, &c. 11. = res laudabiles: nearly = accomplishments. 12. Con together, modus measure, proportion: properly commodus, 'having the full measure or proportion, that any thing requires.' Hence commoda statura = a tall stature.

13. Commode legere, Plin. commode audire, Cic. 14. άρμοστῶς or εὐαρμόστως. 15. Themistocles, quum in epulis recusaret lyram, est habitus indoctior. Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4. 16. Fem. adj. from musicus, μουσικός. musica sc. ars. musice, (μουσική, sc.

τέχνη) es. (Quint.)

[2] 1. hi de quibus loquor. 2. ii or ejusmodi homines, (qui &c.) 3. for the most part; principally; to speak generally. It does not necessarily intimate that the author believes his statement not to be universally true, but is a cautious mode of avoiding a universal proposition, which might be proved incorrect. 4. literature. 5. Z. § 558.—Pr. Intr. 476. 6. By the indic. pres.—the future here refers to the same time as the preceding erunt.

[3] 1. Fut. perf. 2. judicare aliquid aliquâ re. In a letter to Cic. D. Brutus has 'a certo [Tu enim aperto, Orell.] sensu et vero judicas de nobis.' Ad Div. 11, 10. 3. Instituta (καθεστῶτα): prevailing customs and usages, whether civil, military, or domestic, not enforced by laws, but by traditional and universal observance.

4. mirari is indifferent (i. e. implies neither admiration nor

admirari.-5. What is the more usual word for Greek

in prose?—6. Does Cic. ever use Graius?

[4] 1. What force has enim here?—2. Explain germana soror. Translate 'a sister by the same father and mother,'—'a sister by the same mother.'—3. What is the primary meaning of germanus?—4. Whom did Cimon marry?—5. What is the force of quippe? and by what words is it often followed?—6. How is cives to be construed?—7. What is the force of quidem in id quidem? and what Greek particle has this force?

[5] 1. Is it common to translate 'in the whole of Greece' by totâ Græciâ, without the preposition?—2. When should 'in' be used?—3. What and where was Olympia?—4. Govern Olympiæ.—5. Explain citari.—6.

censure in itself, but either indifferently): admirari (= admodum mirari) generally implies admiration: demirari always censure Admirari is here simply 'to wonder,' 'to be surprised.' 5. Græcus. 6. Yes, now and then: De Rep. 3, 9, quæ ne reficienda quidem Graii putaverunt. Ib. 2, 4. De Invent. 2, 23.—See Död. Græci.

[4] 1. It introduces an instance to prove or illustrate what went before: it may be construed 'for example.' B. 2. The daughter of both a man's parents, or of his father, is his germana soror: a sister by blood, whether half-sister, or a child of the same father and mother: 'a sister by the same father and mother,' soror ex eisdem parentibus nata: a sister by the same mother, soror uterina.

Belonging to the same stock or race: thus, Strabo: Γερμανοί ὑπὸ Γερμαίων καλοῦνται ὁ ἀναται ὁὲ τὸ ὅνομα γνή σιοι.
 Elpinice: who was also the daughter of Miltiades, but by another wife.
 It is an affirmative particle, whose office is to add the reason of a preceding statement: it is often followed by quum, qui.
 Fellow-citizens.
 It corresponds to the Greek γε,

6. Fellow-citizens. 7. It corresponds to the Greek ys, adding emphasis or intensity to the preceding word, by confining the assertion to it (= this at all events, whatever may be said of other cases). It is to be construed by laying an emphasis on this.

cases). It is to be construed by laying an emphasis on this.

[5] 1. Yes: so in C. Nep. Iphicr. 2. 3. quod maxime to tâ celebratum est G r α c iâ.—Extension and prevalence through a whole is better expressed by the abl. only (if there is an adj. with it), than by the abl. with in. See Z. § 482. 2. To denote somewhere in a space, not throughout the whole space.

4. It is the gen. dependent on victorem. Olympiæ victor = 'Ολυμπιονίκης, an Olympiæ victor; a conqueror in the Olympic games. So Alcib. 6. 3. Olympiæ victoribus. B.

5. 'to be proclaimed by the herald.' 6. = censentur, habentur, 'are reckoned,' 'considered.' According to

<sup>-</sup> Hand eays, 'universa significatio Aujus particulæ in co posita est, ut veritas alicujus rei vel sententiæ alid re vel argumento monstretur. He translates enim by 'so then.'  $10^*$ 

What is the meaning of *ponuntur* here? how does it get this meaning?—7. To what English expression can you compare it?

[6] 1. Is ea to be connected with contra or pleraque?—2. What is meant by the primus locus ædium?—3. Explain in celebritate versari.—4. What is the meaning

of celebritas?—5. Decline mater-familias.

[7] 1. What is the force of sedet?—2. What were the other names for the γυναιχωνῖτις? from what word are these names derived?—3. What is the name for the men's apartments?—4. Distinguish between ædes sing, and plur.

[8] 1. What is the difference between quum—tum, and tum—tum?—2. Are liber and volumen synonymous,

some, the nction is derived from a man's putting down a pebble to declare his vote  $(\psi \tilde{\eta} \phi \rho \nu \tau \ell \theta \epsilon \tau \theta a \iota)$ ; according to others, from putting down a piece on a chess- or draughts-board.

7. To lay down an

opinion.

[6] 1. With contra. Contra ea = 'on the contrary.' See Alcib. 8. 4. &c. 2. The atrium, or πρόθυρου, which was originally the only sitting-room, where the mistress sat with her maid-servants, engaged in spinning and other domestic employments. It was also the kitchen.—Afterwards, in great houses, it was the reception-room (distinct from the private sitting-rooms), where the patron received his clients and other visitors. Here the nuptial couch was placed opp. the door; the instruments and materials for spinning and weaving (formerly carried on by the women of the family in this room), the images of the family ancestors, and the sacred focus, or fire-place, dedicated to the Lares. [Dict. of Rom. Antiq.] 3. 'to live, as it were, in public:' i. e. to be constantly surrounded with a numerous company.

4. 'the state of being visited by many:' then 'the multitude who visit a place' (qui locum celebrant). Here celebritas = numerous company.

[7] 1. 'Sits secluded' (like hold), intimating that she there led

[7] 1. 'Sits secluded' (like hoθαι), intimating that she there led a dull, sedentary life: opp. in celebritate versari. 2. γυναικείον, γυναικών' γυναικ, root of γυνή, woman. 3. ἀνδρωνίτις.

4. In the sing, it is a building consisting of one room: e. g. ædes sacra, a temple, consisting of one undivided interior space. In plur 'a house' considered as made up of several chambers, and with reference to the building. Domus is the town-house of a noble or wealthy Roman: 'the house,' with all that belongs to it, the family, &c.: also 'house' considered as the home of a family.

[8] 1. In quum—tum more weight is given to the statement introduced by tum (= and especially): in tum—tum equal importance is attached to both.

2. Liber is here 'a book' as a portion of the whole work, volumen. Hence in hoc libro, not hoc libro. See

as here used by C. Nep.?—3. Explain the use of the plurals (exponemus, veniemus) instead of the sing.—4. What is the construction of ordiri and its compounds?—5. Distinguish between ordiri and incipere, inchoare, cap pisse.—What is the opposite of ordiri?

#### EXERCISE.

/ Does dancing well become the character of a very great man? I don't doubt that this suits the manners of the Romans (translate in both ways: that of Corn. Nepos, and the more usual way). If you have learnt that all [nations]' do not think the same things honorable and disgraceful, you will not wonder that Cimon was married to his own sister. Is not that unlawful according to our customs? But those [things] are considered disgraceful amongst the Romans.

Z. § 481. 3. The plural is used in a modest way, the speaker appearing to take in others, instead of appropriating the merit to himself. 4. They take either an acc. or an infin. after them: e. g reliquos ordiamur. Alcib. 11. 6. de quo scribere exorsi sumus. Pelop. 1. 4. 5. See Döderlein incipere.

<sup>1</sup> Words in [ ] are to be omitted in translation.

### I. MILTIADES.

CH. I. [1] 1. How does C. Nep. generally begin his lives?—2. Is this beginning an exception?—3. What can you tell of the antiquity of Miltiades's family, and of the celebrity of his ancestors?—4. Give the deriv. and meaning of modestia.—5. To what Greek word does it correspond?—6. What is its opposite?—7. Distinguish between modestia and moderatio.—8. How did the Romans join three (or more) notions A, B, C together?—9. How did they not join them together?—10. What is the grammatical term for the frequent repetition of the conjunction?—11. Give the derivation of this word.—12. When should A, et B, et C be preferred to A, B, C?—13 Govern omnium.—14. What force does unus add to the superl.?—15. What variations of this form occur?—16. Does unus stand in this way with superl. adjectives?—17. Govern etate.—18. What is the force of

CH. I. [1] 1. He generally begins with the name, family, and country of his hero, as a sort of inscription, sometimes unconnected with what follows; oftener, however, as in the lives of Aristides and Pausanias, the name of the hero is the subject of the first verb. 3. According to Herodotus he was descended from the Hero Æăcus (of Ægina, K. M. p. 146), Philaus, the son of Ajax, being the first of the family who settled at Athens. Codrus is also said to have 4. Modestia, from modus, the true been one of his ancestors. mean or measure: it implies moderation in one's desires; and, as a political virtue, the disposition which makes an obedient, orderly, peaceful citizen: 'unassuming behavior.' . 5. σωφροσύνη. 6. immodestia. 7. Modestia relates more to the inward character: moderatio to the habit of acting in conformity to it. See Död. 8. Either A, et B, et C1: or A, B, C. Z. § 783. A, B, et C. 10. Polysyndeton. 11. πολυς, 12. When stress is to be laid on each notion. 11. πολύς, σύν, δέω (ligo). 13. It is the gen. after the superl. adv. maxime. 14. It strengthens it by marking out the individual of whom the statement is made from all 15. unus ex omnibus - maxime; unus maxime, without any case of omnis. 16. Yes: e. g. unus omnium loquacis-

<sup>1</sup> In xxiv. (Cato), 3, 1, et is repeated six times: nam et agricola sollers, et reipublica peritus, et juris consultus, et magnus imperator, et probabilis orator et cupidissimus litterarum fuit.

is' in ea ætate?—19. What is the diff. between jam and nunc?—20. What is the diff. between non jam and jam non?\(^1\)—21. Why is the reciprocal sui used with cives?—22. What is the Lat. for fellow-citizens?—23. Does qualem cognitum judicarunt refer to a preceding or a following experience and judgment?—24. Why would qualem cognitum judicarant be wrong?—25. Resolve cognitum into a sentence with quum.—26. What tense is accidit? prove it.—27. Distinguish between accidit, event contingit.—28. Construe: 'scies plura mala c o nting ere nobis quam accidere.' (Sen. Ep. 110)—29. Govern Chersonesum.—30. What Chersonesus is meant?

[2] 1. Would the sentence probably have begin with the gen. if hujus generis had been used? Why?—2. Does Cic. ever use hoc or quod genus² in this way,

simus. 19. Jam always implies a progression up to the present time; or from the present to a future time: it thus compares tacitly what is now with a former or future state of things. Nunc relates to the present moment; 'now' as opposed to 'then' 20. The jam stands first, when the notion of time is to be strongly brought out: it here refers to ea atate. 21. It refers to ei, or de eo, omitted after confidere. 22. Cives: no such compound as concives exists. 23. To their after-experience: 'such as they afterwards actually judged him to be, after they had learnt to know him thoroughly. 24. It would intimate that, having already had the necessary acquaintance with him, they had already passed their final sentence on his character. 25. qualem, quum cognovissent, judicarunt. 27. Död. accidere.

Contingit use of things we like, But accidit, when evils strike.

29. The acc. governed as the name of a town. The general practice is to express the preposition before the name of an island, except where it has but one city, of which the whole island is the district. But Nep. has Cypri, Lesbi; and Cyprum mittere. He also says: Chersonesi habitare. A small peninsula would naturally follow the same rule as an island. (Cic. says Ithacæ vivere, but in Cyprum redire.)—See Z. § 398. Note.

30. The Thracian Chersonese.

[2] 1 Yes; hujus generis having the closest relation to colonos in the preceding sentence. 2. Yes; sunt—eligendi (amici), cujus generis est magna penuria (de Amic. 17. 62) hujus

Non jam indicat rem in tempore quod posthac sequitur non locum habere nec recurrere: jam non autem rem significat non esse, ut erat ante. Hand. Tursell. vol. 3. 130.

2 It is of frequent occurrence in Nep .- Paus. 3, 6; Iph. 1, 4; Ages 3, 3, &c.

instead of the simple relative? Give instances.—3. In the sentence, ex his delecti, &c., what word is not absolutely necessary to the sense?\(^1\)—4. Give the derivation of deliberare.—5. How does Bremi distinguish it from consulere?—6. Distinguish between potissimum, præcipue, præsertim, maxime, imprimis. What is the proper position of potissimum?—7. What peculiarity is there in the position of cum before the rel. in Nep.?—8. Is it ever found in this position in Cicero? Give an instance.—9. When should cum always precede the relative?—10. What kind of contest does armis dimicare intimate?

[3] 1. To what Eng. word of commanding does practipere nearly correspond?—2. Construe Miltiadem sibi imperatorem sumere.—3. Govern futura.—4. What

generis est plenus Novius (de Or. 2. 70. 285).
3. deliberatum; as the clause, qui consulerent, &c. would convey the purpose without it.
4. deliberare, from de, libra or libella, a balance.
5. Bremi understands deliberare of the previous consultation with the priests: consulere of the formal inquiry. But deliberare is used ii. 2. 6. of consulting an oracle: 'delibera n tibus Pythia respondit.'

6. potissimum refers to the act of choosing this in preference to that; it follows the word whose meaning it strengthens: præcipue refers to a distinction which one enjoys above all others, and to their exclusion:  $præsertim (= \kappa a) \tau a \tilde{\nu} \pi a)$  refers to a condition or cause which adds strength or importance to what is asserted: maxime, in the highest degree, a strengthened valde: cum - imprimis, 'among the first,' places the subject or predicate before all the rest. In English potissimum would generally be untranslated: præsertim answers best to especially: præcipue to particularly, in particular, exclusively: maxime to chiefly, principally. 7. He nearly always places cum before the ren, cum quibus, not quibuscum.

8. Yes: e. g. cum quibus causas cognovit.

9. Whenever 'with' is emphatic; e. g. opp. to without, as in: 'ira procul absit, cum quâ nihil recte fieri, nihil considerate potest.' C. Off. 1, 38. See ch. 2, 3; ii. 8, 3; viii. 3, 3, &c.

10. A violent contest to be determined by superior valor, &c.

[3] 1. To direct:—of a command rendered obligatory by the superior authority, wisdom, experience, &c. of the person who gives it. Död. jubere.

2. 'to take Miltiades for their commander.'

3. Fut. inf., esse being omitted.

4. saying, promising, assuring, &c. (that). This often occurs in obl. narration, when the argu-

<sup>1</sup> Compare the following sentences, Nep. xiii. 3, 2. huic in consilium dantur—quorum & nsilio uteretur (B.): Cæs. B.G. 1, 5, 1: Helvetii id, quod constituerant, facere conantur, ut e finibus suis exeant. (D.)

English word must be supplied?—5. What would Im-

perator mean, if spoken of a Roman?

[4] 1. Construe and govern hoc responso.—2. Give a similar instance.—3. Govern facerent.—4. What should be observed in the sentence hoc oraculi, &c.?-5. May sponte sua or sua sponte be used indifferently ?-6. With what class of verbs is sua sponte seldom used?—7. What is a rare meaning of sua sponte?—8. Distinguish between sua sponte and ultro.

[5] 1. What is the English of aquilo?—2. Compare the Greek practice with this use of ventus with aquilo.— 3. In appositions, which generally precedes, the species or the genus?—4. Before what consonants is ab found? -5. Before what kind of words do the historians seem to prefer it to 'a'?—6. What were the Septentriones?

ments, statements, &c. of another person are related. language of the Roman Republic, it would mean a General to whom a triumph had been decreed: it was afterwards appropriated

as a title to the Emperors.

[4] 1. In consequence of this response: or, on the reception of this response: an abl. of cause. 2. Hoc nuntio, xii. 3, 3. ut omitted: so moneo habeas, &c. 4. That both the abl. of cause, and also the nom. of the accessory sentence (quum accessisset) are placed before the conjunction quum. pron. precedes sponte: in the poets and later prose writers sua often follows or is omitted. 6. It is seldom used with a passive verb: quod (honestum) sua sponte (= for its own sake) peteretur. (C. de Sen. 13, 43.) 7. For its own sake: virtus est ipsa per se, sua sponte, — laudabilis. C. Tusc. 4, 15. 8. Sua sponte is opposed to compulsion2: ultro to the suggestion or influence of another.

[5] 1. The northeast wind, but often used (as here) for the 2. πρὸς βορέην ἄνεμον, &c. 3. The species generally precedes the genus. 4. Before the liquids, and p, t, s, c, j, (i. e. before any of the consonants in Julii Casaris mens imperato-5. Liv. and Cæsar often use ab before national and other proper names: so also Nep. ab Scythis; ab Lacedæmoniis; and also before g, ab Gallis.
6. The seven stars at the north pole also the great and little bear<sup>3</sup>; then 'the north' generally.

<sup>1</sup> Bremi calls it an ablative absolute: adding, 'to make this intelligible, it must be remembered, that as the Romans had no participle of esse, they used the abl. with a pron. or adj. in many relations, especially those of cause and time, where the Greeks would have used a participle.'—Allowing the mode of speech to have thus arisen, it was certainly employed where a suitable participle might have been found: e. g. dato here.

2 This passage overthrows Döderlein's statement, that sua sponte is opposed to rogatus, provocatus, invitatus. Död. sponte.

3 Septentrio major and minor.

#### EXERCISE.

A [body] of colonists was sent out to the Chersonesus by the Athenians [1]. Cicero was greatly distinguished above all [men,] both by his eloquence and by his other virtues. We are all able to hope well of you. It happened [1] that the wind was opposite [5] to them [when] they set out (partic.) We¹ will do this a, when you¹ have arrived at the Chersonesus. It happened that chosen [men] of this [party] were sent to Delphi. Which [of them all] shall we take for our commander of They took Miltiades, the son of Cimon, for their leader. He ordered him a to direct his course to the place he was going to.

CH. II. [1] 1. What cases does potior govern in Nep.?—2. Construe in agris collocare.—3. Why not in agros?—4. Distinguish between creber and frequens: which of the two often implies blame?—5. What is the opp. of creber? what of frequens?

[2] 1. Is prudentià adjuvari a usual phrase?—2. What is the Latin for 'to show or exhibit prudence?'—3. Explain the use of adjutus here.—4. What is the grammatical term for a construction of this kind?—5.

CH. II. [1] 1. Abl. or gen.: but oftener the gen., and once the acc.: qui summam imperii potirentur, xviii. 3, 4. · 2. To settle them in their allotments: the regular term for apportioning the land among a body of colonists.

3. With ponere, imponere, collocare, the Romans (as we generally do) considered the state of rest that follows the placing, rather than the motion while the placing is going on: hence in with the abl.: as we say to place or put in, rather than to place or put into: but they used 'in' with the acc. (as we do 'into') when the notion of being removed or transferred into any thing is considered, without, or more than, the notion of remaining there. Thus in naves imponere (x. 4, 2), turrim in muros collocare, Cæs. B. G. 2, 30, 4.—See Z. §§ 489, 490.

4. Död. sæpe.

5. Creber opp. rarus: frequens opp. infrequens, pauci, singuli.

<sup>[2] 1.</sup> No. 2. prudentia uti. 3. The adjutus suits felicitate, to which it stands nearest, and sufficiently intimates the kind of notion to be supplied to prudentia. 4. Zeugma from Evvyvévai, to join: a word being used with two or more connected words, one only of which it completely suits. 5. It means com-

Explain the force of de in devincere. -6. In what other compounds has it the same force?-7. What prepos.

would add this force to μάχεσθαι or πολεμεῖν?

[3] 1. What moods does quamvis govern?—2. Give its derivation. - 3. What notion must be supplied with nomine?-4. What does id refer to?-5. With neque magis-quam, to which notion is the greater weight given ?-6. What is the force of imperio?-7. What Greek word would be used ?-8. To what form is neque eo secius equivalent? - 9. What kind of officia are meant? -10. Explain the force of 'a' in a quibus erat profectus

-11. What is the meaning of proficisci here?

[4] 1. Give other instances in which Nep. speaks of settling a country instead of the fuller expression, settling the affairs of a country.—2. What is the force of ex in ex pacto?-3. Lemnos being an island, what city did he call upon to surrender ?-4. In illi enim dixerant, does Nep. speak in his own person or not ?-5. If he had spoken in the person of Miltiades, i. e. had wished to say: for [he reminded them] that they had said,

pletely, thoroughly. 6. debellare, decertare. 7. karaμάχεσθαι, κατα-πολεμείν.

[3] 1. Quamvis has the subjunctive in the sense of however much: the indic. when it means although, and states any thing as a fact. (Cic. seldom uses it in the sense of although.) Z. § 574.
2. quam (as much) as: vis, you please.
3. regio, suggested by the preceding regia. 4. to the, esse inter eos regia dignitate: his possession of regal power. 5. The notion that follows quam: e.g. non magis amore, quam more ductus. (v. 1, 2.) Military command: the office of commander-in-chief: thus imperia are often contrasted with magistratus: military commands with civil magistracies. 7. hyenoveia. 8. Neque eo minus. only acts of strict duty as governor of a colony, but kind attentions and services to any Athenian who might visit the Chersonese, &c.

10. It does not merely designate the Athenians locally, as the persons from whom he came; but causally, as those by whom he was sent. So in a se facere, the person is spoken of, as himself the cause or occasion of the action. In Greek it would be rapá 11. Proficisci = πορεύεσθαι, to set out on a warlike expedition: or,

at all events, with a military command.

[4] 1. Messene constituta (xv. 8, 5.); so triumvir reipublica nstituenda (xxv. 12, 2.)

2. Ex (= according to) describes constituendæ (xxv. 12, 2.) the thing as growing out of, or proceeding from something pre-rious.

3. Myrina.

4. In his own person.

5. illos enim how would he have expressed it?—6. Does sibi refer to the nom. case of tradant? How does it happen that it can be used for Miltiades? [Pr. I. 369. 370.]-7. Was the expression used before, vento borea, or not?—8. Explain sese. When should it always be used instead of se?—9. Explain the use of habere [P. I. 460. (c), (1)].

[5] 1. From what is the use of cadere (= fall or turn out) derived ?-2. Explain capti.-3. What dictum is meant?—4. Explain non ausi sunt—atque.—5. Does Herodotus's account agree with this ?-6. Decline Lem-

nos, Cyclades.

#### EXERCISE.

/ Miltiades in a short time gained possession of the island. Having completely conquered the army of he enemy, he settled the men, whom he had brought with him, in their apportionments. Have I not performed kind-services towards the Athenians, by whom I was sent out ? It thus came to pass [3] that he obtained among them the position of a king [3].—Miltiades settled [the affairs] of the Chersonese with no less [2] prudence than justice. The thing having turned out contrary to their expectation, the Lemnians surrendered themselves.—It thus came to pass, that in a very short time the whole district was reduced under the power of the Athenians. Miltiades in settling the affairs of the Chersonesus showed very great 1 prudence.

CH. III. [1] 1. How should this abl. abs. be construed?—2. How is qua used here?—3. Why is tradu-

CH. III. [1] 1. As an inf. clause dependent on decrevit. 2. Adverbially, qua (sc. parte) = ubi. So ii. 5, 2, v 2, 5, &c.: and

<sup>8.</sup> It is se strengthened by doubling: it should always be used when it belongs to an infin., both as subject and object (i. e. acc. before and acc. after too).

<sup>[5] 1.</sup> From the game of dice. 2. Caught (as in a trap): taken (like a beast in hunting). 4. A negative proposition is followed by an opposite positive one: so iv. 3, 7. where we should rather use but. 5. Not exactly: according to him the people of He-phæstia surrendered: those of Myrina stood a siege.

ceret in the subj. ?- 4. dum abesset: why the subj. ?-

5. Govern ipsarum.

[2] 1. What is the usual way of translating 'to speak Greek?'—2. Why does Nep. probably not say 'the Greeks' at once?—3. How may the clauses sic se facillime, &c. retenturum esse, si—tradidisset be turned into English?—4. Why are incolerent and relinqueretur in the subj.?—5. By what kind of sent. should se oppresso be construed?—6. What tense would tradidisset become in direct narration?—7. Bremi is for rejecting tum, in in hoc fuit tum numero?: how does Dähne defend it?—8. Why is crederetur in the subj.?

[3] 1. Construe hic.—2. What remark does Bremi make on this use of afferre = brought word?—3. From what pursuit is premere and urgere (= to be hard pressed) derived?—4. Before what class of words is ab preferred to a by the historians?—5. Why is 'a' used before

Fortuna?

ea xxiii. 3, 4. 4. Because the thought is Darius's, not the historian's. 5. ipsarum (i. e. Ioniæ et Æolidis) urbium: ipsarum not agreeing with urbium, but referring to the countries Ionia and Æolis just mentioned.

<sup>[2] 1.</sup> Græce loqui. 2. From a wish to distinguish between Greeks,' i. e. inhabitants of Greece, and Asiatic Greeks. 3. "Thought that the easiest way of retaining was—to deliver," &c.

<sup>4.</sup> As being accessory clauses of a sentence belonging to oblique narration. The subj. refers these clauses to the mind of Darius. See P. I. 460 (b), 461. 5. By a conditional sentence. 6. Fut. perf. 7. He thinks that it contrasts 'then' (when he was one of Darius's friends), with his subsequent position with respect to Darius. 8. It refers the opinion to Darius's mind: "was in the number of those to whom that charge of guarding the bridge might (in Darius's opinion) be entrusted (credi posset)."

<sup>[3] 1.</sup> In this state of things. It must not be joined with afferre, (which would require huc) as adv. of place.

2. That this is the only instance in Corn. Nep.: but that Tac. often so uses afferre, and even ferre: that Cic. uses the pass. nuntii afferuntur, or the intrans. nuntii veniunt.

3. From hunting: to drive and urge on the wild beast till it is completely hemmed in.

4. Chap. 1

[5], 5. Fortune is spoken of as a person.

<sup>1</sup> So Dähne and Feldbausch, and Bremi (as referred to by Feldbausch) but in his edition of 1830, he supposes ip see urbes to mean each of a city,'-but of a city only; not of the country in which it was stuated.
2 in hoc numero cui crederetur = in corum numero quibus crederetur.

b Nuntius affertur and nuntius affert with and without nuntium, if the news follows, are equally correct and classical. Krebs, Antibarbarus.

[4] 1. Why is transportaverat in the indic.?—2 How is free from any thing generally expressed in Latin! -3. Explain dominatio and periculum.-4. Govern posse. -5. Construe et facile: what force has et here?-6. What are the Latin expressions for breaking down or destroying a bridge ?-7. Distinguish between rescindere and recidere.

[5] 1. Distinguish between plerique, plurimi, complures, &c. [Pref. 1.]-2. Is obstare ne aliquid fiat, a common construction ?-3. What is the more usual construction?-4. What constructions are found besides idem mihi expedit, et tibi?-5. Why is tenerent in the subj. ?-6. What is the usual phrase for supreme or sovereign power?-7. Why is the plur. used here?-8. What is the Eng. of summa?—9. In quo exstincto, what substantive do these words agree with ?-10. Give the deriv. and meaning of adeo.—11. Distinguish between

[4] 1. It is stated by the historian as a fact, not referred to the mind of Miltiades.—See Z. § 548. 2. Liber aliqua re. The 'a' here denotes the quarter from which.—Z. § 468. 3. Dominatio is absolute despotic government. Periculum is the danger to be apprehended from the Persians: the danger of falling again under 4. P. I. 460 (c), (1). 5. 'and that easily:' et their power. 6. pontem rescindere, dissolvere, interrumpere. = etiam. 7. rescindere, to destroy by separating the component parts of any thing with sharp instruments: recidere, to cut away a part, leaving

the remainder uninjured: e. g. comas, ungues.

[5] 2, 3. P. I. Questions on § 15, p. 216. 4. idem mihi expedit, quod tibi: idem mihi tecum expedit: but the latter only in Livy, Tacitus, &c. e. g. in eadem mecum Africa genitus (L.): eodem mecum patre genitus (T). 5. P. I. 460, (b), p. 163. 6 summa imperii. 7. Because several governors are spoken of. 8. The total or sum made up of all the parts taken together hence the principal or most important thing. See xvi. 1, 1. 9. Probably with regno: but as exstincto may be applied either to a person or a thing, it may possibly refer to Dario.<sup>2</sup> 11. Ceteri (οἱ ἄλλοι) ' the others,' in sharp opposition to others before mentioned: each individual is then considered as belonging to the whole class, and, generally, as of equal importance: in reliqui (oi hourof) ' the rest,' the remaining individuals are considered (not individually) but as forming a whole, and often as of less importance than those before mentioned.

<sup>1</sup> In Cic. Orat. 2. 33: tibi mecum in codem est pistrino, Crasse, vivendum, the mecum does not belong to idem.

But their downfall would not be so necessary a consequence of the death

of Darius, as of the overthrow of the Persian empire.

ceteri and reliqui.—12. Why is putet the pres. (not imperf.) subjunc.?—13. Why would not nihil putet sibi utilius do?

[6] 1. What is the construction of non dubitare = 'not to doubt'? [Pref. 1.]—2. Parse consciis: by what kind of sentence may 'tam multis consciis' be resolved!—3. What kind of notions are generally connected by ac (atque)?—4. By what case or cases are amicus, inimicus, hostis, &c. followed?

## EXERCISE.

The easiest way to become free from the dominion of the Persians will be to break down the bridge, which Darius has made over the river Danube. Histiæus of Miletus opposed the breaking down of the bridge. The same thing is not expedient to us, who hold sovereign power, and to the multitude. I will prevent the advice of Miltiades from coming to the king's ears. I don't doubt that our sovereignty depends on Darius's remaining king. I don't doubt but that you will be deprived of your power, and punished by your fellow-citizens.—Not the kingdom of Darius only, but our own sovereignty will be extinguished. Histiæus of Miletus prevented the opinion of Miltiades from prevailing.

CH. IV. [1] 1. How is autem frequently used?—2. Distinguish between hortari and monere.—3. Con-

tively. Z. § 410.

<sup>(</sup>See Död. seteri.) 12. P. I. 469, (d), (1). 13. P. I. 370 [6] 2. Abl. abs.: by an adverbial sentence with 'since,' 'as.'

<sup>3.</sup> Notions that have a close natural connection with each other.

4. By the dat. when used adjectively: the gen. when used substan-

Ch. IV. [1] 1. As a particle of transition (like the Greek  $\delta \hat{\epsilon}$ ): it thus prevents the appearance of abruptness by connecting what follows with what preceded. Compare ii. 2, 1; iii. 2, 1, &c. 2. Hortari (to exhort) by pointing out the advantages; monère (to warn) by pointing out the disadvantages. (See also Död. hortari.) 3.

<sup>1</sup> say: 'on the kingdom (regnum) of Darius.'
2 In Cic. this use of autem is most common in the philosophical and rhetorical works (where an easy flow of connected thoughts is natural); it occurs less frequently in his Orations, and in Cæsar, and is least common in Tacitus Hand, who adds. "unum nomen, quod eminet, eligitur, et primo loco ponitur en adhareat autem."

strue causam interserens.—4. What other forms are equivalent to causam interserere?—5. Se hostem esse A theniensium? (3, [6], 4.)—6. Distinguish between inimicus and hostis.—7. What case is Sardis?

- [2] 1. What is the English of appellere navem, or classem?—2. After navem appellere, is the place to which generally expressed with or without a preposition?—3. How is appellere used in later writers?—4. Where and what was Eretria?—5. Explain what race is meant by ejus gentis.—6. What case is Marathona?—7. What town is meant by oppidum?—8. Does oppidum or urbs generally denote a capital?—9. What is Nepos's practice?—10. What other word for city does Nep. use of Athens?
- [3] 1. What is the meaning of tumultus?—2. Give Cicero's account of a tumultus.—3. Give the derivation and meaning of Phidippides and ἡμεξοδεόμος.—4. Explain qui in: ejus generis—qui—vocantur.—5. After mittere,

'alledging,' 'under the pretext,' &c. 4. Causam interponere (ii. 7, 1), dictitare (vi. 1, 4). 6. Död. adversarius. 7. Old form of acc. plur. There is no doubt that up to the age of Augustus, this was the commoner accusative ending of words with gen. ium. Z. § 68 and Note.

[2] 1. 'to sail to;' or, if the place is a port, 'to put in to.'
2. With ad. 3. Intransitively; as triremis appulit. 5.
Euboicæ gentis, implied by the preceding Eubœa. 6 Acc. of
the Greek form. Z. § 71. 7. Athens. 8. Urbs. 9. He
often uses oppidum (like the Greek ǎστν) of a capital: e. g. of
Sparta (xvii. 6,1); Syracuse (x. 9, 1); Thebes (xvi. 1, 2), and of
Athens, several times. He uses urbs of Athens only in i. 5, 2; ii.
7, 5. 10. The Greek astu, ii. 4, 1.

[3] 1. Tumultus is properly any sudden and unexpected occurrence, that causes confusion. As a war, it is one that breaks out suddenly and violently: it is, therefore, more to be feared than bellum. 2. "Potest enim esse bellum sine tumultu, tumultus esse sine bello non potest. Quid est enim aliud tumultus nisi perturbatio tanta, ut major timor oriatur.—Gravius autem tumultum esse quam bellum hinc intelligi licet, quod bello vacationes valent, tumultu non valent." (Cic. Phil. 8, 1.) 3. "Horse-sparer," from φείδεσθαι, to spare; 'ππος, horse.—"Dayrunner," ἡμέρα, day; δραμεῖν (aor of τρέχω) to run.
4. We may supply ejus generis cursorum, qui, &c., but it is a regular example of the rule given P. I. 48.
5. With qui: but ut is not unemommon: Cæs. B. G. 5, 10, 1. milites—misit, ut—perseque-

proficisci, &c. how is the purpose generally expressed?

—6. Give other instances of its being expressed by ut after those verbs.

[4] 1. Give the derivation and meaning of prætor.

—2. What is the Engl. of prætorium?—3. Explain the sequence of tenses in creant,—qui præessent. [P. I. 414

(b). ] —4. Is this common?

[5] 1. Parse quoque in primo quoque tempore, and construe the phrase.—2. Construe nitebatur.—3. Why is the imperf. used?—4. Parse accessurum.—5. Why are viderent, animadverterent used, not vidissent, animadvertissent?—6. Parse and explain desperari, auderi.—7. Would not de sua virtute be the more regular construction?—8. When is the demonstrative is, ea, id, used in this way when the reciprocal suus would be more regu-

rentur: and 7, 49, 1: ad T. Sextium legatum—misit, ut cohortes educeret, &c.

[4] 1. Præ-itor from præ-ire, 'to go before.' It was the old appellation of the Roman generals, but when the word, as a Roman title of office, was appropriated to the civil magistrate called the Prætor, it was confined to the generals of a foreign state: especially to the commanders of land forces. 2 Prætorium (sc. taber-naculum), the general's tent in a Roman camp. 4. The imperf. subjunctive often follows the præsens historicum¹.—Obs. The clause qui exercitui præessent (which seems somewhat superfluous) may be compared with Cp. 1. [2], qui cons. Apollinem.

[5] 1. Abl. of quisque: = quam celerrime: 'as soon as possible: 'immediately.' 2, 3. It expresses the vehemence of Miltiades's exertions, to prevail on the Athenians to form a camp as soon as possible. The imperf expresses it as a continued endeavor.

as possible. The imperf. expresses it as a continued endeavor.

4. Fut inf, esse understood: dependent on such a verb as, he 'urged,' 'argued,' &c. 5. They mark the actions of seeing and observing as contemporaneous with desperari and auderi, and as continuing.

6. The infin. passive, used in an impersonal way: as is so often the case in the third singular; e. g. curritur, men run; pugnatur, they fight, a battle is fought, &c. Z. § 229.

7. Yes.

8. When the writer speaks, as it were, in his own person and from his own point of view. Thus Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: quum ei (Socrati) scriptam orationem—Lysias attulisset, quam, si ei videretur, edisceret. Here sibi would be used, if the writer wished to refer the words to Lysias, saying, "read this, if you think well:" but the demonstr. 'ei' is used, as the pronoun which Cicero himself would naturally employ to denote the person meant.—Z. § 550.

In postulat—ut—tradat, the pres. subj. denotes that the action expressed by tradat is to be quickly performed.

lar?—9. What kind of fighting does dimicare express! [Död. pugnare.]

EXERCISE.

Darius, having prepared a fleet of five hundred ships, gave the command of it to Datis and Artaphernes. A fleet of five hundred ships, the command of which the king had given to Datis and Artaphernes, sailed to Euboca. Let us send couriers to Lacedæmon, to announce what speedy succor we have need of. (Express it both in C. Nepos's way, and in the more usual way.) Miltiades, above all others, labored [to persuade them] to risk a general engagement. I do not doubt that the spirits of the soldiers will be raised, when they march against the enemy. We must give battle to the Persians at the first possible moment.

- CH. V. [1] 1. Is there any difference between hoc tempore, and hoc in tempore?—2. To what Greek word does tempus here answer?—3. Account for ea in ea misit.—4. What is this mode of construction called?—5. Parse mille in mille militum.—What does Bremi say of mille as here used?
- [2] 1. Does the perf. subj. ever follow the perfect indicative, when that tense is not equivalent to the perf. definite (perfect with have)?—2. Is this construction a favorite one with C. Nep.?—3. What is the force of the perf. subj. so used instead of imperf. subj.?

CH. V. [1] 1. When 'in' is expressed with tempus, it denotes not merely the time, but a continuing state; a time of difficulty, a critical time, or crisis.—Z. § 475, Note. 2. καιρός. 3. It refers to civitas implied by Plataenses = Plataenses civitas.

<sup>4.</sup> Syněsis, or Synthěsis. Comp. v. 2, 5; 3, 1; xiii. 2, 1; xxiii. 8, 4. 5. Millc is here a subst. Bremi thinks that as a subst. it implies that the number is comparatively a small one. Comp. hominum mille, xiv. 8, 3.—See Z. 116, Note.

<sup>[2] 1.</sup> After a past tense a consequence (with ut) is often put in the perf. subj. instead of the imperf. subj. 2. Yes. 3. The

<sup>1</sup> σύντσις, intelligentia: the construction being correct, not according to the words actually used, but to the speaker's understanding, which tells him what a meant.

c Haase examines this use of the *perf. subj.* in C. Nepos with great minute mess. He thinks it may have arisen from the use of the *perf. def.* in the *indic.* to narrate something which appeared remarkable or interes'ing for present con-

[3] 1. What mons bounds the plain of Marathon?— 2. What is the usual meaning of e regione?—3. How does Bremi construe it here? what reasons does he give ?-4. Does nova arte belong to instructae erant or to commiserunt?-5. What was the nova ars?-6. What is the force of the namque?—7. To what are et—et sometimes equivalent?

[4] 1. What is the meaning of equus here? and to what kind of sentences is this meaning of equus nearly always confined ?2-2. To what compound of æquus is non æquus nearly equivalent?-3. What is the name for a form that says less than might be said, and than is

really meant?

1. What is remarkable in the senterice adeoque perterruerunt?-2. Explain the tenses profligarint-petre-

perf. gives more prominence and independence to the consequence. According to Bremi, quo factum est ut valeret would state his influence as a general lasting result; ut valuerit confines it to the particular case. Comp. profligarint, petierint, chap. 5. [5.]—

See Z. § 504 and Note.
[3] 1. A hill sacred to Pan. 2. 'Opposite:' with genitive.

3. Bremi (improbably) construes acie e r e g i o n e instructa, having drawn up his army according to the nature of the ground, as (1) e regione = opposite to the enemy, would suppose an unnatural ellipse, and (2) the Athenians were drawn up before the Persians arrived. 4. Dähne and others join nova arte to instructæ erant, not to commiserunt. 5. The felling trees, and placing them in lines before their ranks. plains the nova ars. 7. Et—et are often nearly equivalent to non solum-sed etiam; the stronger statement being introduced by the second et.

[4] 1. Favorable: a meaning which it generally has not, except in negative sentences. (B.) 2. Non æquum nearly iniquum.

3. Meiōsis (μείωσις, a lessening).

[5] 1. It is made a principal sentence instead of being stated (in subj. perf. dependent on ut) as a consequence of the tanto plus vir-

sideration. · So in Nepos it most frequently occurs where a result is not limited to the time of its cause, but has a wider sphere. He concludes, therefore, that the distinction which Bremi draws would be more correctly reversed. Excepting the life of Atticus, the subj. perf. in the other lives occurs 35, and the subj. imperf. 73 times. The subj. perf. pass. but once, Arist. 1, 2,—the subj. perf. deponent 7 times. Reisig. Vorlesungen, Anm. 480.

1 Krüger prefers Günther's explanation: potius dixerim, ubi de re præterita agatur, perfectum subjunctivi magis eventum facts spectare; imperfectum mex-

tem et consilium agentis.

A comparison is implied: non equum suis, 'mot fair for his men;' i. e. not as favorable for them as for their opponents.

rint ([2] 1.3).—3. Give the derivation of adhuc.—4. Distinguish between adhuc and hactenus:—5. Between profligare and prosternere.—6. Give the meaning of opes. Which of these meanings has the word here?

## EXERCISE.

/[The number of] twelve thousand armed men was made up, a body which [1] routed a threefold number of the Scythians. At this crisis the Lacedæmonians did not assist the Athenians. The consequence of which was [2] that never did so small a body burn with so wonderful a desire of fighting. The Athenians, by the advice of Miltiades, join battle [with the Persians.] The next day the Athenians draw out their army opposite [that] of the Persians at the foot of the hill. Miltiades, though he saw the number of his men very small, yet, relying on the valor of the Athenians, was desirous of engaging.

CH. VI. [1] 1. What case is *victoriæ*, and how governed?—2. How must *cujus* be construed?—3. What may be supposed understood after *alienum*?—4. What is *natura* here?

[2] 1. Populi nostri honores: is populi here the subjective (active) genitive: honors which the people bestowed? or the objective (passive) genitive: honors which were bestowed upon them?—2. To what is effusi opposed?

CH. VI. [1] 1. Gen. after præmium. 2. By the demonstrative: non alienum videtur docere, quale præmium hujus victoriæ trib. sit Milt. 3. Alienum a re. 4. Character.

[2] 2. To both rari (seldom conferred) and tenues (of slight value) Effusus, 'poured out:' i. e. in a wasteful manner: and

tute valuerunt.

3. Ad-hoc¹ (sc. tempus) 'up to this time:' i. e. the time of Cornelius's writing.

4. Adhuc is used principally of time: hactenus of s p a c e.

5. Profligare to 'rout' them, so that they cannot form again, or offer any further resistance: prosternere is stronger (lit. to strike them to the earth, so that they cannot recover), to 'crush', to 'defeat utterly.'

6. Opes are the outward means and instruments of obtaining an object, riches, power; and in war, troops, allies, resources, &c.

Ch. VI. [1] 1. Gen. after præmium.

2. By the demonstra-

<sup>1</sup> Why not 2d huc, 'up to hither ?' as ad-eo, &c.?

explain the word.—3. Explain obsoleti.—4. To what is

it opposed?

[3] 1. Explain the force of huic in huic Miltiadi.—2. Distinguish between et and que.—3. Is honor or honos the usual form?—4. Explain  $\pi_0 \bowtie \lambda \eta$ .—5. Who painted this picture? by whom is it described?—6. What is committee praise ?

[4] 1. In est nactus—corruptus est, why is the est repeated?—2. Was the number of statues erected in honor of Demetrius Phalereus really three-hundred?

### EXERCISE.

I do not doubt but that the nature of all states is the same.—It does not seem foreign [to my purpose] to state what honor was decreed to Demetrius Phalereus. After honors began to be lavishly granted, three hundred statues were decreed to Demetrius Phalereus. Among the Athenians the rewards of victory were once sparingly-conferred and slight; and for that reason glorious.—The more easily is it perceived that the nature of all states is the same.

# CH. VII. [1] 1. Explain barbari.—2. What mean-

consequently excessive both in frequency and kind.

3. Obsoletus, what is antiquated, worn-out: and hence worthless.

4. To

gloriosi.

[3] 1. The huic is emphatic: this Miltiades whose great victory I am recounting. C. Nep. often uses hic in this way. 2. Et (kal) is copulative; connecting things previously unconnected: que (re) is adjunctive; Athenas totamque Græciam, Athens and with it the whole of Greece: or, and the whole of Greece besides.—Z. § 333.

3. Honos. So lepos. C. has honos throughout —Z. § 59 (d). Honos in C. Nep. ix. 1, 1; xiii. 2, 3; xx. 3, 5.

4. Fem. adj. from \( \pi \) in klos varius; i. e. decorated. 5. Either Panämus or Micon: it is described by Pausanias 1, 15.

6. The general term for beginning a battle. It here means: to make the arrangements and give the signal for engaging

[4] 1. Because nactus and corruptus do not belong to the same voice.

2. No: 350 or 360. But C. Nep. uses a round number

minute accuracy being here unnecessary.

CH. VII. [1] 1. Originally barbari meant not-Greeks; and the word was afterwards used by the Romans for non-Roman nations.

2. It was used especially of the 'Persians;' as he barba-

<sup>1</sup> Iz. Walton would say 'our Miltiades.'

ing did it bear after the Persian wars?—3. Why is adjuverant used, not adjuvissent?—4. What case is imperio?—5. What sense would in quo imperio give?—6. Explain officium.—7. Does coegit here imply the use of force?

[2] 1. Decline Paros.—2. On what principle is exhis Parum—elatam, placed before the accessory sentence quum—non posset?—3. Explain oratione.—4. Explain opera.—5. Explain vineæ, testudines. (Adam's

Antiqq.)

[3] 1. Construe in eo esse ut.—2. Is esset here used personally or impersonally?—3. Does Corn. Nep. use venire in opinionem elsewhere?—4. What would seem the more correct common expression?

[4] 1. What are the two meanings of frequentative

rians, who were the national enemies of the Greeks.

3. It is stated as a fact by the historian: if adjuvissent were used, the words would be quoted, as it were, as part of his commission; and thus referred to the Athenian people. See Cp. 3, [4.]

4. Abl. of cause or instrument: By means of this command: in consequence of this command.

5. In quo imperio command mark the time as a continuing state: while he held this command. So vii 5,5: horum in imperio. xxiv. 2, 2: cujus in priore consulatu

6. Officium any obligation or duty. Here obedience; as due from the inferior power to the superior one. 7. No: it being op

posed to vi expugnavit.

[2] 2. Any important notion is placed before a clause beginning with quum, ut, posteaquam, &c. when it is desirable that this notion should be brought prominently out, and arrest the reader's attention. So xxiii. 3, 4: A d Alpes posteaquam venit, &c. 3. It is opposed to vis: 'by verbal representations,' 'by argument.' It does not necessarily imply that he addressed them himself. 4. Works with which a town is invested: e. g. the fossa, agger, vallum. In [4] the machines for storming the town seem to be included.

[3] 1. 'To be on the point of,' or 'to be within a little,' esse in eo (puncto s. momento temporis).

2. It is not certain: for though the impersonal form (in eo est, ut hoc faciam) is on the whole the more common, yet-the personal form (in eo sum, ut hoc faciam) also occurs; and forcibly expresses a point reached with difficulty by the exertions of a person. B.

3. Yes: xxx. 9, 6 nemini in opinionem veniebat.

4. Opinio in mentem venit would seem the more natural construction. In iv. 4, 1. we have: ei in suspicionem venit, for suspicio ei venit (in mentem). B.

[4] 1. They are either iterativa, marking the repetition of the action; or intensiva, marking its suddenness, violence, &c.

verbs (like adventare)?—2. From what are they formed?—3. Why is totidem—atque used, not totidem—quot?—4.

Why is cum used in magna cum offensione?

[5] 1. Construe expugnare.—2. Has this form of the inf. always this meaning after posset, &c.?—3. Parse vulneribus in æger vulneribus.—4. What other form occurs?—5. Why is posset used, not potuisset?—6. Explain Rex.—7. Does quoniam govern the subjunct.?—8. Why then is quoniam—nosset used?

then is quoniam—posset used?

[6] 1. What conjunction must be supplied before pecunia multatus est?—2. What was a talent?—3. Are different sums meant by this word?—4. When talent is thus used by itself, what talent is meant?—5. Explain lis in ea lis—estimata est.—6. How is quantus sumtus factus erat to be construed?—7. Parse and explain (in) præsentia.

[5] 1. (When he might) have taken it. 2. No: it is often inf. of present; as in, reconciliare non posset, [2.] 3. Abl. of cause. 4. Ex vulnere æger. Liv. 26, 8, 9. 5. The posset marks a continuing possibility; whereas the discessisset marks a completed action. 6. The king of Persia. 7. No.

8. It refers this consideration to the mind of Tisagoras; it was the circumstance which (as he felt) obliged him to defend his brother So xviii. 9, 6: mutat consilium, et, quoniam impru-

dentes adoriri non posset, flectit iter suum.

[6] 1. 'But.' the relation between the partic. absolutus and multatus est being an adversative relation. 2. Properly a balance: then the sum weighed: and of money, a certain definite sum weighed out. 3 Yes: it varied in different states. 4. The standard Attic talent (=56 pounds of silver, English avoirdupois weight; £243. 15s. Dict. of Antiq.) 5. Lis, 'the dispute, 'the trial,' is often used, as here, for the punishment; especially when it was a fine. So v. 1, 1: xiii. 3, 5. 6. Quantus here = tantus enim. 7. In præsentia (sc. tempora)<sup>d</sup>: so in præsens tempus. Cic. Cat. 1, 9. The plural implies that the times, or circumstances of the time, were unfavorable to him: in which sens. tempora is often used. (D.)

<sup>2.</sup> From the root of the supine.

3. Totidem—atque marks equality between different persons or at different times (i. e. when the relation is one of diversity). The comparison is here between the number he had when he set sail, and the number he had when he returned.

4. The cum (to be construed by 'to') marks the duration of the accompanying circumstance: the abl. alone would only mark the kind or manner. So xxv. 7, 2: summa cum ejus offensione domiremanserunt.—Z. § 472.

exercise.

I doubt not that Miltiades will be acquitted or the capital crime. I fear they will not return to their allegiance. He is accused of being bribed by the king. I will speak for myself. Miltiades, still suffering from his wounds, was cast into prison. When he was on the point of taking the city by storm, he departed without accomplishing his object. Miltiades was acquitted on the capital charge, [but] thrown into prison. His brother Tisagoras spoke for Miltiades, since he was [still] suffering from his wounds.

CH. VIII. [1] 1. Construe crimine Pario.—2. What is the Engl. of crimen?—3. When may ante or post stand absolutely (i. e. without a case)?—4. By how many years did the tyranny of Pisistratus precede the condemnation of Miltiades?

[2] 1. Is Miltiades non videbatur posse; or non videbatur Miltiadem posse, the more common?—2. Dis-

tinguish between multum and sæpe.

[3] 1. Parse Chersonesi.—2. Distinguish between consequi, nancisci, adipisci. [Död. invenire.]—3. Distinguish between potentia, potestas. [Död. potentia.]—4. Explain autem in omnes autem—dicuntur tyranni.

[4] 1. What is the common reading instead of communitas?—2. To what Greek word does communitas

CH. VIII. [1] 1. 'On a charge of misconduct in the affair of Paros.' 2. An accusation made, whether well-founded or not —a charge. 3. When they refer to a point of time which is not the time at which the person is speaking. An accusative often is, and always may be, expressed: e. g. here: ante damnationem Miltiadis. 4. It lasted, with intervals, from 560—528 B.C. The condemnation of Miltiades was 489 B.C.

<sup>[2] 1.</sup> Pr. Int. Diff. 67. 2. Sæpe would imply nothing more than repetition; frequency of occurrence: multum implies quantity

extent, &c. as well as frequency.

<sup>[3] 1.</sup> Bremi joins it to habitarat; Dähne to dominationem.
4. It is here explanatory. See Hand's remark, p. 75, note 2.
[4] 1. Comitas. 2. κοινότης (Xen. Anab. 1, 1, 21.)

correspond?—3. What is Bremi's objection to communitas?—4. Distinguish between comis and communis.

## EXERCISE. 8

He did not obtain this power by violence Miltiades, accused on the charge [of misconduct in the affair] of Paros, was thrown into prison (Ch. VII. end). It did not seem that Aristides could be drawn to the desire of chief command. They are happy who enjoy liberty. No one is so humble as not to nave access to Miltiades.

### II. THEMISTOCLES.

CH. I. [1] 1. What was the name of Themistocles's father?—2. Explain, then, the gen. Neoch.—3 How does Bremi account for this ending?—4. What must not be inferred from a gen. in i?—5. What should be observed in hujus vitia ineuntis adolescentiæ?—6. Distinguish between puer, adolescens, juvenis. (Död.

4. Comis is the person who, from a gentle, amiable character, is obliging and courteous to all. Communis is the person who, from wnatever motive, is affable to inferiors, treating them as equals.

<sup>3.</sup> That, though communis is used for condescending, affable, the subst. communitas is not found in this sense. It is however probable (from the use of communis and of the Greek κοινότης) that it was so used, though no instance of it but this is found in existing writings.

Cu. I. [1] 1. Neocles. 2. Proper names in es (especially those in cles) often take the gen. in i, in writers of the golden age<sup>2</sup>.

3. He supposes it to have arisen from i for ei in the gen. of words in eus: e. g. Achilleus, Achillei, Achilli. 4. That the nom. may be us: e. g. that from Neocli we may infer a nom. Neoclus. 5. The position of the two genitives hujus and adolescentiæ, which depend on the same substantive in different relations. P. I. ii. 28.

<sup>1</sup> Potentia or potestas? See l'Od. potentia.
2 e. g. in Nep. Pericli, Alcib. 5, 1. in many MSS, Andocidi, Alcib. 3, 2.—and also from other endings, Polymni (from Polymnis), Epam. 1, 1. Coti (from Cotys), Iph. 3, 4. So in critically correct editions are found Isocrati, Timarchidi, Theophani, Aristoteli, Praxiteli, even Herculi: with many others from eles; also in the names of barbarians, Mithridati, Ariobarzani, Hystaspi, Xerzi. Cle even prefers the gen. i. (Z. § 61, 1.)

puer.)-7. Explain the use of the present subj. antefe

ratur, putentur after the perf. emendata sunt.

[2] 1. Distinguish between ordiri, inchoare, incipere. To what is ordiri opposed? (Död. incipere.)—2. Explair. generosus.—3. From whom is he said to have been descended?—4. What preposition expresses 'of' after nasct, gigni == to be born?—5. What preposition (if any) do these verbs take in the sense of being descended from?—6. Does the partcp. natus in genealogies generally take a preposition or not?—7. Distinguish between probatus alicui and probatus ab aliquo.—8. Explain liberius.—9. Does negligens, when spoken of property, denote carelessness only?—10. What is the opp. of negligens in this sense?

[3] 1. Explain frangere in non fregit eum.—2. What kind of activity is industria? to what is it opposed? (Död. opera.)—3. What is the Lat. for, 'to give oneself up to any thing?—4. Does Cic. ever use totum se dedere alicui rei?—5. Explain judicia privata.—6. Explain prodire in concionem² populi; and distinguish it from

<sup>7.</sup> It implies a continued consequence—lasting from the time spoken of to the time of the narrator. D.

<sup>[2] 2. &#</sup>x27;Of noble birth:' from genus.

4. Ex: seldom 'a.' 5. 'a'—but they are often followed by the abl. without a preposition.

6. It is generally followed by abl. without a preposition.

7. In probatus alicui, probatus is used adjectively, and expresses general or habitual approbation of his conduct: probatus ab aliquo would only express approbation of a single action, or particular.'

8. It is used as equivalent to liberius justo: to be Englished by 'too.'

9. It expresses carelessness or indifference in money matters: but implies more; prodigality, expensive habits, the fruit of such carelessness.

10. Diligens 'saving,' 'frugal.' So patre usus est diligente, indulgente. xxv. 1, 2.

<sup>[3] 1.</sup> Frangere, to dishearten. It is opposed to erigere, as here, in Just. 22, 6, 7. Hac victoria et Siculorum animi eriguntur, et Panorum franguntur.

3. Either se dare or (as here) se dedere alicui rei, the latter expressing more strongly a total surrender of oneself.

4. Yes: e. g. se totos libidinibus de didissent Tusc. 1, 30.

5. Causes tried by arbiters in private houses.

<sup>6.</sup> To come forward in a public character = to address the popular assembly. Ire in concionem is merely to attend it as a listener, or more voter, without taking any more active part in its deliberations.

<sup>1</sup> Probatus (adj.) is opposed to minus probatus.
3 Græc. παρέρχεσθαι εἰς τὸν δῆμ~ν

tre in concionem .- 7. Why are the imperfects prodibat, gerebatur used ?-8. Distinguish between invenire and

reperire. [Död. invenire.]

[4] 1. What should be observed in non minus in rebus gerendis promtus quam excogitandis?-2. Give the derivation of callidus.—3. Give Cicero's explanation of the word.-4. What does this passage show with respect to calliditas?

#### EXERCISE. /

The disgrace of this [man's] early manhood was blotted out by his very great exertions. 2 doubt not that he will give himself up entirely to literature.3 - His mother was of solle family. 4-Themistocles, having squandered his fortune, was disinherited by his father. Nor did he judge less accurately of [what] was present than he conjectured ably of [what was still] future. Themistocles is going to appear [as an orator] before the assembly of the people. Themistocles, having blotted-out that disgrace by the greatest exertions, became distinguished in a short time.

[1] 1. Explain autem. [Milt. 4, 1.]—2. Explain tapessere rempublicam.—3. What other phrase

CH. II. [1] 2. To hold one's first public command or magistracy; or to appear for the first time as an orator before the people, for the purpose of speaking on political questions.

<sup>[4] 1.</sup> The omission of the prepos. 'in' before excogitandis, where, the notions being opposed to each other, we might rather have ex-2. Callus: that horn-like hardness of skin, pectea its insertion. which long-continued manual labor produces on the palm of the hand, just below the fingers, &c.—Hence calliditas is "the acquired knowledge of the world and of men gained by experience and practice." (Död.) 3. Versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur: callidos autem, quorum tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit (de N. D. 3, 10, 25.)

4. That it does not necessarily imply long experience, Themistocles being very young. An acute mind and sound judgment learns its lessons of practical wisdom in a comparatively short time: experience cannot teach, without intellectual power, to infer the general principle from insulated facts.

<sup>1</sup> Say: 'this [man's] disgrace of his early-manhood.'

<sup>1</sup> Industria. Sing.

3 Littera.

4 This applies to Greeks only: of a Roman, the phrase generally means to hold the quæstorship, as the lowest of the great offices of state. B. 12\*

is equivalent to capessere rempublican?—4. Distinguish between respublica and civitas.—5. Distinguish between bello Corcyreo and in bello Corc.—6. Explain pretor [Milt. 4, 4.]—7. Is ferocitas always used of the 'wild courage of which barbarians and wild beasts are capable?

[2] 1. Explain metalla.—2. What mines are meant?—3. By largitione magistratuum are we to understand bribes that the magistrates received? or bribes that they

gave?

Would maritimis prædonibus consectandis be correct? [Pract. Introd. p. 118, note b.]—3. By what one English word can maritimi prædones be construed?—4. What meanings have frequentatives in are, art. [See question on adventare i. 7, 4.]—5. Explain ornare.—6. Explain in quo.—7. By what kind of sentence might in with the abl. of time be resolved?

[4] 1. What is the usual form for by sea and land?—

2. What other forms occur?

[5] 1. Explain naves longa.—2. Why were they so called ?—3. With how many banks of oars were naves

[2] 1. 'Mines:' as v. 1, 3. 2. The silver mines near Mount Laurium, from which each citizen received 10 drachmæ a year, and the whole produce of which is said to have reached 100 talents

a year.

[3] 1. To depress or dishearten; drive to despair: opp. erigere.
5. To furnish or supply with whatever is necessary to put or keep a person or thing in a good condition.
6. in quo (bello).
In the course of this war. See answer to [1] 5. of this Cp.

7. By an accessory sentence of time, introduced by quant, dum.

7. By an accessory sentence of time, introduced by quum, dum = while

[4] 1. Terra marique (as in Nep. de Reg.). 2. Termari (Cic. ad Att. 10, 4): mari atque terra (Sall. Cat. 53, 2).

[5] 1. Vessels of war. 2. From their shape; being lenger and narrower than ships of burden. 3. Three; they were then called triremes: but biremes, quadriremes, and quinqueremes were

ad rempublicam
4. Respublica relates more to the laws, affairs, administration, &c., of the state: civitas to the state as a body; a community.
5. The abl. without 'in' denotes the time generally: with 'in' it denotes the time considered as made up of all its parts: so that in bell. Corc. would mean during, throughout the war with the Corcyreans.
7. Even when used in a good sense, it implies something of fierceness: of proud defiance of others.

longæ generally built?—4. What kind of vessels accompanied a fleet of naves longæ, and for what purpose?

[6] 1. In a military sense what is petere aliquem?—2. How should dicerentur be construed?—3. What affix do many interrogatives take?—4. What acc. might be supplied after miserunt?—5. What part of speech is consultum?—6. When is this part of speech used?—7. In quidnam facerent de rebus suis, explain the force of de.—8. What is the general meaning of facere de?—9. What was the actual answer of the Pythia, as given by Herodotus?—10. Respondit ut—se munirent: explain the use of ut here.

[7] 1. Why is valeret in the subjunct.? [Pract. Intr. i. 109.]—2. What is the meaning of id responsum quo valeret?—3. What part of speech is quo?—4. Give an instance of this meaning.—5. Persuasit consilium esse:—when is persuadeo followed by the acc. with the inf.? when by ut?—6. Construe eum enim significari murum ligneum.—7. On what does significari depend? [Milt. 1. [3,] 5.]—8. Distinguish between murus, mænia, pa-

also used. 4. Naves oneraria, to carry the provisions of the fleet, &c.

<sup>[6] 1.</sup> To aim at a person: or direct an attack against him.
2. Impersonally: "it was said that the Athenians," &c. [See Pr. Intr. Diff. 67.]
3. Pr. Intr. 398.
4. legatos: but mittere is often used absolutely, i. e. without an acc. expressed: as  $\pi \ell \mu \pi \iota \nu$  is in Greek, and to send in English.
7. Facere is used absolutely: and de = concerning; with reference to.
8. De after facere is generally to be construed by with.—Z. § 491.

τεῖχος Τριτογένει ξύλινον διδοῖ εὐρύοπα Ζεὺς μοῦνον ἀπόρθητον τελέθειν, τὸ σὲ τέκνα τ' ὀνήσει.

<sup>10.</sup> The oracle was given for the purpose of being followed: respondere therefore involves the notion of advising to do the thing recommended; and therefore is followed by ut, like verbs of advising, persuading, &c.

<sup>[7] 2. &#</sup>x27;What the meaning of that answer was.' 3. An adv. of place: quo valeret being literally 'in what direction it had its force.' 4. See below, 4, 4; also Cic. de Nat. Deor. 3, 2, 5. '—cohortabatur, ut meminissem, me et Cottam esse, et pontificem Quod eo, credo, valebat (= the meaning of which was, I imagine,) ut opiniones, quas a majoribus accepimus de Diis immortalibus, sera, carimonias, religionesque defenderem.' 5. With permade = to convince anybody, it takes acc. with inf.; with to permade to do any thing, ut with subj. 6. 'For that this was the

ries, maceria. [D. Murus.]—9. Give the derivation of mania.

[8] 1. Has tali more force here than hoc would have?—2. Has it ever a depreciating meaning?—3. Give instances of its being used by Nep. with no intimation of either approbation or disapprobation.—4. Go through Salamis, Trazen.—5. What conjectural reading is there for ac sacra procuranda?—6. What was the name of the Athenian citadel, or Acropolis?—7. Explain sacra.

### EXERCISE. 2

I don't doubt but the state will be rendered more proudly-fierce, not only in the present war, but also ever afterwards. Having built such a fleet as no one [ever] had, either before or after, he waged war against the whole of Europe. The Pythia answered them, when they consulted (partic.) [the oracle], that they should build a fleet of three hundred ships. The meaning of that oracle was, that they should defend themselves by their ships: for that was the wooden wall which the god meant.

# EXERCISE. (2)

/ Alexander is going to wage war against all Asia, both by sea and land. Who persuaded Xerxes to attack the whole of Europe? He has such an army as nobody

wooden wall meant:' as if it were, eum enim esse murum ligneum, qui significaretur.

9. From munire.

[8] 1. Yes: like τοιοῦτος, it here and elsewhere implies praise; 'this admirable,' or 'excellent' (advice). 2, 3. It sometimes has a depreciating force: e. g. pro tali facinore. It points out the thing stated emphatically, and calls attention to it, whether for the purpose of exciting approbation or disapprobation: e. g. v. 2, 1. x. 8, 5. Ad sacra procuranda [B. D.] the arcem and sacra being so far separated as to make it somewhat improbable that they are notions connected by 'and' (D) and as Nep. afterwards says, nullis defendentibus, it is probable that he would here mark that the purpose was not defence, but the continuance of the religious rites It is true indeed, historically, that the Persians had difficulty in taking the Acropolis: but this fact Nep. does not notice, but asserts generally that they took the city nullis defendentibus, interfectis sacerdotibus, quos in arce invenerant, 4, 1. from Cecrops. 7. Like the Greek lepá it signifies all that relates to divine worship; but here, especially, the sacrifices offered to Minerva on the Acropolis.

ever had before. Are not the Athenians the principal objects of attack ? It is said that the Athenians are the principel object of attacks He persuaded the Athenians to send to Delphi, to inquire [of the oracle] what they should do. THe persuaded the people to build a fleet of two hundred ships. He persuaded the people that a fleet of two hundred ships was building.

CH. III. [1] 1. Explain the difference between terra and in terra.—2. By what is placet in the sense of declaring an opinion, determination, &c. followed ?-3. Why does qui take the subj. in qui occuparent?—and how are these words to be construed !- 4. Can you assign any reason for the use of que rather than et in longiusque barbaros progredi, &c.?-5. What is there peculiar in. eoque loco-interierunt ?-6. Give an instance of this from Nep.—7. With what limitation must the omnes interierunt be understood?—8. Distinguish in a general way between at, sed, verum, or vero, and autem.

3 So v. 1, 4. Elpinice negavit se passuram Miltiadis progeniem in vinculis publicis interire,—seque Calliæ nupturam, &c So xviii. 6, 2; xx. 2, 2; xxv. 5. 4; 10, 4

CH. III. [1] 1. The prep. is expressed (according to Dähne) when what is said to be done 'by land,' &c. takes up some considerable time. Thus, v. 2, 3, pari fortuna in terra usus est. But terra proficisci, pergere, &c. 2. By the infin. act. or pass. or by 4. It prevents the occurrence of three trisyllables, each with the accent on the first syllable, which would have been very monotonous: lóngius bárbaros prógredi. But the que would very probably have been chosen from other considerations: e. g. as adding a more specific statement to a more general one. [Pr. Intr. ii. 239.] 5. Et, que, ac have often an adversative force after a negative sentence: that is, are often used where we use but. [Pr. Intr. ii. 233, 241.] 6. Non putabant—suspicionibus oportere judicari, et exspectandum dum se ipsa res aperiret, iv. 3, 7.3 7. Only of the 300 Spartans and 700 Thespians. 8. At has an adversative, sed a corrective or limiting force; verum or vero

<sup>1</sup> This explanation is very doubtful. Hand says, the preposition is omitted in certain usual formula, but when there is no such formula it is expressed. He condemns the opinion of Herzog and others, that the abl. alone, as a casus localis, denotes 'a wider extension unconfined by any definite limits,' (Herz. ad Cæs. B. C.) Hand's words are: Quædam nomina in formulam composita simplici ablativo ponuntur, quæ extra formulam requirunt præpositionem: veluti dicitur terra marique sed in terra. (iii. p. 246.)

2 The following are instances of ut with subj., his placuit, ut tu in Cumanum venires (C. ad Div. 4, 2.); quamobrem placuit ei, ut ad Arlovistum legatos mitteret, &c. (Cæs. B. G. 1, 34.) So with visum est: visum est, ut te facerem certiorem. C. ad Div. 8, 5, 2.

3 So v. 1. 4. Elvinice negavit se vassuram Militadis vrageniem in vineulis.

- [3] 1. What expressions are there for fighting a drawn battle besides pari prælio discedere?-2. Give the derivation of anceps.—3. Are all words in ceps derived from caput?-4. Is there any difference of declension between words in ceps from caput, and words in ceps from capio? -5. Go through praceps (headlong); auceps ( = aviceps, bird-taker, fowler); particeps (sharer); triceps (three-headed) .- 6. What is superare in: si pars navium -Eubaam superasset?-7. In [3] what negligence is Nep. guilty of?—8. Give similar instances from him and other writers.
- [4] 1. How do you construe quo factum est, ut . . . ? -2. Distinguish between discedere and decedere.—3. What is exadversum Athenas?—4. Does any other form of the word occur?-5. Does Nep. ever use exadversus?

affirms the truth or importance of an assertion; autem carries on a

train of thought already begun. Pr. Intr. ii. 461.

[3] 1. Æquo Marte (L.); pari Marte (Curt.); æquâ manu (Sall.); æquis manibus (Tac.) 2. An-caput: an being the Greek  $d\mu\phi l$ : hence anceps is properly having a head on each side; or (some say) having heads all round.

3. No: some are from 4. Yes: those from caput make gen. cipitis; those from capio have G. cipis. 6 Superare sc. navigando; to get above cr beyond it: used especially of doubling a cape (superare promontorium), and crossing a mountain. 7. The occurrence of perieulum-periculo so near to each other. 8. So mitteretur miserunt, Alc. 10, 1. exissent—exierunt, Pel. 2, 5. Even Cic. atque ea sic de finiunt, ut, rectum quod sit, id perfectum officium esse

definiant. De Off. 1, 3.

[4] 2. Dis being 'apart,' discedere is to go away from one another, of two or more parties, and 'to go to a place differ ent and remote from that where one was before: in discedere the reference is more to the place to which the person goes: in decedere to that from which he goes. Hence decedere is the regular word for quitting what one before occupied or possessed: e.g. for a governor's leaving his province; for quitting a place of residence where one would wish to stay; also, for giving up a right, a possession, &c which one should or might have maintained. 4. Yes: exadversus. Ara enim Aio Loquenti, quam septam videmus, e x a d v e r s u s eum locum consecrata est. C. de Divin. 1, 45, 101; where one MS. reads exadversum. 5. This form is found in Thras. 2, 7: in secundo prælio cecidit Critias, quum quidem exadversus

<sup>1</sup> Ex Asià Sulla decedens. Nep. xxv. 4, 1. decrevere,—uti (legati) in diebus proxumis decem Italià decederent (S.); de suis bonis omnibus decedere (C.); decessitue jure suo (L.) But discedere ab armis: discedere victum: discedere ab armis: discedere victum: discedere ab armis: discedere discedere (S)

-6. Does it always take the acc.?—7. What other word is there for opposite to?

### EXERCISE. 3

There is [some] danger, that his plan will not be acceptable to the Lacedæmonians. There is some danger that they will not successfully resist the force of the Persians. The consequence was, that these [troops] did not withstand the force of the Persians, but all perished on the spot I will not suffer you to advance further. It is something to have fought a drawn battle. Being pressed by a twofold danger, he did not dare to advance further. If part of our adversaries' fleet doubles the Cape, we shall be pressed by a twofold danger. They did not dare to remain where they were, but decided that the fleet should be drawn up opposite to Athens.

CH. IV. [1] 1. What is the meaning of astu?—2. What is the construction of accedere, 'to approach,' 'to go to'?—3. Distinguish between interficere and occidere.—4. Which of the two denotes a sanguinary death-blow?—5. Which is the usual and general term for puting to death?—6. What was the arx of Athens called?—7. What is the derivation of Acropolis?

Thrasybulum fortissime pugnaret: but pugnare exadversus aliquem can hardly be Latin. Lambinus and others read adversus.

6. No: sometimes the dat. and it is often used adverbially without a case. Ter Ph. 1, 2, 38: exadversum ei loco tonstrina erat quædam.

7. E regione with gen.

Ch. IV. [1] 1. It is the Greek åstv: 'city' as opposed to 'coun-

CH. IV. [1] 1. It is the Greek ἄστυ: 'city' as opposed to 'country;' whereas πόλις is rather 'city' as 'a state;' a political body ἄστυ was used especially of Athens', as urbs of Rome. 2. Either dat. or acc., or ad with acc.: as a general rule ad is expressed when the actually reaching the place or person towards which the motion is directed, is to be made prominent: without ad the assertion is more indefinite: the dative expresses the remoter relation.

3 Död. interficere.

6. The Acropolis.

7. ἄκρος highest, πόλις city.

<sup>\*</sup> So Cic. de Legg. 2, 2, 5.—postquam Theseus cos demigrare es esris et in eatu, quod appellatur, omnes se conferre jussit.

[2] 1. What is to be attended to in the position of quum?-2. Why is domos in the pl.?-3. What regular order is observed when suus relates to quisque?—4. Is this order ever departed from ?-5. When is it usual for the suus to be placed after the case of quisque?-6. What is the number of the verb after quisque?—7. Distinguish between decedo and discedo.—8. Explain pares. -9. What kind of assertions are aio, affirmo?-10. Explain testari as here used .- 11. Why are aiebat, testabatur, affirmabat in the imperfect?

[3] 1. In minus quam vellet, moveret, why is vellet ın subj. ?-2. Construe suis verbis.-3. Distinguish between suis verbis and suo nomine. - 4. Misit-ut nuntiarent: would any other construction be more common?

[Milt. 4, [3], 5.]

[4] 1. How must qui be construed in qui si disces: sissent, &c.?—2. What must be supplied?—3. Into what tense would discessissent be changed, if the narration were direct?—4. Why is cum expressed in: majore cum labore? [Milt. 7, [4], 4.]—5. Does longinguus gen-

[3] 1. It is referred to the mind of Themistocles; not related as a fact by Cornelius. 2. 'In his name.' 3. Suis verbis is used when a message to be delivered is put in a person's mouth, so that the words, though spoken by him, are really the words of the person giving the commission: suo nomine is used when a person gives another permission to act for him, in his name, but according to his

own discretion.

[4] 1. 'And—they.' 2. 'That,' it being in oblique narration, as part of Themistocles's message. 3. Fut. perf. 5. To space:

<sup>[2] 1.</sup> That the nom. frequently precedes it. 2. Because 3. That the suus quisque, though singular, implies a plurality. immediately precedes the quisque. 4. Yes: now and then; e.g. Liv. 21, 48, 2, in civitates quemque suas dimisit. 5 When the case of suus is used substantively, or has particular emphasis 1. The pl.—quisque divides the whole number into its parts: it may be considered as explanatory of the true nom. 'they:' that is, 'each of 7. Ch. 3, [4], 2. them 2. 8. Pares Persis. 9. Död. dicere. 10. To 'affirm positively;' as if one could produce witnesses (testes 3) to the truth of the assertion. 11. Because he made the assertion repeatedly.

<sup>1</sup> As in, quid quisque habeat sui:—quod est cujusque maxime suum (C.) Z § 800.

<sup>2</sup> So in Greek, ὅπη ἐδόναντο ἔκαστος. Xen.
3 Te stari = certissime affirmare, quasi testes alicujus rei certissimos citare possis. Cf. C. Orat. 68. Hence of a future event, test. affirms the certainty, as if it had already happened.

erally refer to time or to space?-6. Construe hoc eo valebat, ut, &c., and give an instance of this phrase.—7. Give the derivation of statim.—8. How does it get the meaning of 'immediately?'-9. Explain ingratiis.-10. What is the force of de in depugnare?

[5] 1. Explain the use of alienus in: alieno loco. 2. Why is potuerit used instead of posset after conflixit?

[See Pr. Intr. 1, 418, a.]

## EXERCISE.

/ Themistocles sends the most faithful friend he had to Pausanias, to tell him, from him, that Athens was burnt down. 2 Pausanias sent the most faithful slave he had to Themistocles, to tell him, from him, that the king was approaching the city [of Athens,] and that if he took [that city,] the soldiers of the fleet would not dare to remain.3 United we may be equal [to the Persians]: but if we disperse (partic.) we shall perish. 4Themistocles assured Eurybiades, that if they dispersed (partic.) they would perish. Themistocles gave-it-ashis-firm-opinion, that [if they kept] together, they might be equal [to the Persians,] [but] that if they dispersed, they would be destroyed one by one 4. Let us depart, each to his own home.

[5] 1 From meaning what belongs to another and not to me, it came to express what is suitable (or favorable) to another and not to me: unfavorable. So suis ventis = 'with a favorable wind.'

but occasionally, as here, to time.1 6. 'The object (or meaning) of which message was.' See above, ch. 2, [7], 2. 7. From stat, supine root of sto, with the adverbial termination im. while you stand there; before you leave the spot 2. 9. Gratia was used in abl. plur. gratiis as adv. The old comic writers used it as a trisyll.; but the correct later form is gratis3. Ingratia does not seem to have existed except in the time of Tertullian; but ingratiis, ingratis, were formed as the opposites of gratiis, gratis. The comic writers said 'tuis ingratiis,' 'amborum ingratris,' &c.: but afterwards the word was used adverbially. ' To fight it out.' See Milt. 2, [2], 5.

Eg. Cæs. B. G. 1, 47, 4 (l. consuetudo): 5, 29, 7 (l. obsidio).

The Germans say stehenden Fusses, 'on standing foot.'

Zumpt and Hand both say we should read ingratis. The latter says: omnibus in locis meliores libri scripturam ingratis confirmant (iii. 379.) singuli.

CH. V. [1] 1. Does codem agree with gradu?— Explain gradu depelli.—2. Give a similar phrase.—3 What is the force of de in such compounds?—4. Distinguish between rursus and iterum.—5. Why is the present particip. verens followed by the imperf. subj.?—6. Explain id agi.—7. What words are used for breaking

wn a bridge? and why is dissolvere here chosen?—8. hat is the Lat. for 'to make a bridge over a river?'—9.

hat is there remarkable in: id agi ut pons—dissolveretur, ac—excluderetur?—10. Can you give any other instances of this negligence from C. Nep.?—11. What is the Eng. of persuadere alicui aliquid?—12. Reditus in Asiam. What kind of substantives are not uncommonly followed by another substantive with a preposition?

[2] 1. How are  $qu\bar{a}$ — $e\bar{a}dem$  used here? [Milt. 3, [1], 2.]—2. Is there any thing remarkable in reversus

est?

[3] 1. What is the construction of hac altera victoria?—2. Why is altera used, not secunda?—3. Explain

3. The trophy, i. e. the result of the vic-

[3] 1. Supply est.

Cn. V. [1] 1. No.—Gradus is the position assumed by a combatant, his vantage-ground: gradu depelli is 'to be driven from a favorable position;' i. e. to be 'deprived of an advantage.'

2. De gradu dejici: as in Cic. de Off. 1, 23, fortis vero animi et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis, nec tumultuantem de gradu dejici, ut dicitur.

3. To drive or cast down, i. e. from an elevation, real or figurative. So spe or opinione dejicere.

4. Död. iterum. Pr. Intr ii. 624, &c.

5. Because verens is referred to past time, being connected with fecit.

6. Literally that this was doing = 'that it was now proposed' or 'intended.'

7 Pontem rescindere, interrumpere:—dissolvere is here used, because the bridge over the Hellespont was made of boats, and therefore must be destroyed by disconnecting these boats.

9. That the subject is changed, (Xerxes being the nom. to excluderetur) and yet not expressed!

10. Yes: in 9, 3, of this very Life, ut pons—dissolveretur atque ab hostibus circumiretur: so xx. 1, 3

Nam quum frater ejus Timophanes—occupasset, particepsque regns posset esse (i. e. Timoleon).

12. Verbal substantives, as aditus ad portum: reditus in patriam, &c. See Pr. Intr. ii. p. 271, e.

<sup>[2] 2.</sup> The perf. is generally reverti in authors who wrote before the Augustan age: though they use revertor and (infin.) reverti. See Z. δ 209, in fin.

<sup>1</sup> So Liv. 23, 18, 9, donce pudor—avertit castrisque communitis Capuam con seeit (sc. Hannibal)

Marathonium tropœum; and give an instance of a similar use of tropœum.—4. Why is possit in the subj.?—5 Why are Marathonio—tropæo separated?—6. What is there peculiar in maxima post hominum memoriam classis?—7. What is the force of de in devincere? [Milt. 2, [2], 5.]

## EXERCISE.

I fear that this victory cannot be compared with the victory of Salamis (Partic.) If the bridge which Xerxes has made over the Hellespont, is destroyed, he will be prevented from returning into Asia. I fear that I shall not convince Xerxes that this is so I fear that I shall will succumb to Europe I fear that I shall again be driven from my vantage-ground by Themistocles (Xerxes was defeated at Salamis. Fearing that he may continue to wage war, I shall inform him that it is proposed to destroy the bridge.

CH. VI. [1] 1. Distinguish between Phalericus and Phalereus.—2. What does Cicero say of Piræeus or Piræeus?—3. What were the names of the three basins of the Piræeus?—4. Translate to surround the Piræus with walls in two ways, using circumdăre.—5. What does dignitas here

tory, is here put for the victory itself. So Cic. Tusc. Disp. 1, 46  $Salaminium\ tropæum$ . 4. It is a less positive expression than 'he indicative, leaving the decision to the reader:  $=b\acute{u}va\iota r' \acute{a}v$ . 5. To add emphasis to each. 6. It is rare in Lat. to modify a substantive or adjective by a substantive governed by a preposition: i. e. as maxima is here modified or defined by  $post\ hominum\ memoriam$ . See Pr. Intr. ii. p. 271, e.

as maxima is here modified of defined by possible and the second of the

<sup>1</sup> He had said: 'in Piræea quum exissem'

<sup>2</sup> Terence, Eun. 3, 4, 1: Heri áliquot adolescentuli coimus in Pire um

mean ?-6. What kind of beauty is generally expressed by dignitas?—7. What are the constructions of aguiparare?

[2] 1. How is negarent to be construed?—2. What are the forms for 'to prevent a man from doing any

thing?'-3. What is prohibere aliquem facientem?

[3] 1. What part of speech is alio in: alio spectabat ?-2. What is the meaning of eo spectare ?-3. Give examples of this construction.—4. How is atque to be construed? what kind of words does it follow?-5. What was the principatus which the Lacedæmonians foresaw that the Athenians would dispute with them?

[4] 1. Construe quam infirmissimos. [Pr. Intr. i. 410, and note °.]—2. How is 'when they heard' often to be translated? -3. What tense generally accompanies postquam, ut, ubi, &c.? [Pr. Intr. i. 514.]—4. Explain instruere muros.—5. How is qui-vetarent to be construed? is qui or ut the more common in this construction?

[2] 2. Prohibēre ne or quo minus faciat (the usual form).

Prohibēre (aliquem) facere. Prohibēre (aliquem) facientem.1

3. Properly, 'to prevent one who is doing a thing from going on with it."2

[3] 1. Adv. of direction to a place. 2. To have this meaning or object; so quo, huc, &c., spectare. 3. Quo or quorsum hac spectat oratio? what is the meaning (or object) of this speech? properly, 'towards what point does it look?' 'Demosthenes—φιλιππίζειν Pythiam dicebat. Hoc autem e o s p e c t a b a t, ut eam a Philippo corruptam diceret.' Divin. 2, 57, 118. 4 \*\*From what: It follows words of likeness, unlikeness, equality, diversity, identity, &c. Pr. Intr. ii. 194, p. 38. 5. The first place amongst the Grecian states, especially the chief command of their confederate fleets and armies.

[4] 2. By postquam, when the action to be mentioned did not take place till a f t e r they had heard.

4. To make preparations for building them. 5. Qui.

supplicum voce prohibebis?

This construction, therefore, should be confined to persons who are, at seast, going to do any thing immediately.

<sup>6.</sup> The beauty that produces admiration and respect: of a person, it denotes manly beauty. 7. Equiparare (= 'to make equal') rem rei, or rem ad rem: (= 'to equal' 'be equal to') equiparare rem (or aliquem) aliquâ re, the acc. being the person or thing equalled. This is the more usual sense of the word.

<sup>1</sup> Dähne quotes C. pro Lig. 5, 13, et nos jacentes—prohibebis? but this is quite a mistake: the passage is et nos jacentes ad pedes (who are lying at your feet)

[5] 1. Distinguish between primum and primo. [Pr. Intr. i. 83.]—2. Distinguish between præcipere, imperare, jubēre, mandare.—3. What words are correlative to quum?—When is tunc correlative to quum in reference to past time? [Pr. Intr. ii. 868, 869, (j).]—4. How may ut tum exirent—quum, &c. be construed?—5. Does not the use of interim here overthrow Döderlein's distinction, that interim relates to a point of time, interea to a space or period of time?!—6. When is 'whether'—'or' to be translated by sive—sive (seu—seu)? [Pr. Intr. i. 456. ii. 543, &c.]—7. What is generally used instead of et nullus?—8. How is et to be construed in et undique? and when has it this force?—9. How may quo factum est, ut be construed?—10. What are sepulcra here?

P. M. EXERCISE. Chap. 6

The Lacedæmonians endeavored to prevent the Athenians from surrounding the Piræus with walls. [Translate 'surrounding with walls' both ways.] I don't know whether the Piræus does not equal the city itself in beauty. [Pr. Intr. i. 116. ii. 455-457.] It seems to me that I have a sufficient excuse for saying that nobody ought to undertake that embassy. The other ambassadors set out, when they heard that the wall was raised to a sufficient height. The object of this is very different from what you imagine. They wish it to appear, that the object of this is, that there may be no fortified places for the enemy to occupy. The object of this was, that the Athenians might be as weak as possible. The Lacedæmonians sent ambassadors to Athens, to forbid the walls to be begun. In this war Themistocles ob-

<sup>[5] 2.</sup> Död. jubère. 3. Tum, tunc;—tunc, when a definite point of past time is meant, = 'eo ipso tempore' (quum), &c. 4. 'Not to set out, till,' &c. 7. Nec quisquam or ullus. 8. By 'but:' it has this force after negative propositions. See above 3, [2], 5, of this Life. 10 'Gravestones.'

<sup>1</sup> Hand says: "agnoscinus in interim unitatem temporis, quâ duæ res continentur: hoc est, alteram rem in idem tempus incidere in quo altera agitur. Interea autem duas res componit uno in tempore apparentes. Sed facile fieri potest, ut hac rerum ratio cum illà temporis ratione commutetur; neque umquam vulgaris usus discrimina.servavit, sed promiscue hæc vocabula ad unam noticuem temporis communis exprimendam adhibuit." (iii. p. 421.)

2 Putare.

tained great glory amongst all nations. 1/1/ Themistocles directed them to spare no place, but [5, 8] to build the walls of chapels and tombstones.

CH. VII. [1] 1. What is the force of autem here? [Milt. 4, [1], 1.]—2. What tense is venit?—3. What similar expression have we had to causam interponens? [Milt. 4, [1], 3.]—4. Construe ducere tempus. What "time" is meant? and what other verb is used in the same sense?

[2] 1. What is Döderlein's distinction between interim and interea? Does it always hold good? [Ch. 6, [5], 5.]-2. What is probably the force of con in consecuti?-3. What do substantives in io mean?-4. What is munitio here ?-5. What is the derivation of Ephorus? State the number and power of the Ephori.—6. What is accedere or adire ad aliquem?—7. What is contendere? -8. Who are meant by his?—what would be the usual pronoun?-9. Is æquum est always followed by the acc. with infin.? if not, what other construction is there? [Pr. Intr. ii. 818.]—10. Why is haberetur in the subj.? -11. Distinguish between fidem habire and fidem ad-

Chap. VII. [1] 4. 'To put off the time:' properly 'to draw out (or lengthen) the time before he did it:' i. e. the time of his public audience. So tempus trahere: Sall. and Auct. B. Alex. Cass. (B. G. 1, 16, 4) has diem ex die ducere.

<sup>[2] 2.</sup> That they not only followed, but also came up to and joined him. It may be construed either by the simple 'followed,' or by 'arrived,' it being understood that it was after him. Properly the act, but also the effect of that act: e.g. munitio is either 'the act of fortifying,' or 'fortification' 5. ἐφορᾶν. See either 'the act of fortifying,' or 'fortification' 5. ἐφορᾶν. Keightley's Greece:—or Dict. of Gr. and Rom. Antiqq. 408, b. 6. To 'have an audience of.'e 7. To assert with vehemence and positiveness.

8. His is here used for ipsis, to denote the Lacadamonians.

9. Sometimes by ut. Z. § 623.

10. In oblig. narration: also perhaps by Pr. Intr. i. 476. (end.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> means that the word so marked should stand last: <sup>12</sup> that it should stand first: <sup>13</sup> that an adjective and substantive so marked should be separated.
<sup>2</sup> Hic is a favorite pron. with Corn. Nep.; he uses it for the reflexive sui in several passages. xxiii. 7, 2, quod cum his pacem fecissent: 9, 4, ne ille inscientibus his tolleret: 10, 6, magno his pollicetur præmio fore.

<sup>•</sup> In this sense the preposition is usually omitted. Freund, and Krüger, Lat Gram. 305, Anmerk. 2, p. 411. K., therefore, thinks adire ad magistratus in this chapter [1] was necessary to avoid the figurative meaning of adire aliquem.

hibere.-12. Why explorarent?-13. Why retinerent?

[Pr. Intr. i. 460, (c),  $\hat{3}$ .]

[3] 1. Construe gerere morem alicui.—2. What verb of commanding does not, as a general rule, take ut? [Pr. Intr. i. 76.]—3. What does pradixit mean here?—4. What Greek verbs are used in the same way?—5. When is ut ne used for ne? [Pr. Intr. i. note\* p. 38. This is the only instance in Nep.]

[4] 1. Distinguish between profiteri and confiteri.—2. Distinguish between dii publici, patrii, penates.—3.

Why is quod possent, &c. in subj.?

[5] 1. Why is esse in the infin.?—2. How must it be construed? [Pr. Intr. i. 460, (^\ 1.]—3. Is there any thing peculiar in oppositum?—4. What is the Lat. for 'to suffer shipwreck?'—5. What is there peculiar in fecisse naufragium??—6. Are there any other examples of this in Nep.?—7. How had the Persians twice suffered shipwreck in collisions with Athens?

Fidem habere alicui is 'to trust or believe him'; fidem adhibere is 'to show all good fidelity' in a work 1. 12. Qui = ut illi.

[3] 1. Mos is a person's will or humor: morem gerere alicui is, 'to gratify a person by doing his will:' 'to comply with a man's wishes:' 'grant his request,' &c. 3. To tell a man (of course beforehand) what he is to do: to charge him. Hence it takes ut with subj., like other verbs of commanding. 4. προειπεῖν and προαγορισείνεν.

[4] 1. Död. fateri. 2. Publ. the national gods of Greece: patrii those of Attica: pen. each man's household gods. 3. In oblique narr. as an assertion and opinion of Themistocles, 'which

(he maintained) they might lawfully do,' &c.

[5] 3. It agrees with the apposition propugnaculum instead of the subst. urbem. This is very common when the apposition is the stronger notion.

5. One should expect fecisset, the sentence being a subordinate sentence in oblique narration. Sometimes, however, the inf. is found, especially where a relative may be resolved into a conjunction with the demonstrative (as apud quam = et apud hanc), so that the sentence becomes virtually a principal sentence, connected co-ordinately with the preceding one. This is an imitation of the Greek construction. Z.  $\S$  603, (c).

6. Yes: Alc. 11, 6, quibus rebus effecisse: Dat. 5, 4, quo fieri.

7. At Marathon and Salamis: 'suffering shipwreck' being a figurative expression for being worsted: and though Marathon was not a sea-fight, yet it

Hence quibus fides adhiberetur cannot be the right reading here.
 Facere naufragium is, of course, a figurative expression here for being worsted in a sea-fight.

[6] 1. Why is qui—intuerentur subj.?—2. Of potius and magis, which denotes quantity (or degree of intensity), and which preference or selection? [Pr. Intr. ii. 437, 9.]—3. What is intueri?—4. What would remitterent be in direct narration? [Pr. Intr. i. 460, (c), 3.]—5. Why is miserant in the indic., though it is a subordinate sentence in oblique narration?

# EXERCISE.

/ He told the ambassadors, not to demand an audience of the king, till he had set out. 2 He told them to spin out the time as much as possible. 3 He told them not to comply with their request, till he was restored to his country. A Send good and distinguished men, [men] whose report you would believe, to inquire into the matter: in the meanwhile retain me as your hostage. I fear that we shall again suffer shipwreck before your city. Themistocles stoutly-maintained before the Ephori, that the ambassadors were not to be trusted. Turn the speech of Themistocles from 'Athenienses suo consilio' to the end of the chapter into direct narration

CH. VIII. [1] 1. What were the testarum suffragia?—2. Explain the nature of ostracism.—3. What is the deriv. and meaning of suffragium?—4. Decline Argos.

caused the failure of that expedition in which the naval forces were all along co-operating with the land forces.—Classes, however, is inserted to complete the fig. consistently: it was the power of Persia that was shipwrecked.

[6] 1. It gives the ground why the Lacedæmonians were unjust, and would therefore be in the subj. even in direct narration. 2. Magis, the former;—potius, the latter. 3. 'To have an eye to,' in one's conduct. 5. Pr. Intr. i. 466, b. See also Milt. 3, [4], 1, on transportaverat.

CH. VIII. [1] 1. Ostracism, δστρακισμός. 2. See Keightley's Greece, p. 76; Grecian and Roman Antiqq. p. 135, a. 3. Subfrangere: it is therefore a fragment, especially of pottery, a potsherd: and hence, from the custom of voting by such fragments (as sometimes with pebbles, ψῆφοι), it came to mean a vote<sup>1</sup> 4.

<sup>1</sup> Wunder, however, with whom Freund agrees, derives it from suffrage, an ankle-bone or knuckle-bone. And certainly the ä in suffragium is against the derivation from frange: frag-ilis, &e.

[2] 1. Explain cum in: magnà cum dignitate. [Milt. 7, [4], 4.]-2. Since ejus refers to the nom. of the sentence, would not suas be more regular?—3. Why is fecisset (in quod-fecisset) in the subj.? [Pr. Intr. i.

461, end.]

[3] 1. How must hoc crimine be construed?—2. Give the meaning of crimen. [Milt. 8, [1], 2.]—3. What tense is used with postquam, ut, ubi, to denote when or after a person had done so and so<sup>3</sup>?—4. How may quod-videbat be construed?-5. How is ne construed after verbs of fearing ?-- 6. Ne propter se, &c.: the nom. is here Lacedæmonii et Athenienses, how is it that se can be used of Themistocles? [Pr. Intr.: 369.] -7. Where was Molossia?-8. Cum quo ei hospitium fuerat:—why is cum quo used, not quocum?—9. What was hospitium? Give the corresponding Greek term, and how may it be translated?—10. Why is fuerat 5 used ?—11. What makes this probable ?—12. Quote passages to prove that 'guest-friends' (¿évoi) might cease to be so.

The nom. and acc. sing. are of the Greek form, #ô "Apyos. The pl. is Argi, orum, &c.—Argos is probably acc. plur.—Argos sing. being used principally by poets and geographers 1.

[2] 2. Yes: we must consider ejus used, because the Lacedæ-

monians are the principal subject of the whole sentence.  $(B_{\cdot}^{2})$  [3] 1. On this charge. See Milt. 8, [1], 1. 4. I 4. By the 8. Perhaps here the reason may be, that quopres. participle. cum would have brought together three similar endings: Molossorum regem, quocum. For the general rule see Pr. Intr. ii. 81, p. 9. A mutual agreement to receive one another with friendship and hospitality, &c. The Greek term was ξενία, which Mr Keightley translates 'a guest-friendship.' 10. Prob. the guestfriendship which had existed, had been broken off. 11. Thucydides mentions that Admetus was then not on good terms with Themistocles. (᾿Αδμητον) ὅντα αὐτῷ οὐ φίλον. 1, 136. 12. This appears from Xen. Ages. 2, 27: διὰ τὴν πρόσθεν ᾿Αγησιλάου ξενίαν: and Cic. Verr. 2, 36, 89, hospitium renuntiat.

<sup>1</sup> Varro L. L. 9, 50, 150: Gracanice hoc Argos, quum Latine Argi.
2 Dähne says, with reference to Nepos the relater, but this reason would nearly always justify the use of 'is' for 'suus.'
3 Obs. the English idiom is often the same: 'when he heard,' &c.
4 But see Mill. 1, [2], 7.

<sup>5</sup> Bremi holds with Heusinger, that fueram (from the old fuo = φθω) has sometimes nearly the meaning of eram, as ἐπεφάκειν. He quotes from Nep. Attic. 7, 1, Quæ amicis suis opus fue rant ad Pompejum proficiscentibus, omnia ex sua re familiari dedit.—The explanation given (from Dähne) is far preferable.

- [4] 1. In in præsentia is præsentia abl. sing. from præsentia, or neut. pl. from præsens?-2. In quo majore religione se receptum tueretur, does religione belong to tueretur or receptum?—3. Explain arripere.—4. Explain cærımonia.—5. Explain recipere aliquem in fidem.—6. Inde non prius egressus est, quam rex eum-reciperet. Would any other construction be correct? if so, what?-7. When is the imperfect subj. after priusquam and a past tense preferred to the perfect indicative? [Pr. Intr. i. 500 (end), and 5012.]-8. What should be observed in this use of the imperf. subj. after priusquam and a past tense? -9. In what other construction is a preceding completed action put in the imperf. subj.?
  - [5] 1. Explain publice.—2. What is the word for
- [4] 1. Abl. sing. according to both Hand and Döderlein. To tueretur<sup>3</sup>: receptum = αν ἀποδεχθέντα, 'if he should be received.' 3. To snatch hastily: so Alcib. 10, 5: quod vestimentorum fuit arripuit. 4. Either (subjectively) religious reverence as a feeling (which is the meaning here): or (objectively) an act of outward worship by which that reverence 5. 'To give him a promise of protecwas manifested4. tion.' Fides is confidence and the belief founded upon it: hence it comes to mean the grounds or effects of confidence: belief or trust; 6. Yes: inde credit, fidelity, honesty; promise, protection. non prius egressus est, quam rex eum-recepit. the imperf. is so used, though from the usual accuracy of the Roman idiom in marking the completion of one action before another began, one might have expected the pluperfect: e. g. Themistocles did not quit the sanctuary till Admetus had given him a promise of protec-9. In the form quum interrogaretur, &c. not interrogatus esset. Pr. Intr. i. 415, s.

[5] 1. 'In the name of their respective states:' opp. privatim. 2. Palam opp. clam, occulto, secreto, ex insidiis.

<sup>1</sup> Bremi says: receptum is purposely thrown into the participial form, for Themistocles made sure of a reception, but it was a great object to him to confirm this, and make it more binding by the religious solemnity of the circumstances and manner of it.

<sup>2</sup> Kritz says: Conjunctivus—licet rarius cum hac voce (priusquam) conjungatur, potestate multum differt ab indicativo: quia res illa ad quam respicitur, non ut certa ponitur, sed ita, ut in cogitatione adhuc versetur, et quadam quasi conditione teneatur.—Cic. de Or. 1, 59, tragædi quotidie ante quam proconditione teneatur.—Cic. de Or. 1, 59, tragadi quotidie antequam promuncient, vocem sensim excitant; quo significatur non facta jam pronunciand; constitum. De Off. 1, 21, 13, in omnibus negotiis prius quam ag grediare adhibenda est praparatio diligens, i. e. priusquam tibi recte suscipi posse videntur. (Ad Cat. 4, 5.)

3 Tac. Ann. 1, 39, religione sese tutabatur.

4 Bremi: non solum sanctitate que etiam hominibus tribuitur, sed etiam religione veneratione. Cic. Balb. 24, 55. Sacra Cereris—summ a majores nostri religione confici carimonia que voluerunt. So Plin. 6, 27, 31 use in magra carimonia.

publicly opp. secretly, &c.?—3. Distinguish between monēre and admonēre.—4. What is the meaning of consulere sibi? [Pr. Intr. i. 233.]—5. Construe consulere aliquem: consulere in aliquem. [Pr. Intr. i. 233.]—6. Ex plain esse in difficile enim esse. [Pr. Intr. i. 460, (c), 1.]—7. What is the usual word for accompanying a person to a place for the purpose of affording him protection, or showing him respect?

[6] 1. What are the words for going on board a ship?—2. Distinguish between quis sit aperit, and qui sit aperit.—3. Si se conservasset: does se relate to the nom. of the sentence?—4. Explain its use here. [Pr. Intr. i. 369, 370.]—5. Why is conservasset the pluperf.?

[7] 1. Before what words is at often found?—2. Distinguish between procul and longe.—3. With reference to this distinction, how may procul ab insulâ be best translated?—4. Explain salum.—5. Distinguish between gratiam habère, gratiam referre, and gratias or grates (not gratiam) agere.—6 Give the corresponding Greek phrases.

EXERCISE. 8

/ Themistocles feared that he should be condemned of high treason in his absence. When Themistocles heard this, he went on board A The Athenians and Lacedæ-

3. Præterita Admoneo memori te mente: futura, Ut monitus discas quæ sint, caveasque, monebo.

This, however, does not quite hold good of admoneo. 7. Deducere. [6] 1. In navem adscendere, navem conscendere: escendere is to climb up or ascend to a place where one shall be elevated above others: in rostra, to ascend the rostrum: in malum, to climb up a mast. 2. Quis sit would be to give his name, &c., to distinguish him from others; qui sit relates more to quality; his rank, position, &cc. 5. The promise would not be due till the master of the vessel had saved him.

[7] 1. Before personal pronouns. Pr. Intr. ii. 462. 2. Död. procul. 3. At so me distance from the island? 4. The open sea: opp. the harbor, &c. 5 Död. gratias agere. 6. Gratiam referre = χάριν ἀποδιδόναι. Gratiam habère = χάρινεἰδέναι οτ ξχειν. Gratias or grates agere = χάριν λέγειν.

<sup>1</sup> Datam. 4, 3. Hann. 7, 6.

 $<sup>^{</sup>t}$  Compare Z. § 134. Note. Krüger, Lat. Gram. p. 573 and Kritz, ad Cat 44, 3 maintain this distinction, but read quis sit.

monians sent ambassadors to demand, in the names of their respective states, that Themistocles [should be given up. ] Do not give up one to whom you have solemnly promised your protection. Themistocles felt that, since his being given up was demanded by the ambassadors of the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, he must provide for his own safety. I will inform the captain who [and what] I am, and promise him a great [reward] if he saves me Themistocles prayed [him] not to give him up, for it was difficult, [he said,] to provide for his own safety. After Themistocles was landed (partic.), the ship was carried by a violent storm to Naxus Themistocles being landed, thanked the captain. //I must perish if I land there.

CH IX. [1] 1. Distinguish between pierique and plurimi. [Pref. [1], 7.]-2. What word appears to be superfluous, scio plerosque ita scripsisse, &c.?-3. With what verbs are ita, sic, thus used in an apparently superfluous manner?—4. Does the ita always refer to an inf. clause ?-5. How may the force of potissimum be given in English?-6. Supply the ellipse in: quod ætate proximus, qui-reliquerunt-fuit.

[2] 1. To what tense of ηκω does the perf. veni correspond ?-2. What word for 'house' has also the meaning of family?—3. Is Gracus or Graius the more usual word for Greek in prose? [Pref. [3], 5.]—4. Construct qui plurima mala omnium Graiorum in domum tuam intuli. -5. Govern omnium Graiorum.-6. What principle may possibly have led Nep. to choose que rather than et

or ac in: patriamque meam defendere?

CH. IX. [1] 2. The ita, which is afterwards explained by the inf. clause. Z. § 748.

3. With verbs of hearing, affirming, doubting, learning, persuading oneself, &c.

4. No: sometimes to a clause with ut and the subjunctive. See Pr. Intr. ii. p 264. Diff. of Idiom 28. 5. By 'in preference to all other historiuns,' or simply, 'rather than any one else.' 6. Quod ætate proximus fuit (The mistocli, ex iis) qui, fc.
[2] 1. To the pres.: for ħκω, like veni, is 'I am come.' Θεμιστοκλής κω παρά σε.
2. Domus.
6. Pr. Intr. ii. 236, 240, 244.

[3] 1. What is the Greek for in tuto esse, and in what cases is tutum used substantively in this way?—2. Of coepisse and incipere which is 'to make a beginning,' and which is 'to begin' unemphatically? which refers most to the beginning of a state of things?—3. Give the Lat. phrase for 'making a bridge over a river.'—4. Why is dissolvere here used instead of the usual words for breaking down a bridge?—5. What are those usual words? [Supra 5, [1], 7.]—6. What is there irregular in dissolveretur—circumiretur? [Supra 5, [1], 9.]

[4] 1. When is 'now' nunc and not jam?—2. What is the force of exagitare?—3. How does Död. distinguish between cunctus and universus?—4. How is the Eng. present translated in a sentence connected with a principal sentence in the fut.? e.g. 'if I do this, I shall, Gc. [Pr. Intr. i. 415.]—5. How must 'to have a pleasant companion in anybody' be translated into Lat.?—6. Distinguish between hostis and inimicus.—7. What may have led Nep. to use inimicus here rather than hostis?—8. Is colloqui aliquid' cum aliquo (= 'to talk over any thing with anybody') a usual construction?—9. What is the usual constr.?—10. Give a similar instance to annum temporis dare.—11. What is the force of de in: de his rebus?—12. What peculiarity is there in: ut—venire patiaris?

scc. me is understood, being implied by the preceding mihi.

<sup>[3] 1.</sup> ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ εἶναι. (Thuc.) In acc. and abl. with prepositions: e. g. in tutum pervenerunt, xii. 4, 3. 2. Död. incipere.

[4] 1. Nunc is 'now' of the present time, and often emphatically of present circumstances. P. I. ii. 865. 2. To chase and drive out like a wild beast. 3. Cuncti = 'all, really combined:' universi = 'all combined in our manner of conceiving them.' 5. 'Anybody' must be the acc. after the verb, and companion be put in apposition. 'You will have anybody, a pleasant companion.' 7. To mark the antithesis between amicus and inimicus. 8. No. 9. Colloqui de a li quâ re cum aliquo. 10. Cæs. B. C. 1, 3. Sex dies ad eam rem conficiendam spatii postulant. 11. = quod attinet ad; 'with respect to.' 12. The

<sup>1</sup> With colloqui res may be compared instituta majorum—disserer & Ball. Cat 5, 9.

EXERCISE.

I know that Thucydides has written, that Themistocles passed over into Asia in the reign of Artaxerxes. I know that most authors have stated that Themistocles and in the original of the Greeks. After the battle of Salamis Kerxes returned into Asia. If it is necessary, we will lestroy the bridge which you have made over the Danube. If I obtain your friendship, I shall feel that I am freed from danger. If I shall be [chased and] driven out by the whole confederate body of the Greeks, I shall fly to you. If I obtain your friendship, you will have in me a good friend. I beg of you to talk-over these subjects with me. At the end of a year I will come to you.

CH. X. [1] 1. Why is hujus separated from animal magnitudinem? [See chap. 1, [1], 5.]—2. What does take take imply?—3. What is the force of venia in veniam dare?—4. Distinguish between mirari, admirari, demirari. [Pref. [3], 4].—5. Litteris sermonique Persarum: distinguish between littera and sermo.—6. How does Dähne explain the present subj. dicatur after eruditus est? [See above, chap. 1, [1], 8.]—7. Who are hi qui in Perside erant nati?—8. What is the statement of Thucydides?

CH. X. [1] 2. 'Such' = 'so great,' tantus. 3. Simply 'permission.' 5. The simplest explanation is that litteræ = the literature of the Persians; the study of their authors: sermo, conversation with them<sup>2</sup>. 7. Dähne considers it a periphrasis for = Persæ: but this puts so absurd an hyperbole into the mouth of Corn. Nep., that I can hardly imagine him to mean Persians, but the Asiatic Greeks about the Persian court: to whom the Persian was indeed very necessary, and a language constantly used by them, but not their mother tongue.

<sup>1</sup> Intelligere.
2 The (less probable) explanation, which Bremi seems to prefer, is that litter refers to the knowledge of the Persian customs and manners; sermo to the language. This word, he says, is seldom used in the sense of lingua in the older writers, but is found in Nep. Hannib. 13, 2, Graco sermone. Attic. 4, sermo Latinus: and in Cic. Brut 35. It is common in Quintilian

[2] Explain Themistocles's return from the Persian court in Asiam.

[3] 1. What would be the Greek phrase for quæ en vanem præberet? Give the probable meaning of panis and opsonium in this passage.—2. Go through Myuntem.

—3. By oppidum must we understand Athens or Magnesia?—4. Was then the exile Themistocles buried at Athens?

[4] 1. What is the fuller form of multimodis? Prove this from Cicero.—2. What is the force of neque in neque negat?—3. Distinguish between the verbs that express to take, sumere, capere, prehendere.—4. How may neque negat be construed?—5. What should be observed in sua sponte? [Milt. 1, [4], 5.]—6. Distinguish between sua sponte and ultro.—7. Why is pollicitus esset the subj.?

[5] 1. What is the derivation of quoniam? [Pr. Intr. ii. 840.]—2. Of quia and quoniam, which agrees best with ἐπεί, which with ὅτι? which with 'because,' which

[2] Asia Minor is meant, which in the time of Cornelius was the

Roman province of Asia 1.

[3] 1. els åprov. 'Bread' is mentioned as the principal food of man: i. e. for the necessaries of life: opsonium, which is properly any food (except bread) that was cooked or dressed by the aid of fire, is used for the delicacies of the table, the more luxurious articles of food, dress, furniture, &c. 3. Athens: the tomb of Themistocles existed, even in the days of the geographer Pausanias', near the largest basin of the Piræus. 4. See the statement of Thucydides, reported at the end of this chapter.

[4] 1. = nultis modis. Cic. Orat. 45, 153. Sed quid ego vocales? Sine vocalibus sæpe brevitatis causa contrahebant, ut ita dicerent, multimodis, tecti' fractis. 2. = nec

tamen: as Ages. 1, 4. Phoc. 2, 5, &c.

3. Sumimus usuri; capimusque ut possideamus: Prendimus illa, manu volumus quæcumque tenere.

See Död. sumere.

4. 'Without denying:' but better here 'though he does not deny,' or (since this is the real meaning) 'though he allows.'

6. Död. sponte. See Milt. 1, [4], 8. 7

Because the statement is made not as an historical fact by Nepos, but as the statement of Thucydides.

[5] 1. Quom = quum and jam.

2. Quia = 570, 'because'

So Hannib. 8, 4, and Cic. Leg. Man. 3, 7, in Asia luce.

2 I. e. in the second century after Christ.

with 'since?' [Pr. Intr. ii. 841.]—3. Which describes rather the occasion of an action or the opportunity for performing it, than the cause or ground of it? [Pr. Intr. ii. 840.]—4. Does quod ever state a real cause as such, and not merely an alledged or supposed cause? [Pr. Intr. ii. 841, d.]—5. Give the deriv. of quia. [Pr. Intr. ii. 840, note.]—6. Does quoniam govern the subj.?—7. Why then is concederetur the subj.?

## EXERCISE. /O

/ I admire his greatness of mind. I We admire the greatness of mind [that characterizes] such men. ? Themistocles addresses the king with much greater readiness and fluency than this man can, who was born in Persia. If you choose to follow my counsels, you will conquer Greece, Themistocles returned to Magnesia with great presents bestowed upon him by the king I will present you with this city, to supply you with bread. The king promised to give Themistocles the city of Lampsacus, from which to supply himself with wine. & There are [still] remaining in our days two monuments to Themistocles. 9 C. Nepos says that Themistocles died at Magnesia of [some] disease: though he allows that his bones were privately buried in Attica by his friends. despair of being able to make good what I have promised the king with reference to the conquest of Greece. // I fear that you will not be able to make good what you have promised the king. [Begin with rel. clause. See Pr. Intr. i. 30.]

quoniam  $\rightleftharpoons i\pi \ell i$ , 'since.' 3. Quoniam. 4. Quod has often the objective meaning of quia. 5. From an obsolete plural ques, to which quibus belongs; as tria from tres. 6. No. 7. It is given as the statement made by Thucydides. So esset damnatus.

#### ARISTIDES.

CH. I. [1] 1. Distinguish between equals, par, similis.—2. What is the sense of equalis here !—3. What case or cases does equalis govern?-4. What is its general construction in the sense of contemporary? -5. What is the Lat for 'my contemporary,' or 'a contemporary of mine?-6. Is Themistocli the gen. or dat. ?-7. Go through Themistocles.-8. What is the force of itaque here ?—9. What is the meaning of principatus here?—10. What is the deriv. of obtrectare?— 11. What then is the literal meaning of ob-trecture?— 12. Does it generally imply envy and bad feeling?-13. Prove this.—14. Is obtrectare ever used of things? -15. What case does obtrectare govern?-16. How does Död. distinguish between obtrectatio and invidia?

[2] 1. What should you remark with respect to the tense of antestaret?—2. What does innocentia mean

[2] 1. That general truths, i. e. assertions valid at all times are put in Lat. in the imperfect subj. after a past tense, according to the general rule for the sequence of tenses. We should generally use the present tense 3. 2. A blameless, guileless character.

Сн. I. [1] 1. Död. æquus. 3. Gen.1 or dat. but not exclusively.—Z. § 411. 5. Meus æqualis: æq. being virtually a substantive. 8. 'Accordingly,' 'and so:' i. e. as might naturally be expected from the circumstance of their being contemporaries. 9. The first rank in the state: its meaning in ii. 6, 3 is more general. 10. Ob-tractare<sup>2</sup>. 11. To pull against another: hence 'to be an opponent or a rival.' Obtrectare vero alteri aut illa vitiosa æmulatione, quæ rivalitati similis est, amulari, quid habet utilitatis? quum sit amulantis angi alieno bono, quod ipse non habeat; obtrectantis autem, angi alieno bono, quod id etiam alius habeat. Tusc. 14. Yes: e. g. qui huic obtrectant legi atque causa. C. Leg. Man. 8, 21. 15. Dat., and in later writers the acc. 16. Död *invidia* (4).

Æqualis temporum illorum. Cic.
 Ob-trectare, according to Paul. (ex Fest.) is 'facere quid contra tractantem.'
 Död. considers it for obdetrectare, ob having the same meaning as in ob-ambulare, where it = apud, 'along by,' 'near.' Surely the meaning of ob = adversue is

the true one.

3 Not however always: e. g. he told him that God was the punisher of the wicked; rather than 'is.' 14\*

here ?-3. What mood do quamquam and quamvis respectively take in Latin writers of the Golden Age? [Pr. Intr. i. p. 158, note u.]—4. What mood does etsi usually take?-5. What is the meaning of quanvis? [Pr. Intr. i. p. 158, note u.]-6. Explain abstinentia. 7. Why is audierimus in the subjunctive?—8. Give instances .- 9. How would you construe quod quidem?-10. To what may quod be considered equivalent in this restrictive use of it?—11. Is cognomen or agnomen the usual expression for a name conferred upon a man for some good quality or noble action ?-12. Can you give any other instance where Nepos calls such a name a cognomen?—13. What should you observe in the construction cognomine Justus sit appellatus?—14. Is there any thing to be observed about the tense sit appellatus? -15. From what does collabefactus come?-16. When do the compounds of facio take -ficior, not -fio, in the passive?—17. What is properly the meaning of collabefieri?—18. To what is the word generally applied?— 19. What is meant by testula illa?—20. What force has illa here?-21. How would 'the seven years' war' be

<sup>6.</sup> Disinterestedness: prop. the withholding oneself 4. Indic. from another's property, rights, &c. 7 The subjunctive is used in limitations of this kind, that are added after positive statements 1. Z. § 559. 8. numquam illum ne minima quidem re offendi, quod quidem senserim. Cic. Am. 27, 103. 9. So far at least. 10. To quantum. 11. Agnomen. 12. Phocion, 1, 2, ex quo To quantum. cognomine Bonus est appellatus. 13. That the name is not in the gen. after cognomen, &c. but, as if indeclinable, in apposition to it. (B.) 14. Since it follows excellebat, the imperfect subj. would be the usual construction: but see Pr. Intr. i. 418.—Z. & 512, Note. 15. Collabefieri. 16. When they change a into i in the active s: perficio, perficior: but labefacio, labefio, &c. Zumpt, § 183.

17. To be made to fall; compare Phoc. 2, 4, concidit autem maxime uno crimine. 18. To buildings, that are in danger of falling. 19. Ostracism. 20. That well known, &c. 21. Bellum (illud) septem annorum, not bellum

<sup>1</sup> Dähne adds, that the modesty of this expression is also increased by the use of the first person plural. See Pref. 8.
2 This is especially the case when the person bearing the name is the nom to the verb: but also in other cases: Gabinio Secundo—cognomen Chaucius usurpare concessit. Suct. Claud. 24.—cui fecimus Aurea nemen. Ov. Met 15.
2 Dat ficio, -ficior; -facio sed dat tibi -fio

expressed by a writer of the Golden Age, and how would

it not be expressed? Why?

[3] 1. Qui quidem: Explain this use of quidem.—2. From what are the notions of reprimi, concitari, here borrowed?—3. Is 'to see a man write,' videre aliquem scribentem, or videre aliquem scribere?—4. Is quærere ab aliquo the only construction?

[4] 1. What is the Lat. for 'not to know' a person? —2. What kind of not knowing a person does ignorare express?—3. Give instances of this meaning.—4. Give the rule for ut and the subj. after elaborasset. [Pr. Intr.

i. 73.]-5. Why is elaborasset in the subj.?

[5] 1. Explain the hic.—2. Explain the per in perferre.—3. What should you remark about descendit? [Pr. Intr. i. 514.]—4. Give the various ways of expressing 'six years after he was banished.' [Pr. Intr. i. 310.]—5. Why is this form chosen here rather than some of the others?—6. Explain de in descendit, and compare it with a Greek prepos.—7. What verb denotes the opposite direction, both in Greek and Latin?—8. Does fere express doubt whether it was actually in the sixth year?—9. What is the derivation of fere according to Hand?—10. What is a populiscitum?—11. Is the derivation of

septenne; for the adjj. in ennis, as biennis, &c., were not then

usually employed.

[3] 1. Pref. [4], 7. 2. From horses: concitare is, to spur a horse on: reprimere or coercere, to hold him in. 3. Both are correct, just as in English to see a man writing, and to see a man write: the partice is used when the emphasis is on the action seen as it was doing: if the emphasis is on the preceding person or on the verb, the acc. and inf. is used. 4. No: quærere ab, de, ex aliquo.—Z. § 393.

[4] 1. Generally non nosse aliquem. 2. The not knowing

[4] 1. Generally non nosse aliquem. 2. The not knowing by sight. 3. Liv. 26, 12, 17, Productus (Numida)—ig norare se mulierem simulabat. Suet. Vitell. 17, nam ig noraba-

tur. 5. It is in oblique narration.

[5] 2. Through, i. e. to the end. 5. If one of the forms with post expressed had been chosen, postquam would have occurred twice in one sentence. 6. It is used of motion from the interior of a continent or country down to the coast: so  $\kappa a \tau a \beta a i \nu \epsilon \nu$ .

7. Adscendere and à v à βαίνειν.

8. According to Hand, it does not ... but his arguments do not convince me.

9. fere, ferme = firme, firmly, strictly.

10. According to Roman customs a decree passed by the whole nation; i. e. Senate and people, plebs.

Populiscito here = populi jussu.

11. No: populus and scisco

populiscitum, populus and scio?-12. What is the perf of sciscere?

#### EXERCISE./

Livius was a contemporary of Ennius's. Aristides had committed nothing, so far at least as I have heard, that should have made him considered to deserve such [Pr. Intr. C. 10.] a punishment. It was soon seen how dangerous a thing it was to dispute the first place [in the government] with Themistocles. (In the sixth year after Aristides was banished, the King of Persia made a descent upon Greece. A man was writing that Aristides should be banished. When Aristides saw a man writing that he should be banished for ten years, he inquired of him, why he thought that Aristides deserved such a punishment.

Сн. III. [1] 1. When is 'that' translated by 'quo?' [Pr. Intr. i. 63.]—2. When only should 'perhaps,' 'perchance,' be translated by forte?-3. How must you translate 'perhaps,' in 'perhaps he will come?'-4. What sort of numerals are quadringena and sexagena?—5. Why are they used here? [P. I. Caut. 23.]-6. Why is Delum used, and not in Delum? [Milt. 1, [1], 29.]— 7. Go through Delos. Why is id, which means Delos, in the neut. gender? [Pr. Intr. 48.]

[2] 1. Why is fuerit in the subjunctive? [Pr. Intr. 109. -2. Why in the perf. subj.? [Pr. Intr. 40.]-3. What kind of abstinence or moderation is abstinentia?— 4. How should quum be construed in quum præfuisset? ['Although,' P. I. 489.]-5. What are meant by res?-6. Parse qui in: qui efferretur. [An old form of the abl. fm. qui, as in quicum. 1-7. What is the meaning of ef-

Senatus censet, plebs sciscit, populus jubet. 12. Scivi: populus jure scivit. C. Phil. 1, 10, 26.

Ch. III. [1] 2. Particulas si, ecquid, nisi, ne, num forte sequatur. 3. By fortasse with the indicative, or forsitan with the subj.

<sup>[2] 3.</sup> Död. modus (5). 5. Res sc. publicæ, public offices. So Dat. 2, 1, majoribus rebus præesse. 7. 'To carry out;' that is, 'for burial,' and hence it comes to mean 'to bury,' like the Greek indépeuv.

ferre? to what Greek word does it answer?—8. Does reliquerit follow the regular rule for the sequence of tenses? [P. I. 40, and note c.—418.]—9. Is it in propositions that express a purpose, or in those that express a consequence, that the perf. subj. follows a past tense? [418.]—10. What author is fond of this construction?

[418, a.]

[3] 1. How do you construe quo factum est, ut ...?

—2. What does publice mean?—3. In what manner were persons entertained at the public cost?—4. Who were entertained at the public cost in the Prytanēum?

—5. What were those called, on whom this privilege was conferred for life? [dsioīrou.]—6. What was this support at the public cost called?—7. What are the forms for 'so many years after' an event happened? [P. I. 310.]—8. In this construction does postquam usually take the perfect or the pluperfect? [P. I. Note s, p. 114.]

exercise. 3

Aristides fixed that five hundred talents should be sent to Delos every year [as a contribution from each state.] Four hundred talents were sent every year to Delos, which they made the common treasury. You, such is your integrity, will scarcely leave money for your funeral. Aristides was a man of such integrity, that his daughters were maintained at the public cost. Although Aristides had been chosen to hold public offices of such responsibility, he was a man of such integrity that he died in the greatest poverty. Aristides having died in the greatest poverty, his daughters received marriage-portions from the public treasury.

<sup>[3] 2.</sup> At the public cost. aperpetual fire was kept burning.

4. The Prytanes or presidents of the senate, foreign ambassadors, envoys who had returned home from foreign missions which they had conducted with ability; and citizens who had been of signal service to the state, or the descendants of such citizens. [Dict. of Antiqq.]

6. Victus quotidianus in Prytanēo De Orat. 1, 54.

### PAUSANIAS.

CH. I. [1] 1. To what words are home and vir respectively opposed ?-2. Give an instance in which homo, as opposed to vir, expresses contempt.—3. Give an instance of its being used with an epithet which expresses praise, as it is in this chapter.—4. Explain its use here.-5. Explain the use of homo and vir in the following passage: (Marius) et tulit dolorem, ut vir; et, ut homo, majorem ferre sine causà necessarià noluit. Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 53.—6. How would you distinguish homo when used with epithets of praise from vir with such epithets? -7. Give an instance of magnus homo from Cicero.-8. Explain omne genus vitæ.—9. What is the meaning of varius?—10. Distinguish between varius and diversus. -11. What sentences are connected by ut—sic or ita? -12. Have they ever an adversative meaning?-13. How may these particles be construed when they have

13 By though—yet; or by indeed — but : = quidem — sed.

CH. I. [1] 1. Homo is opposed to deus or bellua: 'man,' as a human being: vir to mulier, as a human being of the male 2. (Catilina) utebatur hominibus improbis multis; et quidem optimis se viris deditum esse simulabat, Cic. Coel. 5, 12. 3. Ex hoc esse hunc numero, quem patres nostri viderunt, divinum hominem, Africanum. Cic. Arch. 7, 16. 4. Africanus is taken as belonging to the human race, and yet raised above it by character: he is considered, that is, with reference to the whole human 5. He endured pain like a man, that is, without any of a woman's weakness, and yet, as being a human being, man and no more than man, he did not wish to suffer more than was neces-6. Homo relates rather to the qualities, whether good or bad, that characterize man as such; or one man from another, with this exception, that those which denote bravery, strength of mind, and all that distinguishes man from woman, are usually expressed by vir with a proper epithet, and also those which imply eminence and worth in social life: e. g. vir fortis, clarus, summus, &c. Virum bonum et mag num hominem—perdidimus. Epp. ad Att. 4, 6, 1. 8. 'All the relations of life;' as soldier, citizen, commander-in-chief, &c. 9. 'Inconsistent,' showing, as it were, different hues and colors, at different times. varius (1). 11. Comparative sentences of equality: as ---- so. 12. Yes: as 'on the one hand --- so on the other.'

an adversative force ?—14. Give an instance from Corn.

Nep.

[2] 1. What remark has been made on our author's use of hic? [Milt. 6, [3], 1.]—2. Govern Persarum.— 3. Give an instance of this use of the gen. after in primis from Cicero.-4. By what participle should we express the phrase quos viritim legerat?—5. Does legerat necessarily imply that Mardonius had chosen each man himself?-6. Give instances.-7. What kind of advv. end in sim or tim?—8. How are they generally formed? -9. Give instances of their being formed from substantives and adjectives.—10. Give instances of adverbs in tim from substantives or adjectives, that do not end in ā-tim.—11. How would you construe haud ita magna manus?—12. With what adverbs is haud found? [Pr. Intr. ii. 767, (3).]—13. Of the great writers, who do, and who do not, use haud ita? [Pr. Intr. ii. p. 168, note.]—14. Give an instance of the separation of is' from its substantive, as here in: e o que—cecidit prælio. [Them. 8, 3.]

[3] 1. Give instances of miscere used to denote political confusion; the disturbance of a settled constitution, &c .- 2. What English word answers best to concupiscere?-3. Why is posuisset in the subj.? [Pr. Intr. 461.]—4. What is the meaning of epigramma?— 5. Govern victoriæ.—6. What should be observed with respect to the place of this ergo? [Pract. Intr. 207.]—

miscere, Cic. 2. To covet: to long for. 4. An inscription

<sup>14. (</sup>Agesilaus) u t naturam fautricem habuerat in tribuendis animi virtutibus, sic maleficam nactus est in corpore fingendo. Ages.

<sup>[2] 3.</sup> Multaque, ut in primis Siculorum in dicendo copiosus est, commemoravit. Cic. Verr. Act. 2, 2, 36, 88.

By the participle picked. 5. No: in Lat. a person is often said to do what he causes to be done.

6. Atticus's father omnibus doctrinis ... filium erudivit = 'had him instructed in.' Att. 1, 2. So revocavit, Chabr. 1, 2. 7. Distributive advv. 8. By adding im to the supine root: cæs-im, punct-im. tervatim, gregatim, privatim. 10. Tribūtim, 'tribe by tribe!' and viritim, the word in our passage. 11. 'A not very numerous army.' Pract. Intr. ii. 778, q: and Diff. of Id. 75, (5). Cic. does not use haud ita: Terence, Cornelius, Virgil, Horace do.
[3] 1. omnia miscère, Sall. omnia armis miscère, Vell. plura

7. What does scribere mean in epigrammate scripto?—8. Give instances of this meaning.—9. What are the more usual words?—10. Quote the ἐπίγγαμμα.

# EXERCISE. /

1 Alcibiades was indeed among the first of the Athenians in political ability, but inconstant in every relation of life. Pausanias was first blamed for having carved on a golden tripod, that under his command the Persians were annihilated at Platea, and that their general himself had fallen in that battle Pausanias is to be blamed for having carved [upon it.] that he with a not very numerous army annihilated the Barbarians at Platæa. 4 The Lacedæmonians are to be praised for having erased this inscription, and carved [on it] nothing, but that the Barbarians had been routed at Platæa by a not very numerous army of Greeks Two hundred thousand of the infantry, which consisted of picked men, fell in that battle. Pausanias is to be blamed for having begun to create all manner of political confusion [after] he had annihilated the Persians at Platæa.

CH. II. [1] 1. In what sense is Hellespontus here used?—2. Govern Cyprum and Hellespontum. [Milt. 1, [1], 30.]

[2] 1. What kind of similarity does par denote?—2. Why is elatius in the comparative?—3. Distinguish

from ἐπί and γράφω. 7. 'To carve' upon it. 8. Alcib. 6, 5, in quibus devotio fuerat scripta. So Suet. Cæs. 85, solidam columnam—statuit, scripsit que Parenti Patriæ: and Liv. 4, 20, 11, se A. Cornelium Cossum consulem scripserit. 9 Inscribere, incīdere.

Έλλήνων ἀρχηγὸς, ἐπεὶ στρατὸν ὥλεσε Μήδων,
 Παυσανίας Φοίβω μνῆμ' ἀνέθηκε τόδε.

CH. II. [1] 1. For the coasts of the Hellespont.
[2] 1. Död. æquus (2). 2. It had before been mentioned that he was elated, elatus, by the victory at Platæa: chap. 1, 3. His second success rendered him still more so. It might be explained by Pract. Intr. 408. 3. Complures denotes several, generally a good many, considered together as one body or party: like plerique it does not take a partitive genitive case g. Plures, on the other

<sup>8</sup> Complures hostium is found, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48

between plures and complures.—4. What is the force of non-nulli?—5. Why is redderet in the subjunctive? [Pr. Intr. 483.]—6. What is the force of the re in redderet?

[3] 1. Why cognovit, and not cognoverat? [Pr. Intr. 514.]—2. In what construction does postquam generally take the pluperf.? [Pr. Intr. p. 114, note s.]—3. Distinguish between affines, necessarii, and propinqui.—4. Govern muneri. [Pr. Intr. 242, (3).]—5. Give the two ways of expressing 'he wishes to be connected with you,' using cupere and conjungere. [Pr. Intr. 145. Z. § 610.]—6. Why was it necessary to express the se in our passage?—7. Do verbs of wishing ever take ut instead of the acc. and inf.? [Yes: Pract. Intr. ii. 819.]—8. With which of such verbs is this common? with which very rare?—9. Give an instance of cupere with ut.—10. With which verb of wishing is Cic. fond of inserting the acc. of the personal pron.? [Pr. Intr. 149 r.]

[4] 1. Parse feceris. [Pr. Intr. i. 415.]—2. How does this differ from the English idiom? [Pr. Intr. i. 415, 416: see note s.]—3. Parse volueris.—4. What is the usual pron. for any after si? [Pr. Intr. 391.]—5. Is si quisquam ever used? [Pr. Intr. i. 391, note w.]—6. What does si quisquam mean? [Pr. Intr. i. 391, note w.]—7. Is si aliquis ever used? [Pr. Intr. i. 391 Remark, p. 138.]—8. Govern mittas. [Pr. Intr. 539, (1).]—9. What is there peculiar in face?—10. What does certus mean in certum hominem?—11. What is

hand, is comparative, with ref. to a smaller number.

4. Some, and not a very few: it is however less strong, as this passage shows, than complures.

6. Verbs compounded with re often denote a duty imposed upon a person; the laying on him the obligation to do something. So red dere¹ debitum. Regg. 1, 5.

[3] 3. Död. necessarius.

6. Because otherwise the conjungi

<sup>[3] 3.</sup> Död. necessarius.

6. Because otherwise the conjungi might have been referred to the preceding accusative [eos] quos eeperat.

8. Optare seldom takes the inf.: cupere hardly ever ut.

-Z. § 613. Note.

9. Quod ego quidem nimis quam cupio, ut impetret. Plant. Capt. 1, 2, 17.

<sup>[4] 9.</sup> The usual form is fac: face occurs in Plautus, Terence, &c. 10. Trustworthy.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Comp. renuntiare Alc. 10, 2; redigere Pel. 5, 1; referre Eum. 12, 1; reposeere Cæs. B. G. 5, 30, 2.

Nepos's practice with respect to quocum and cum quo?

Milt. 1, [2], 7.]

[5] 1. What is the force of con or cum in col-laudat?—2. Explain ne cui rei parcat. [Pr. Intr. i. 80.]—3. Is pollicetur in the usual tense and mood for such a sentence as it is here placed in?—4. The words si fecerit, nullius rei a se repulsam laturum are in oblique narration, to which Nepos has passed, as is often done, from the direct form. Turn them into direct narration, as Xerxes would use them.—5. What tense is feceris here?—6. Now turn this into oblique narration: "he said that if he did this, he should meet with no refusal to any of his requests from him."—7. Why then is fecerit used in Nep.?

[6] 1. To what is *in quo facto* equivalent?—2. To what is *quam* equivalent?—3. What is the usual position of *non* with a participle and *est*?—4. When should it stand before the participle?—5. Give instances of its standing emphatically before the auxiliary verb at the

end of a clause.

### EXERCISE. 2

He answers, that if he drives the garrisons of the Greeks from the Hellespont, he will give him his daugh-

[6] 1. Dum ista facit or faciebat; the prepos denotes duration. Comp. Them. 2, [1]. 2. Et eam. 3. Before the est. 4. When there is another participle to which it is opposed: as, non deterritus—sed concitatus est. 5. Conon, 1, 3, accepturos non fuisse: Han. 12, 3, ausus non est; Milt. 2, 5,

ausi non sunt.

<sup>[5] 1.</sup> Highly, much.

3. Since quæ pollicetur belong to Xerxes's message as related by Cornelius, it would be more usual to place the verb in the subjunctive 1,—the narration being oblique (Pr. Intr. 460) since, however, it was an historical fact that Pausanias did make these promises, the indicative may stand 2. See Pr. Intr. 466, the last sentence: and compare Milt. 3, [4], 1.

4. [Id] si feceris, nullius rei a me repulsam feres.

5. Fut. perf.

6. Id si fecisset, nullius rei a se repulsam laturum. Pract. Intr. p. 163, b. Ors.

7. Instead of a past tense, he had used the historical present collaudat—petit: he therefore uses the perf. subj. instead of the pluperf. Compare also Pr. Intr. 468, with the Remark.

<sup>1</sup> Comp. Cim. 1, 4, si ea, quæ polliceretur, præstitisset.
2 Dompare Conon, 3, 3, delibera utrum colloqui malis, an per litteras agers, quæ cogitas

If you drive the Persians from Cyprus I will send a trustworthy person to confer with you. If you do this, you will reduce Sparta and the rest of Greece under your power, by my assistance. The Ephori praise Pausanias highly, and beg him to spare no exertion (res) to drive the Persian garrisons out of Cyprus. If from meeting with equal success in this undertaking (res), you become still more elated, you will be recalled home. Miltiades was not acquitted. If Sparta and the rest of Greece is reduced under my power by your assistance, I promise that you shall not meet with a refusal from me in any thing [you may ask.]

CH. III. [1] 1. Observe the order in post non multo, where the general assertion that it was after what had been before asserted is limited by the non multo: give other examples of this order from Nep.—2. Can you give any instance where the word or words marking how much, precede the post?—3. Can we conceive any callida ratio of disclosing his views?—4. Of aperire and patefacere, one means to open that whose top was covered; the other, to open that of which the sides were enclosed: which means to open an enclosed space?—5. Construe cogitata.—6. What should be remarked in the sentences non enim, &c.?—7. What does pultus here mean?

[2] 1. Who were the qui aderant?—2. Why is possent in the subjunctive?—3. Give an instance from

CH. III. [1] 1. Cim. 3, [4], post, neque ita multo. Alcib. 11, 1, qui post aliquanto natus. 2. Pel. 2, 4, neque ita multo post. 3. Yes: that of disclosing them gradually, and as he found persons inclined to receive them and support him; drawing men on to commit themselves, so that they could neither recede nor advance without danger, and so on. 4. Död. aperire. 5. 'His plans' or 'views:' cogitare, to think about a thing, being often equivalent to planning it. 6. The distance of non from the solum, to which it belongs. 7. 'Mode of living:' it is very often joined to another word, as here, and then denotes all that belongs to a person's mode of living, except what the added word denotes hence here it includes his table, his tent, his furniture, his state, &c. [2] 1. His guests. 2. The verb is sometimes in the subjafter quam with a comparative. 3. Quid? tu, inquit, animo

Nep.-4. Give an example from Cicero.-5. With what verbs does this principally occur?-6. What made his guests unable to bear the Persian luxury of his banquets?

[3] 1. What word might seem to be superfluous in aditum petentibus conveniendi non dabat?-2. What is aditus?—3. Give an instance from Cicero.—4. Parse Troade.—5. In quum—tum which is the stronger notion?

- [4] 1. What tense do postquam, ut, ubi (= 'when,' 'after') take? [Pr. Intr. i. 514.]-2. What was the scytala?-3. Explain more illorum.-4. Why is reverteretur the subj.? [Pr. Intr. i. 460, b.]—5. Distinguish between reverti and redire.
- [5] 1. What does etiam tum mean?—2. What are the two meanings of etiam tum?—3. Give an instance

si isto eras, cur non in prælio cecidisti potius, quam in potestatem inimici venires? Eum. 11, 4. And; clarius exsplendescebat, quam generosi condiscipuli-ferre possent. Att. 1, 3

4. Postex, quidquid erat oneris in nautis remigibusque exigendis, in frumento imperando, Segestanis præter ceteros imponebat, aliquanto amplius quam ferre possent. Verr. 4, 34.

5. With velle and posse. Zumpt, § 560. Note.

6. Their own moderate habits peculiarly unfitted them for bearing the extreme

luxury of a Persian banquet.

[3] 1. Conveniendi. 2. (1) Entrance or admission to a person; then (2) the permission, or right, of entrance; then (3) a gen. of the ground was added to denote the purpose for which the 3. Itaque si qui mihi erit a ditus admission was required. de tuis fortunis-a g en d i, &c. Epp. ad Fam. 6, 10, 2.

4. As an adj. it would be fem., but it is here used substantively (Troas sc. regio) and put in apposition with ager, as, flumen Garumna; in 5. That introduced by tum = andcampum Marathona, &c.

also.

[4] 2. A black stick; the Ephori kept one, and gave another of exactly the same size to their Commander-in-chief. When they wished to send an order, they wound a thong round this stick, and wrote the order on it: no one could read this, till the letters were again brought properly together by being wound round a stick of the 3. In the concise way called Lacame size in the same way. conic, from its belonging peculiarly to the Lacedæmonians, Lacones.

5. Död. reverti.

[5] 1. 'Even then,' that is, still. 2. The meaning of the words is not altered, but their reference. 'As late as that,' and as early as that.' 3. Etiam tum vita hominum sine cupiof its meaning 'as late as that.'—4. Explain regi.—5 Was Pausanias a king?—6. What is neque equivalent

to in neque eo magis?

[6] 1. On what principle is genus hominum, quod Rotæ vocatur, to be preferred to genus hominum, qui Rotæ vocantur? [Pr. Intr. i. 48, 49. Z. § 372.]—2. Give an instance of genus, qui — vocantur. [Milt. 4, [3].]—3. What is the Greek form for Rotæ? [E'λωται.] the Eng.? [Helots.]—[See Z. § 1. Note.]

[7] 1. What is there peculiar in non putabant—oportere?—2. Give an instance from Cic.—3. What is there peculiar in the use of et with exspectanlum?—4. Give instances.—5. Can you produce an instance from Nep.?—6. Would se ipsam aperiret be here admissible?

# EXERCISE. 3

Pausanias answered more haughtily, and governed more cruelly, than the Lacedæmonians could endure. Pausanias not long afterwards withdrew to Colonæ, which is a place in the Troas. It was written on the scytala, that unless he granted an audience to those who applied [for it,] they would throw him into prison. The mistocles was of opinion that they should not wait, till Pausanias returned home. The Ephori cannot endure this, but sent ambassadors to him with the scytala. Any one of the Ephori may throw even one of their kings into prison.

ditate a g it a b a tur. Sall. Cat. 2.

regi: 'even to one of their kings.'

5. No: he was guardian to his cousin Pleistarchus, the son of Leonidas, who commanded at Thermopylæ.

6. Neque tamen, or vero.

5. Huic ille primum suasit, ne se moveret, et exspectaret quoad Alexandri filius regnum adipisceretur. Eum. 6, 2.

6. No: for se i ps am aperiret would be 'to discover itself, rather

than something else.'

<sup>[7] 1.</sup> That with verbs of thinking, the 'not' is prefixed to the verb rather than the infin.

2. Non censet lugendam esse mortem. De Senect. 20, 74.

3. When a negative and affirmative sentence are joined together in this way, et, atque, or que are used, where we should use 'but.'

4. Equidem illud ipsum non nimium probo et tantum patior. C. de Fin. 2, 9, 27. Ne que desideravit quemquam et polius discessu nostro lætatus est (C.)

CH. IV. [1] 1. Distinguish between interim and interea. [Them. 6, [5], 5.]—2. How would 'a letter to Artabazus' be generally expressed in Latin?-3. On what principle would the participle be used ?-4. Are there no instances of epistola ad aliquem without a participle?—5. Is a 'letter from a person' ever epistola or litteræ ab aliquo without a participle ?-6. What kind of substantives are more frequently modified by prepositions with their cases than others ?-7. Give instances. -8. What is the English of ei in suspicionem venit?-9. Give other instances, in which the Romans expressed the beginning of a state by a circumlocution with venire. -10. What is the usual meaning of in suspicionem venire alicui, when the verb is used personally?—11. In what meaning is super used with the abl. ?-12. With what kind of verbs is it so used ?-13. Give some instances.—14. What part of speech is eodem?—15. How were letters done up in Greece and Rome ?-16. What is the general Latin expression for opening a letter?—

CH. IV. [1] 2. Epistola ad Artabazum scripta, data, missa, &c. 3. In Latin a substantive is not often modified by another substantive governed by a preposition! 4. Yes: such examples are not rare: Cic. de Off. 1, 11, 37, senis est Marci quidem Catonis epistola a d filium; de Off. 2, 14, 48, exstant epistolæ Philippi ad Alexandrum. 5. Yes: for instance, Liv. 23, 34, littera quoque ab Hannibale ad Philippum, which is just like our passage. 6. Verbal and other substantives expressing an action: e. g. those in io. 7. Deductio in agros; via ad gloriam; mansio in vita; fuga ab irbe; defectio ab Romanis.

8. 'He suspected,' 'b e g a n to suspect,' or 'c a m e to suspect.'

9. Milt 7, [3], utrisque venit in opinionem signum a classiariis regiis datum: so Att. 9, 6. 10. 'To become suspected by anybody:' 'to fall under his suspicion.'  $de = \text{'about'} \cdot \text{'concerning}.$ 11. Nearly in the sense of 12. With verbs of speaking, thinking, asking, doing, or, as here, sending on a mission or 13. Cic. Att. 16, 6: Hac super re scribam ad te. Att 14, 22: Cogites, quid agendum nobis sit super legatione (it is however rare in Cic.). Virg. Geor. 4, 559: Hac super arvorum cultu pecorumque canebam Et super arboribus. 15. Something in this way: they were folded in the form of a little book, then tied round with a thread [lino obligare], the knot being covered with wax or a kind of chalk, creta. 16. Epistolam

¹ In such constructions the subst. with the preposition is joined attributively to the other substantive; almost, that is, like an adjective.

17. Explain the meaning of vincula laxare, and signum detrahere here.

[2] 1. Translate 'the points which had been agreed upon between the king and Pausanias' in two ways.—2. In has ille litteras, why are has litteras separated?

[3] 1. What is the meaning of gravitas?—2. Distinguish between se ipse and se ipsam. [Pr. Intr. 368.]

[4] 1. What is the most exact rendering of itaque?—2. Is the inf. act. ever used with nefas putare, satius putare or ducere, &c.?—3. Distinguish between the act. and pass. inf. in this construction.—4. Distinguish between fanum, ades, templum.—5. What is the grammatical term for placing the prepos. after its case?—6. With what words is the prepos. not uncommonly placed after its case?—7. Give instances from Corn. Nep.—8. What prepositions always follow their cases?—9. From what verb does consedit come?—10. With what prep. is considere generally construed?—11. Explain in ara.—12. After what particles is 'quis' the usual pronoun for 'any'? [Pr. Intr. i. 391.]

[5] 1. Is any other form used besides confugere in aram?—2. Since confugere in aliquid means to fly into

some space, how would you explain in aram?

aperire, resignare; or solvere (λύων). 17. Argilius meant to restore the fastening and seal, that is, to do the letter up again, if he found nothing written in it against himself. He therefore loosened the thread or string, and pulled it off with the seal unbroken.

[2] 1. ea quæ inter regem Pausaniamque convenerant; or ea quæ regi cum Pausania convenerant. 2. Such separation both gives emphasis to has litteras ( = this' letter), and avoids the concur-

rence of two terminations of the same sound.

[3] 1 'Their deliberate method of proceeding:' as contrasted

with the impetuosity of an excitable people.

[4] 1. 'And so,' 'and accordingly,' or 'accordingly' only.
2. Yes. 3. The pass is preferred for general truths and assertions: when, that is, there is no reference to particular persons.

4. Död. templum.
6. With pronouns.
7. Con. 2, 2, hunc adversus; Chabr. 3, 1, quam ante.
8. Versus and tenus.
9. From con-sidere.

10. With 'in'. 11. On the steps of the altar.

[5] 1. Sometimes ad aram. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 8, ut numquam ante bac tempus ad aram legum — confugerint². 2. Ara

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Thucydides says he prepared a false seal.

<sup>2</sup> Tibull. 4, 13, 23:-Veneris sanctæ considam vinctus ad aras.

[6] 1. What is the English of modo here?—2. What is its usual meaning as a particle of time? [Pr. Intr. ii, 502.]—3. In the sentence, he begged him ne enuntiaret, nec se—proderet, what would be more usual than the second nec?—4. Give other instances of nec for neu or neve.—5. What is the past participle of implicare?—6 With what distinction does Nep. appear to use them?—7. Does this agree with the practice of other writers?—8. On what does futurum, i. e. futurum esse, depend. [Pr. Intr. 460, c, 1.]

EXERCISE. H

Argilius, who had received a letter from Pausanias to Artabazus, loosened the thread (partic.) [that bound it,] and pulled off the seal. If I convey it, I am to perish. Of those who had been sent on the same errand, not one had returned. He learned that all who had been sent to the same place on a similar errand had perished. To these he discloses, what had been agreed upon between Pausanias and the king. To these he will disclose those [points,] which have been agreed upon between Pausanias and the king. I will tell this informer what I wish to be done. In this place, if any one holds any conversation with Argilius, we shall hear it. When they

means the whole space to which the protective power of the altar extended; perhaps an enclosed space round the altar, but at all events, the altar and its steps. Hence also in ara considere before.

[6] 1. 'Now:' upon this.' 3. Neve; for:

'And not,' or 'not' which follows ut or ne, By neu or neve should translated be.

4. Liv. 3, 21, dum ego ne imiter tribunos, nec me contra senatusconsultum consulem renuntiari patiar. Cic. Rep. 1, 2. Tencamus eum cursum.... ne que ea signa audiamus, quæ receptui canunt.
5. Implicatus or implicitus.
6. He uses implicatus except when speaking of a disease: as Cim. 3, 4; Ag. 8, 6
7. Liv. has 'in morbum implicitus;' 'gravi morbo impli

7. Liv. has 'in morbum implicitus;' 'gravi morbo i mplic citus:' but implicatus bello, 26, 24, 16. So Cæs. has græviore morbo implicitus, B. C. 3, 18, 1; but quini erant ordines—implicati, B. G. 7, 73, 4.—Cicero has nearly always implicatus. Later writers use either form without distinction.

<sup>1</sup> Or ara may be considered as used for the protective power of the altar: se confugere in alicujus fidem, misericordiam, &c.
2 Pr. Intr. 415.

saw him loosening the thread, and pulling off the seal, they inquired what reason he had for so sudden a resolution. A certain Argilius had come to suspect, that if he conveyed the letter, he was to be put to death.//If he conveys1 this letter he will be put to death.

CH. V. [1] 1. When is 'better' to be translated by satius? [Pr. Intr. p. 84. Obs. to Ex. 34.]-2. What is the English of in eo esset, ut, &c.? [Pr. Intr. 479.]—3. What might be used instead of qui eum admonere cupiebat?-4. With what difference?-5. Is there still a third way?—6. What difference would this make?— 7. Distinguish between vultus and facies. [Död. facies.]

[2] 1. What ambiguity is there in quæ γαλκίοικος vocatur?-2. Prove that the temple was sometimes called γαλχίοιχος.—3. To which does the quæ probably refer ?-4. Give your reasons for this.-5. Distinguish

between valvæ and fores.

[3] 1. What is there unusual in dicitur eo tempore matrem Pausaniæ vixisse? [Pr. Intr. 297.]-2. With what forms is the impersonal construction 3 very com-

CH. V. [1] 3. Qui eum admoneri cupiebat. 4. The expression would be then more indefinite: it would assert that he wished him to be warned some how or other; not, that he wished to warn 5. Yes: qui eum admonitum cupiebat. expression would be indefinite, like the qui eum admoneri cupiebat, but would imply a wish that the state of his being warned (i. e. the effect of the warning) should continue.- Z. § 611.

[2] 1. The qua may refer to the preceding adem or to the preceding Minervæ: for both the goddess and her temple were called 2. Ætoli circa Chalciæcon (Minervæ est templum Yahmoikos. 3. To Minervæ æreum) congregati cæduntur. Liv. 35, 36.

4. (1) Since it can refer to both, it is more likely to refer to the nearest: an ear hearing Minervæ, quæ χαλκίοικος vocatur, could hardly help referring the quæ to Minervæ. (2) Thucydides has 70 ίφιον τῆς χαλκιοίκου 2. 5. Död. ostium.—Jaumann says that valvæ are the leaves of a folding-door that opens inwards; fores of one that opens outwards.

<sup>1</sup> Pr. Intr. 415.

<sup>2</sup> Bremi thinks that the ejus ædis which follows is a reason for its referring to the temple, but since ædem had preceded, the ejus ædis is sufficiently ex-

<sup>3</sup> Krüger says, that the impersonal construction is almost invariably used with intelligitur, nuntiatur (with definite announcements), dicitur (it is main tained), less frequently with traditur, dicitur (people say), narratur, declaratur with putatur, creditur, existimatur, it is only an exception.

mon? [Pr. Intr. 297, note c.]-3. What part of speech is natu in; magno natu?—4. Does Nep. use this word elsewhere?-5. Can you give an example from any other writer?—6. In what form is natu also, and more commonly found?—7. Is postquam comperit in oratione obliqua?—8. How is it then that it is not compererit, in the subj.? [See Milt. 3, [4], 1: and Pr. Intr. 465, 466.]

[5] 1. Is there any thing unusual in quo hi quiessent dati?-2. What degree of distance is usually marked by procul?—3. Does Cic. ever use posterius?— 4. What expression does Nep. use, that may be com-

pared with vitam ponere?

### EXERCISE.

/ Pausanias on learning this, fled for refuge into the temple. 2They say, that he was buried in the same

[3] 3. A verbal subst. of the fourth declension, occurring only in 4. Yes: Timoth. 3, 1, hic quum esset magno natu; and Dat. 7, 1, Scismas, maximo natu filius. 5. Yes: Liv. 10, 38, 6: sacerdote Ovio Pactio quodam, homine magno natu. In: major natu, maximus natu, grandior natu.

[5] 1. It should be regularly quo hos 1; for in an elliptical sentence of this kind the subject is placed in Latin in the accusative (not in the nom. to the verb understood) if the subject of the other sentence is in the acc. (with inf.). Thus: 'they say that Plato felt the same as Pythagoras [felt]; Platonem ferunt—sensisse idem, quod Pythagoram:—not Pythagoras. C. Tusc. 1, 17. See Pr. Intr. ii. Caut. 15. Z. § 603, (a). 2. A considerable distance, but yet generally within sight: opp. juxta, Död.

3. Yes: Ipse enim Thucydides si posterius fuisset. Brut. 83, 288.

4. Animam deponere. Han. 1, 3.

<sup>1</sup> Of coarse it is a slight irregularity to say, cuyus mortui corpus—quo hi, instead of cujus mortui corpus—quo horum corpora; or quem mortuum—quo hi: but this is a sort of thing that occurs in all languages. (Bremi.)

2 Bremi doubts whether the meaning is that he was buried 'at some distance from the place where he died,' or 'at some distance from the place where malefactors were buried' (quo hi inferuntur qui ad supplicium essent dati): eo scilicet loco, quo erat mortuus. He prefers the former with good reason; though he says Nep. must then have taken the account, not from Thucydides, but from some other authority. Thucydides's words (1, 134) are καὶ αὐτον ἐμέλλησαν μὲν ἐς τον Καιάδαν, οὖπερ τοὺς κακούργους, ἐμβάλλειν, ἔπειτα ἔδοξε πλησίον που κατορύξαι. Does the πλησίον που mean somewhere near where he died?-The statement of the first process of the former, No. agrees with Thucydides, and his use of inferri—infoderunt (in exact correspondence with  $i\mu\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu$ — $\kappa\alpha ropi\xi\alpha\iota$ ) proves him to have had the passage before his eyes. Is it not possible that a non or haud has been omitted before procul? though procul and the procular of the procu

place as Pausanias. They say that he was buried not far from the spot where he breathed his last. It is said that Pausanias, being carried out of the temple still alive, immediately expired. After the Ephori discovered the guilt of Pausanias, they immediately blocked up the doors of the temple which is called χαλχίοικος. When the thief was on the point of flying-for-refuge to the temple, he was arrested in the city. When he was on the point of being executed, he expired.

#### CIMON.

CH. I. [1] 1. What is the meaning of uti here?—2. Is it often used, as here, of disagreeable things?—3. At about what age did a young person begin to be an adolescens?—4. Explain lis astimata.—5. What is the Eng. of vincula publica?—6. What is mostly used instead of 'and not' in Latin?—7. By what tense will solvisset be construed?—8. What tense would be used if the present of posse preceded? for instance, translate you cannot be let out, unless you pay the fine imposed? [Pr. Intr. 415.]

[2] 1. Explain the use of autem in habebat autem, &c. [Milt. 4, [1], 1.]—2. Explain germana soror. [Pref. [4], 2, 3.]—3. What is the name given to the concurrence of two words with nearly the same letters and sound; as, non magis amore quam more?—4. Give instances of Paronomasia.—5. Explain the use of ducere in the sense of 'to marry.'—6. Can it be said then of

CH. I. [1] 1. To have or experience. 2. No 3. Död puer. 4. Litem astimare is to fix the sum which the accused is to pay as compensation, if condemned: hence lis astimata is used for the fine imposed upon a defendant. 5. The public prison.

<sup>6.</sup> Neque or nec. 7. By the perf. indic.—unless he paid; our language not being so particular as the Latin in marking that one action must have been completed before another begins.

<sup>[2] 3.</sup> Paronomasia. 4. Just below: non tam generosus quam pecuniosus. Cic ad Div. x. 28, 1: in ore et a more. 5.

a woman?—7. What word for 'to marry' can be said of

a woman only, and what is its real meaning?

[3] 1. In hujus conjugii cupidus; does hujus agree with conjugii, or is it the gen. dependent on it; conjugium hujus being 'a marriage with her?'-2. What is the preposition used for 'making money by any thing?'-3. Does sibi refer to the person who is the nom. to daret?-4. How then can it be used? [Pr. Intr. 370.] -5. On what does soluturum [esse] depend? [Pr. Intr. 460, (c) (1).]-6. In what tense would impetrare stand, if the narration were direct, as in, I will pay the money if I obtain my request?' [Pr. Intr. 415.]

[4] 1. Does conditio here mean 'a proposal of marriage,' or merely 'proposal,' 'terms.'-2. Distinguish between spernere, contemnere, despicere, aspernari.-3. What is there peculiar in negavit se passuram—seque nupturam, &c.?-4. What is negavit equivalent to?-5. Is progenies ever used of a single person?-6. Give a similar instance, where veto must be understood to imply the positive jubeo<sup>2</sup>.—7. Does quoniam govern the subj.? —8. Why is posset in the subj. here? [Pr. Intr. 460. Remark ] ].]

#### EXERCISE.

He says that he will not allow the daughter of Miltiades to be given in marriage to one Callias, since he can prevent it; and that he rejects such a proposal, will marry Callias, if he performs what he promises. 3 She says that she will not marry Callias, unless he performs what he promises. 4 She said that she would not marry Callias, unless he performed what he prom-

ducere sc. domum, because the husband led the bride to his home 7. nubere, 'to veil.'

<sup>[3] 1.</sup> It is probably the dependent gen.: hujus sc. Elpinices 1. [4] 1. Probably only 'terms;' 'proposal.' 2. Död. spernere see especially (3).

3. The nupturam cannot depend on negavit but on affirmavit understood. 4. Dixit or affirmavit-non. Z § 77.4 6. Phædr. Fab. 4, 17, 30: non veto dimitti, verum cruciari fame. 7. No.

<sup>1</sup> So both Bremi and Dähne. <sup>2</sup> With this use may be compared; ut nemo—contentus vivat, laudet, Hoc Sat. 1, where nemo cannot be the nom. to laudet, but quisque implied.

ised. If I obtain this request, I will not suffer the offspring of Miltiades to experience so harsh a beginning
of manhood. Cimon will reject such a proposal with
disdain, and not suffer Miltiades to die in the public
prison. I will not suffer the son of Miltiades to be confined in the same prison, since I can prevent it. She
says that she will not suffer her brother, her own father's child, to die in a public prison, since she can
prevent it

CH. II. [1] 1. What has been remarked about the use of talis? [Them. 2. [8], 1, 2, 3.]—2. What is the meaning of satis eloquentia?—3. Does it exclude the notion of a very high degree of the thing spoken of, or not?—4. What is prudentia?—5. Does this passage seem against that distinction?—6. What is the derivation of prudens?—7. Give Hill's explanation.—8. What is Bremi's opinion?—9. Are prudens and prudentia often used of military science?—10. What are quum—tum? [tum—tum?] [P. I. 271, 272.]

CH. II. [1] 2. Enough for a statesman; enough for one who did not trust to eloquence only for the means of arriving at distinc-3. It excludes it, inasmuch as it always implies a reference to some object, for which no deficiency exists. cording to Doderlein the prudens uses right means and regulates them with circumspection, from a natural judiciousness pervading a man's whole nature. 5. Yes: since it attributes Cimon's prudentia rei militaris to his early acquaintance with warlike operations in his father's camp. 6. Providens. refers to a nice apprehension of the nature of the circumstances that are present, and of hat conduct that will lead to effects that are most beneficial to the agent. It supposes also, that the natural talent is fortified by experience and practice1 in human affairs.-Prudentia regards those truths that enable a man to play his part successfully in life, and both to foresee what is likely to happen, and to be ready to meet it."

8. It agrees with this; as he consid ers it 'to include both theory and practice.' 9. Not very often; but in Hann. 1, 1, the surpassing prudentia of Hannibal is spoken of and compared with the fortitudo of the Romans; and Conon is called prudens rei militaris, Con. 1, 2; and Vell. Pa-

<sup>1</sup> Comp. Cic. de Div. 1, 49, 111. Alii autem in republica exercitati—crientem tyrannidem multo ante prospisiunt; quos prudentes possumus dicere, id est, providentes.

- [2] 1. In such a word as Strymon, ŏnis, is the acc in em or the Greek acc. in a the more common?—2. Of a noun of the third in is, not increasing in the gen. is the acc. usually im or in?—3. What is 'mittere in coloniam?"—4. To what Greek prep. does 'in' so used answer?
- [3] 1. What is the derivation of statim?—2. What is its real meaning?—3. What should be remarked in: barbarorum uno concursu maximam vim prostravi.

[4] 1. What does imperii mean?

[5] 1. Might it have been quod contunacius se gessissent?—2. With what difference?—3. What is the meaning of sessor?—4. What does fretus often denote?—5. Is there any force in suo adventu?—6. What were manubiæ3?—7. What was the usual division of the

terc. 2, 29, has ingenium singulari rerum militarium prudentiæ (dat.) coluerat<sup>1</sup>; 'had cultivated his natural talent to a wonderful

practical acquaintance with military affairs.'

[2] 1. That in em,—but Nep., Livy, and Curtius, with the writers of the silv. age, frequently use a. 2. Im, but even Cic. has 'in' in Zeuxin, poësin. 3. To send them for a colony, i. e. to form or found a colony.

4. To \$\frac{2}{\pi}t\$ with acc.—marking the object.

[3] 1. From stat-supine root of stare.

2. On the spot; while the person stood there, i. e. immediately.

3. The emphasis added to maximam vim by separation from its dependent gen.

and removal to near the end of the clause.

[4] 1. The iron rule of the Athenians.
[5] 1. Yes. 2. Their conduct would then have been related, not as an historical fact by Corn. Nep. but as Cimon's alleged motive, whether really his motive or not. 3. 'one who sits' sessores is here used for the inhabitants of the island, which is its only instance of this meaning. 4. A vain confidence. 5. Yes: it means by his mere appearance, without the necessity of having recourse to arms. 6. Manubius is an adj. taken by the hand: manubiæ sc. res. It originally meant the booty, but especially the general's share of it: it was afterwards used of the money realized by the booty, præda being the articles themselves that were taken from the enemy. 7. A division into three parts; one for the public treasury, one for the soldiers, the third for the general, who often employed it in building or beautifying some public edifice

1 Others read prudentiā excoluerat.

<sup>2</sup> Statim (= εὐθίως, ἐπειτα) often follows an abl. absol.

His ex manubiis.—Cic. pro domo, 38, has; porticum—de manubiis Cime bricis fecit; Liv. 33, 27, de manubiis duos fornices—fecit

b. oty?—8. Explain qua.—9. What is the meaning of grnare here?

## EXERCISE. 2

Scyros was depopulated (partic.), [and] its old occupiers sent to found a colony at Amphipolis. Having landed his forces, he utterly-routed a vast body of the barbarians at the river Strymon. Cimon, who had great influence with the army, was sent to Amphipolis, to confirm the well disposed states [in their allegiance.] By his mere appearance there he compelled the disaffected states to return to their allegiance. Cimon [when] commander-in-chief routed numerous forces of the Thracians at the river Strymon. Out of whose [share of the] booty was the western side of the citadel fortified?

CH. III. [1] 1. What is the meaning of unus in civitate maxime floreret? [Milt. [1], 14, 15, 16.]—
2. Fill up the sentence quam pater suus.—3. Can you give an instance from Nep. of any similar omission of the prepos. before the rel. pronoun?—4. Can you give any example exactly like that before us?—5. When only can the preposition be omitted in this way before the rel. pron.?—6. What would be more regular than pater suus?—7. How can suus be defended?—8. What is there remarkable in testarum suffragia, quod illi δστgα-κισμὸν vocant?—9. Translate it in the two regular ways. [Pr. Intr. 48.]—10. Why should we not expect quem δστg. vocant here? [Pr. Intr. 49.]—11. How can quod

to be a monument of his victory. 8. = ab ea parte, qua. See Milt. 3, [1], 2. 9. = munire.

Ch. III. [1] 2. [In] quam [invidiam] pater suus [inciderat].

3. Yes: Att. 22, [1], ne ad id, quod [for ad quod] natura cogeret, ipse quoque sibi acceleraret.

4. Vitavit, ne in id, quod [for in quod] Homerus, incideret. Vell. Paterc. 1, 7.

5. When the same preposition has been expressed before the demon strative.

6. Pater ejus.

7. The 'his' is referred to Cimon, the nom. of the principal sentence'; ejus would be the proper word for the historian speaking of both Cimon and his father.

8. The quod does not agree either with suffragia or δοτρακισμόν.

11 It is used vaguely = 'a thing which,' 'a proceeding which.

<sup>1</sup> Comp. Milt. 1, [1], 21, cives su'

be justified?—12. Can you give any other instance of similar negligence or vagueness of reference from Nep.?—13. What kind of adjectives were unusual in the golden age of the Lat. language?—14. How was this notion expressed?

[2] 1. What kind of desire is desiderium?

[3] 1. What other forms might be used for 'five years after he was banished?' [Pr. Intr. 310.]—2. Construe and explain hospitium. [Them. 8, [3], 9.]—3 Why is utebatur in the indic.?—4. Might it have been in the subj.?—5. What is he now represented as saying?—6. May sua sponte or sponte sua be used indifferently? [Milt. 1, [4], 5.]—7. What is here meant by sua sponte?

[4] 1. What may you compare with post neque ita multo?—2. What does ita mean here?—3. What form

is also used for in morbum implicari?

## exercise. 3

/ Cimon was banished by [that] same ostracism by which his father [had been banished,] and Themistocles, and Aristides. In The Athenians will be sorry for this before I shall. He brought about a peace between the same states as his father. Cimon had the same guest-friendship with the Lacedæmonians, that his father [had had.] Aristides was recalled five years after he was banished.

[2] 1. The desire of something that we miss: hence often

[4] 1. Paus 3, [1]; at ille post non multo. 2. Very valde. 3. Lucretius, Pliny, and others have morbo impli-

sarı.

<sup>12.</sup> Yes: Timoth. 1, 2, where in 'id restituit,' the id (= 'that sum') refers to mille et ducenta talenta.

13. Those in ennis, meaning, 'of so many years.'

14. Annorum with a numeral.

<sup>[3] 3.</sup> The statement is made as an historical fact by Nep. 4. Yes: if referred to the mind of Cimon: it would then represent him as saying, "Since I am a guest-friend of the Lacedæmonians, I had better, &c." 5. The historian as good as says this about Cimon. "Cimon had a guest-friendship with the Lacedæmonians accordingly he thought it better, &c." 7. Without any authority from the Athenians.

CH. IV. [1] 1. What are the usual forms for 'not only—but also ?'—2. What is the difference between non solum—sed and non solum—sed etiam<sup>2</sup>?—3. Does this seem to be the case here?—4. Give the meaning of prædium.-5. What should be remarked about the tense of imposuerit ?-- 6. Is ponere, imponere, h collocare in aliqua re a usual construction?—7. Give an instance nearly like that before us.-8. How must 'to place a keeper over a person' be translated ?-9. How are 'that nobody,' 'that nothing,' 'that never' translated? [Pr. Intr. 80.]—10. In what kind of sentences must ut nemo, nihil, numquam stand? [Pr. Intr. 81.]—11. What verbs are followed by quo minus? [Pr. Intr. 94.]—12. How is the verb after quo minus usually construed?—13. In the sentence before ne quis impediretur is any thing omitted that is required for the full expression of the thought?

[2] 1. What cases do egeo and indigeo govern? [Pr. Intr. 269.]—2. Give the derivation of statim.—3. What is offendere aliquem?—4. Construe offensum fortunā.—5.

Is this use of fortuna common?

CH. IV. [1] 1. non solum—sed or verum etiam: non modo sed or verum etiam. 2. In non solum—sed, the notion with sed is often a more comprehensive notion than the former which it includes: as Pollio omnibus negotiis non interfuit solum, sed præfuit. Cic. ad Fam. 1, 6.

3. No: his being regretted in peace

[2] 3. To meet a man unexpectedly.

4. 'met by accident'
5. No: but Cic. has i. e. 'whom he had accidentally met.' aliquo casu atque fortuna. De Off. 2, 13, 3.

does not necessarily imply any warlike ability.

5. Milt. 5, [2], 1—3; and note on p. 79. Pr. Intr. 418, with remark a.

6. Yes: but in with the acc. is used, when motion or removal is implied; as in in naves imponere: turrim in muros collocare. 7. Cic. pro Flacco, 19, 45: custos—in [in om. Orell.] frumento publico est positus. 8. By the dat.: as Cæs. B. G. 1, 20, Dumnorigi custodes ponit. 12. By the par-13. Yes: eo consilio, [ne quis, &c.] ticipial substantive.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Pr. Intr. ii. 503.
<sup>2</sup> "Instead of sed etiam we find sed alone, by which regularly a more comprehensive notion is introduced which includes the former: it is often however used without this accessary notion." Madvig's Grammar, p. 427.

<sup>3</sup> In Greek τυγχάνειν.

h Imponere should rather be noticed as an exception to this class of words, in with the abl. being unusual after it. With collocare, ponere, &c. in with the acc is very rare. See Z. §§ 499, 490.

[3] 1. Distinguish between quotidie and indies or in dies. [Pr. Intr. 69, t.]—2. Could indies be used here?—3. Does invocatus come from invocare?—4. What is the Greek term for to invite to dinner, &c.?—5. Why is vidisset in the pluperfect subj.?—6. What does de in composition mean?—7. Translate according to the regular form, "I never pass a day without doing this."—8. When is prætermittere usually followed by the inf.?—9. Is any other construction used when dies or tempus is expressed?—10. Is the construction here used by Nepunusual?—11. What does fides here mean?—12. Why is reliquissent in the subj.?—13. Explain extulit.—14. What similar instance have we lately had?

[4] 1. What should be remarked in, minime est mirandum, si vita—fuit¹?—2. Compare the practice of the

Greeks.

### EXERCISE. 4

If anybody needs your assistance, give at once, that you may not, by putting it off, appear to refuse I will immediately invite [to my house,] those whom I find in the forum uninvited [by anybody else.] I I meet anybody in the forum poorly clad, I will give him my own

<sup>[3] 3.</sup> No: from vocatus, = invited, and the negative particle in; so that invocatus = non vocatus, 'uninvited.' 4. καλέῖν, as in Lat. vocare. 5. From the indefiniteness of the reference = 'such as at any time he found uninvited.' 6. (1) *Down* from a higher place, (2) away from a particular place to another. 7. Nullum diem prætermitto, quin hoc faciam. 8. When it stands, without any word of time, and in a positive sentence: as in dicere prætermittam, &c. 9. The thing done or not done may depend on dies or tempus and stand in the ger. in di: as A me nullum tempus prætermittitur de tuis rebus et a g e n d i et cogitandi. Cic. ad Fam. 1, 5. 10. Yes. 11. Protection: especially the faithful granting of that protection, which he had virtually or expressly promised to grant. 12. From its vagueness of reference, and from its being not stated historically, but as wha: was Cimon's motive. 13. Extulit here = efferends curavit: just as we can say: 'he buried them at his own expense' for 'he saused them to be buried.' 14. Legerat, Paus. 1; [2.] [4] 1. The use of si for quod. 2. θανμάζω εί for δτι.

<sup>1</sup> So nearly: non hercule miror s fui comedunt bona. Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 40.

garment. He buried at his own expense a poor man, who at his death had not left enough for his funeral. Let all enjoy my property, every man what he pleases. By this conduct, it is by no means to be wondered at, that he hardly left enough for his funeral expenses.

### LYSANDER.

CH. I. [1] 1. Explain sui.—2. Distinguish between felicitas and fortuna.—3. Is felicitas here merely = fortuna?—4. In apparet—confecisse is the construction probably (is) apparet—confecisse; or apparet (impersonally)—(eum) confecisse?—5. Give your reasons for thinking so.—6. Quote such an instance.—7. Quote passages to prove that the personal use is possible.—8. What Greek construction is like this?—9. Explain conficere¹.—10. How is the present tense to be construed in sextoet vicesimo anno bellum gero? [Pr. Intr. 308. end.]—

CH. I. [1] 1. Sui is the objective gen. = de se, of or concerning himself. 2. Fortuna excludes our own endeavors; felicitas generally presupposes them, but as blest with success. 3. Not necessarily, for Lysander availed himself dexterously of the want of discipline that prevailed in the Athenian camp. 4. Apparet e um confecisse. 5. (1) Apparet is always used impersonally by Nep.: (2) he leaves out the acc. pron. in other instances. 6. Paus. 1, 3, in quo erat hac sententia: suo ductu barba-

<sup>6.</sup> Paus. 1, 3, in quo erat hac sententia: suo ductu barbaros apud Plataas esse deletos, ejusque victoria ergo Apollini donum
dedisse for se dedisse. 7. Quo facilius appareat ita
degenerasse—Nero. Suet. Nero, 1. Membra nobis ita data sunt,
ut ad quamdam rationem vivendi data esse appareant.
Cic. de Fin. 3, 7, 23. 8. The personal use of φανερὸν οτ δηλον
είναι. 9. It means properly to do a thing so thoroughly, that
there is an end of the matter: thus conficere bellum to end a war;
hence applied (1) to things with reference to which the thing is done,
e. g. conficere provinciam, to set tle a province: i. e. to arrange
its affairs completely, or put an end to its disorders: and (2) to persons or living creatures who are overpowered: e. g. conficere

<sup>1</sup> Compare the vulgar English, 'to do for a person;' 'to a anybody up.'

8 So also Paus. 2, 2, effugisse; 2, 5, laturum.

11. Is there any inconsistency in saying that the cause

is unknown, and then immediately declaring it?

[2] 1. What is the usual form to express 'for—not in Lat.?—2. Is non enim ever used by Cic.? if so, when?—3. Is that the case here?—4. Explain the use of sui in sui exercitus. [See Cim. 3, [1], 7.]—5. What is the derivation of immodestia?—6. How is it to be construed?—7. Does Nep. use it elsewhere?—8. What other expression does he use to express this?—9. Distinguish between vagari, errare, palari.—10. Why does quod here take the indicative?—11. In dicto audientem esse alicui, what case is dicto?—12. Is it ever used, when that to which the person is disobedient is a thing?

[3] 1. Explain factiosus.—2. What is sibi indulgere?

[4] 1. What sort of verb is dictitare?—2. Explain impotens.—3. Give an instance of its being applied to

maximam vim serpentium, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101. 11. No: Nep. means that it is generally unknown: unknown by those who think so highly of Lysander's military character because he terminated the Polynoposium way.

ted the Peloponnesian war.

[2] 1. Neque enim: the neque pointing out the reference to a preceding assertion.

2. It is "not so uncommon in his works, as some critics imagine. When it occurs there is generally an antithetical word or notion which the negative has to bring out."

3. Yes: there is an antithesis between im modes to a diversariorum; and sui exercitus virtus.

5. In, 'not'—modestia from modus, 'the not keeping within proper bounds.'

6. 'Insubordination' or 'want of discipline.'

7. Yes: Alcib. 8, 5.

8. Intemperantia nimiaque licentia. Eum. 8, 2.

9. Död. errare.

10. Nep. relates their want of discipline as an historical fact; as the

10. Nep. relates their want of discipline as an historical jact; as the actual cause ultimately of their defeat.

11. Probably the ablativus causalis, 'not to hearken to a man, at his word':

12. Yes: dicto audiens fuit jussis absentium magistratuum. Ages.

4, 2.

[3] 1. One who was fond of making himself the head of a party: a turbulent intriguing person.

2. To take liberties; to throw off

proper restraint.

[4] 1. A frequentative, signifying a repeated action.

2. Properly: 'not having power over itself:' hence, 'unable to restrain itself,' 'ungovernable,' 'lawless.'

3. regnum impotens, Liv. 8, 5: cujus nomine diu regnasse impotenter Gany-

#### <sup>1</sup> Pr. Intr. ii. 789.

i Krüger considers it a dative dependent immediately upon audientem, with which it forms one notion, and takes a dat. of the person. See also Freund.

governors or government.-4. By what particles are nihil aliud, non aliud, followed?-5. How is 'he pretended to be doing it,' translated in Lat.? [Pr. Intr. Diff. 3.]-6.

Distinguish between simulare and dissimulare.

[5] 1. How must undique be construed?—2. What is more usual than ejicere only?—3. Does Cic. ever use ejicere absolutely?—4. What is omitted before qui?—5. How may illius proprium be construed?-6. How does it happen that the verbs in qui aut contineretur—aut confirmarat are of different moods and tenses?

### EXERCISE. /

/ It is evident that he acquired a great reputation more by good luck than by merit. 1 For the war was ended not by the valor of their opponents, but by their own want of discipline 3 It is plain that the Athenians fell into the power of their enemies after they had been waging war (partic.) for above twenty-five years. 4The Lacedæmonians used to say repeatedly, that their object in the war was to crush the Athenians. The Lacedæmonians make it their sole endeavor, to banish from every [state] [all] who have supported the cause of the Athenians. ( He pretended to be his creature.

meden documus, Hirt. Bell. Alex. 33. 4. By quam, ac, or zisi1.

[5] 1. 'All from every state.' 2. Ejicere e republica or e xvi. 1, 4. 3. Yes: e j i c e r e nos magnum fuit, excludere facile est. Ad Div. 14, 3. 4. The antecedent pron. iis.

5. 'His creature.'

6. One use of the innerfacile.

our passage = hoc unum molitus est.—See Z. § 735.

The whole may be given thus; "except such as would (he presumed) be kept true to him by their connection as his guest-friends, or those who had actually sworn to remain true to him."

something contemporary and continuing." The guest-friendship with Lysander was a continuing thing: but the preceding oath was a definite act: hence Nep. must have used qui-contineretur, aut-confirmasset, even if he had cnosen to describe both classes indefinitely (= such as were retained, or had sworn, &c.): but he has preferred making the reference indefinite and as a thought of Lysander's in the first case, and definite, as an historical fact related by himself, in the second<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Krüger says, "Quam and ac refer to the aliud: nisi to the negative: quam and ac are comparative, nisi exclusive—Nihil aliud nisi approaches to the meaning of hoc unum: nihil aliud quam to that of idem:" yet he himself makes

CH. II. [1] 1. To whom or what does ipsius refer!

-2. What is the force of de in defatigare?

[2] 1. Is divertere used as well as devertere in the sense of turning aside to visit a place or person?—2. What is the usual meaning of proinde?—3. What are the usual particles for 'as if;' 'just as if?'—4. When is proinde ac si, or proinde quasi<sup>1</sup> so used?—5. Give an example from Sallust.—6. Does Nep. use proinde ac in any other passage?—7. Are the words proinde ac sisolerent a remark of Cornelius's, or do they express Lysander's motive?—8. To what Greek particle does per in pervertere correspond?

[3] 1. Give the different meanings of consulere all quem; consulere alicui; consulere in aliquem. [Pr. Intr 233.]-2. How did Lysander deceive the Thasians?

CH. II. [1] 1. To Lysander: not to the decemviralis potestas. 2. It is equivalent to a strengthening particle but without losing its real meaning of 'down:' 'to weary them down,' i. e. till they sink, as it were under the weight.

[2] 1. Bremi thinks it is, when separation from one's companions is to be marked, and Georges quotes from Liv. (but without a reference to the passage) cum perpaucis maxime fidis via divertit: Freund denies that it ever occurs in the classical age. 2. 'Therefore' in exhortations (= igitur cum exhortatione quadam). Heindorf. [P. I. ii. 368.] 3. Perinde with ac, atque; ac si; or quasi.

4. When the 'just as if' does not introduce a simple comparison, but one that is founded on a statement made just before. Per latrocinia potius, quam bonis artibus ad imperia et honores nituntur; pro in de quas i prætura et consulatus...—per se ipsa clara ct magnifica sint, &c. Jug. 4, 7. 6. Yes: Alcib. 6. 4, ut nemo tam ferus fuerit, quin ejus casum lacrimarit,—pro in de ac si alius populus, non ille ipse, qui tum flebat, eum sacrilegii damnasset: so also in the same chapter: 1, tanta fuit omnium exspectatio visendi Alcibiadis, ut ad ejus triremem vulgus conflueret proinde ac si solus advenisset. 7. The remark is Cornelius's. 8. Το διά in διαπέρθειν, meaning 'through and through' = 'utterly.'

[3] 2. They fled into the Temple of Hercules, but he persuaded them to come out by promising them full forgiveness, and swearing that they should receive no harm at his hands. In a few days they

all disappeared.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Cic. de Nat. Deor. ii. 38, neque admirantur, neque requirunt rationes earum rerum, quas semper vident: proinde quasi novitas nos magis, quam magnitudo rerum debeat ad exquirendas causas excitare. Proinde ac, Cws. B. C.

This passage is cited from Liv 44, 43, under deverto in Freund's Lexicon.

### EXERCISE. 3

He wearies his readers by enumerating many instances, just as if it was not sufficient to produce one fact by way of example. He saw that the decemviral power would be established in all the cities. They see, that unless the decemviral power established by Lysander is dissolved, every thing will be conducted [exactly] according to his pleasure.

CH. III. [1] 1. What is there peculiar in dolore?—2. Is there any thing peculiar in iniit consilia—tollere?—3. Give an instance from Cic.—4. Give an instance of the inf. following any other substantive.—5. Give instances from Nep.—6. What is the Eng. of consuevi, consueveram?—7. Since it was the reason felt by Lysander, why is not the subj. used?

[2] 1. What is there peculiar in Delphos, Dodonam? [3] 1. What is the derivation of antistes?—2. Why is conatus esset in the subj.? [Pr. Intr. 461.]—3. Dis-

tinguish between templum, ades, fanum. [Död. templum.]
[4] 1. Govern subsidio—Orchomeniis. [Pr. Intr. 242, (1).]—2. What kind of finding does reperire ex-

5. Ages. 3, 4, Huic quum tempus esset visum, copias extrahere ex hibernaculis: so Dat. 11, 1, Han. 13, 4. 6. Consuevi = είωθα, 'I am accustomed:' consueveram = είωθειν, 'I w as accustomed.'

CH. III. [1] 1. It is used for the cause of the grief; the wrong which he believed himself to have suffered, and which he was vexed at. 2. Yes: consilia tollendi would be the regular construction: but consilia capere or inire being nearly equivalent in meaning to a single verb expressing purpose, intention, &c. (e. g. meditari, constituere, &c.) are often followed by the inf. See Z. & 598. 3. Te consilium cepisse, hominis propinqui fortunas funditus evertere, pro Quint. 16, fin. 4. Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 17: nec enim esse ullam rationem disputare cum his, qui nihil probarent.

<sup>7.</sup> Being also an historical fact, it is here so stated by Nep. [2] 1. They are used for the oracles at Delphi and Dodona respectively.

<sup>[3] 1.</sup> Ante-stare.

<sup>[4] 2. &</sup>quot;Qui quærit reperit, non quæsita inveniuntur"

Just as we can say 'adopted the resolution of doing a thing' or to do et

press?—3. Why is it used here?—4. What have you to remark on quam—se habiturum—non dubitabat? [Pref. [1], 1-6.]

### EXERCISE. 3

They not only abolished the decemviral government, [which] he had instituted, but also accused him of having deceived the priest of Jupiter Hammon. Lysander proposed to bribe the oracles of Delphi and Dodona. I feel that I cannot do it without the assistance of the oracle at Delphi, because the Lacedæmonians are accustomed to refer every thing to the oracles, [for their decision.] He feels that he cannot do it except by bribing the oracle at Dodona, for the Lacedæmonians are accustomed to refer every question to the oracles [for decision.] Trusting in [the power of] money, he felt no doubt, that the priest of Jupiter might be bribed.

CH. IV. [1] 1. How many and what forms of the nom. case of the word 'Satrap' occur in Latin?—2. Is there any difference between bello and in bello?—3. On what does the sentence quanta sanctitate...gessisset depend?—4. What is sanctitas?—5. What is the derivation of accuratus?—6. Of what is accuratus not used?—7. What would an epistola accurata be?—8. What

<sup>3.</sup> The papers of a deceased person are naturally looked over by his heirs to find documents of importance. Perhaps too, from the suspicion that had fallen on Lysander, his papers were searched after his death by the Ephori, for the purpose of discovering whether he had been guilty, or not.

CH. IV. [1] 1. Three: satrapes, satrapa and satraps¹.—See Z. § 46, (3). Note. 2. Them. 2, [1], 5. 3. Such a participle as 'declaring' may be supposed understood in agreement with testimonium: but in all languages it is usual to place indirect questions in this, strictly speaking, inaccurate way: the clause is explanatory of testimonium, of which it states the purport. 4. The conscientiousness of a good man: here denoting conscientious honesty, preventing him from indulging in rapacious conduct. 5. Ad and curare. 6. Of persons: we must not translate 'an accurate man' by homo or vir accuratus, but by diligens, &c. 7 One carefully and fully drawn up. 8. To write a careful and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In Nep. we have satrapes Paus. 1, 2: Alc. 10, 3: satrapen Con. 2, 1: setrape (pl.) Dat. 3, 1, &c. and here satrapis

then is accurate scribere?—9. How may auctoritas be construed here?—10. On what does magnam enim ejus auctoritatem futuram (esse) depend? [Pr. Intr. 460,

(c) (1).]

[2] 1. What does liberaliter properly mean?—2. Give instances of liberaliter polliceri or promittere.
—3. Is liber necessarily 'a book?—4. What is the original meaning of liber? and how did it get the meaning of 'book?"—5. What is liber gravis?—6. A 'long letter' is grandis epistola, e. g. Cic. ad Att. 13, 21; ad Hirtium dederam epistolam sane grandem: now grandem is found in some manuscripts here: why is its being an epithet of more common occurrence than gravem a reason against its being the true reading?—7. Ferre laudibus is an unusual expression: what is the usual one?—8. Give an instance or instances of ferre with laudibus.—9. What should be remarked in quem quum legisset probassetque . . . subjecit?—10. Explain the tense of signatur. [Pr. Intr. 509.]—11. What might be used instead of dum signatur?—12. What is subji-

circumstantial statement. 9. 'Weight', or 'the weight of his

testimony.'

<sup>[2] 1.</sup> In a manner that becomes one who is (liberalis) of good birth and education-hence: courteously, kindly, &c. As such politeness is often accompanied with insincerity, the expression is frequently used of promises made in a courteous manner, and without hesitation, but not fulfilled. 2. Ante adventum meum liberalissime erat pollicitus tuis omnibus. Cic. ad Att. 5, 13. Quibus auditis, liberaliter pollicitus—eos domum remittit. Cæs. B. G. 4, 21.

3. No: any written document of 5. An earnestly written letter: one likely to have weight with those to whom it was addressed. 6. Because a transcriber would be likely to change the less usual epithet (g r avem) into the more usual (grandem): but it is very unlikely that many transcribers would change the usual grandem into the rarer gravem. 7. Aliquem efferre tauaious. 6. In 10p. 12. 10, 6; quod si gubernator præcipua laude fertur, &c. Cos. B C. 1, 69; Duces eorum suum consilium laudibus ferebant, &c. 9. That Lysander is the nom. to legisset, &c. Pharna-bazus to subjecit. See Them. 5, [1], 9, 10. 11. Inter sig-nandum, 'during the sealing;' 'while the sealing was going on;' or 'while it was a-sealing.' 12. Properly to thrust beneath:

cere?—13. What is subjicere testamentum?—14. Explain accuratissime accusare.—15. What should you remark about the use of accusare here?—16. Give similar instances.

[3] 1. What should be remarked in postquam—que voluerat, dixerat?—2. What is  $c \circ g \ n \circ s \ c \ e \ r \ e \ epistolam?$ —3. What is the corresponding Greek word?—4. Parse legendum. [Pr. Intr. 351 (a), ( $\beta$ ).]—5. What is the meaning of imprudens?—6. What is there unusual in ipse suus fuit accusator?—7. Give instances of a possessive pronoun used with a subst. of this kind

EXERCISE 4

You have unintentionally been your own accuser. Lysander, having said what he wished, was removed by [order of] the Ephori. Pharnabazus in an important letter, written at great Tength, extols Lysander to the skies After I have said (Diff. 98.) what I wish [to say,] before the first magistrates, I shall hand in, by way of testimonial, the letter written by Pharnabazus. The Ephori having perused the letter of Pharnabazus order Lysander to withdraw. After the Ephori had [attentively] read the letter, which was put into their hands by Lysander (partic.), they gave it him to read

hence to 'substitute' one thing for another.

13. Properly to substitute a false will for a genuine one: hence to forge a will.

14. 'Very circumstantially:' making definite charges and accompanying them with satisfactory proofs.

15. That its accusative is not a person, but the thing with which the person is charged.

16. Cujus tu desperationem accusare solitus esses, Cic. Ep

ad Div. 6, 1, &c.
[3] 1. (1) Postquam with the pluperfect, the perfect being the more common [Pr. Intr. 514]; and (2), the use of voluerat to mark the wish as having criefed before the time of bis address. We

the wish as having existed before the time of his address. We should use the perf. 'after he had said what he wished to say.' 2. To read it attentively; properly, 'to make oneself acquainted with it.' 3. drayworkev. 5. 'Without intending it,' 'unintentionally.' 6. Verbal substantives in or, ix, io and usually take the objective gen. of the personal pronoun: e. g. accusator sui rather than suus accusator. 7. Habenda ratio non sus! solum, sed etiam aliorum, Cic. De Off. 1, 39, 139

<sup>1</sup> Where however there is some authority for sui

While they were causing Lysander to withdraw, Pharnabazus substituted another letter. Pharnabazus sends to the Ephori a testimonial [setting forth] what conscientious-honesty Cimon had observed, both in his management of the war, and in his dealing with the allies.

### ALCIBIADES.

CH. I. [1] 1. What tense is experta (esse)?—2. How then do you explain the use of possit rather than posset? [Pr. Intr. 465; and 468.]—3. What should be remarked in, nihil illo fuisse excellentius?—4. Give an example from Cic.—5. Does the use of the neuters nihil, quid?, quidquam, for nemo, quis?, quisquam, add strength to the assertion?—6. What should be remarked of excellere?—7. What is the derivation of vel? [Pr. Intr. 456, note a.]—8. Explain vel—vel here.

[2] 1. Distinguish between pulcher and formosus.—
2. What adverb is more frequently used with a superlative than multo?—3. Give an instance of multo with the superlative.—4. What does summus here mean?—5. What two interpretations are given of 'os' and 'oratio?'

CH. I. [1] 3. The use of the neut. nihil instead of nemo. A Nihil me infortunatius, nihil fortunatius est Catulo: Ad Att. 2, 24; compare also Milt. 5, [5], where nihil relates to the fem. pugna: qua pugna nihil adhuc est nobilius. 5. Yes. 6 That it here marks pre-eminence in what is bad, as well as in what is good. 8. They are nearly equivalent to sive—sive, 'whether—or;' either—or'. See Pr. Intr. ii. 541.

<sup>[2] 1.</sup> Död. formosus. 2. Longe. 3. Si ita res esset, multo pulcherrumam eam nos haberemus. Sall. Cat. 52, 20. 4. Not the chief in rank, but most distinguished. 5. Some translate 'os,' by 'manner' generally, including his appearance, action, &c.: oratio is then the style and language of what he said: but it is better, with others, to consider 'os' to mean 'pronum.

<sup>1</sup> They may generally be resolved by 'whether you consider this or that:

-6. Give instances where os plainly means 'pronunciation.'-7. Distinguish between disertus, facundus, eloquens.-8. What kind of 'for' do nam, namque often

express?

[3] 1. What do adjectives in osus generally mean? —2. Does this meaning belong to laboriosus?—3. In non minus in vita, quam victu, distinguish between vita and victus.—4. Give an instance or instances of vita and victus so connected.—5. Explain callidissime. [Them.

1, [4], 2-4.]

[4] 1. What is remittere se? from what is the notion taken?—2. What word expresses the opp. notion?—3. What other word is used in the same sense as remittere, and is also taken from the notion of unstringing a bow, or at least of slackening what has been strung or stretched?—4. What tense does simul ac usually take? [Pr. Intr. 514.]—5. When is the pluperf. used with simul ac?—6. How is neque to be construed?—7. What is the notion of suberat here?—8. Is 'why' after non (or neque) est causa always translated as here by quare?—9. Distinguish between mirari, admirari, demirari. [Pref. [3], 4.]—10. What does diversus mean here?

[3] 1. The being full of or abounding in what the root denotes.

2. It may be considered as meaning "abounding in labor;" but it rather means inclined to labor; as libidinosus, luxuriosus, 'inclined' or 'given up' to lust and luxury respectively.

3. Vita relates to his life in public; victus, to his manner of living at home. Död. vita.

4. Nobilium vita victuque mutato, mores mutari civitatum puto. Cic. de Legg. 3, 14. C. Tuditanus quum

omni vita atque victu excultus,-tum ejus elegans est

habitum etiam orationis genus. Brut. 25.

ciation, or 'elocution,' and 'oratio,' 'language.' 6. In os planum, Plin. Ep. 6, 11; os confusum, Id. ib. 4, 7: and or is—vitia in peregrinum sonum corrupti. Quint. 1, 1, 13. 7. Död. disertus.

8. They are sometimes explanatory. Pr. Intr. ii. 789, (q).

<sup>[4] 1.</sup> To unbend oneself: the notion being taken from a bow that is unstrung.

2. Intendere.

3. Relaxare.

5. When the verb expresses a repeated action or continued state, the verb of the principal sentence being in the imperfect. Pr. Intr. 514. Z. § 507, b.

6. 'And—no.'

7. Subesse, when spoken of a cause or ground, has the notion of being placed under as a foundation or support.

8. No: but more frequently by cur: sometimes by quamobrem. Pr. Intr. ii. 575, 577.

10. 'Opposite: —so, diversa inter se nala, luxuria atque avaritia. Sall. Cat. 5.

<sup>1</sup> Compare summa suavitas oris ac vocis. Att. 1, 3.

### EXERCISE.

Of all his contemporaries Alc'biades adapted himself the most dexterously to the times. 2In Alcibiades nature seems to have tried, how great a difference there can be in the same individual. 3 Alcibiades, than whom nobody was more extraordinary whether in [his] virtues or in [his] vices, had a talent for business of every kind, and was full of ability. Cicero was by far the most eloquent man of his age Nobody could oppose Cicero in oratory [with success.] (Alcibiades was by far the most princely of all his contemporaries both in his public and private life. If for my part have unbent myself, nor is there Tany (reason, why I should undergo such labors.

CH. II. [1] 1. Why in domo?—2. Give examples. -3. Give the derivation of privignus 'step-son.'-4. What therefore does it properly mean ?-5. Of dives is ditissimus or divitissimus the usual superl. in writers of the golden age ?-6. Is the usual comparative ditior or divitior?—7. How would you construe vellet, posset?— 8. Justify this. [Pr. Intr. 439.]-9. What is the derivation of miniscor, re- miniscor, con- miniscor, &c. ?-10. What does reminiscor seem to mean here, its usual meaning 'to remember' being obviously inapplicable ?-11. Is there any other passage in which it seems to

CH. II. [1] 1. Domus takes the prepos. when it means the house as a building or family. 2. In next chap. in domo sua: in domo furtum factum es! ab eo, qui domi fuit. Quint. 5, 10, 16. Quum omnes impuritates pudica in domo quotidie susciperes. Cic. Phil. 2, 3. 3. Privus and geno, old form of 4. One who belongs to a family of his own: not, that is, to that of him who represents, as it were, his father. vitissimus: ditissimus belongs rather to poetry and the Post-Augustan prose writers. 6. Divitior, except in Horace. If he had chosen or wished — he would not have been able3. 9. Men- the root of meno, memini, mentum; from which also men-s and men-tio are derived. Georges. 10. To 11. Yes, in the late writer Appuleius: saltem fingite aliquid: reminiscimini (think over) quid responderitis. Apol.

<sup>1 &#</sup>x27;Was fitted.' 2' Equidem. 8 As if it were si voluisset-potuisset. 17\*

bear this meaning?—12. Does the derivation make it improbable that the word may have this meaning ?-13. Compare another verb with reminisci so used.—14. How does Döderlein account for the meaning of re as a strengthening prefix1? [Pr. Intr. 249, note v.]

CH. III. [1] 1. How should hujus consilio-bellum indixerunt be construed? and why?-2. Do other authors use Peloponnesius or any other form ?—3. What is omitted with dati?—4. Give other instances from Nep. of the omission of est or sunt.-5. What writer is fond of this omission?

[2] 1. To translate 'when he,' 'when it,' &c. should you use, 'quum is,' 'quum id?'-2. The principal verb being here in a past tense accidit, what tenses of what moods might follow priusquam? [Pr. Intr. 500, 501.]— 3. Does there appear to be any "closer connection than mere priority in point of time" here ?-4. Give other instances where the imperfect subj. is used with antequam or priusquam when there seems to be no notion of a purpose, &c. involved<sup>2</sup>.—5. What were the Hermæ?—6.

p. 338, 38. 12. No: for reminiscor may mean to 'think over and over' as well as 'to think back,' or 'recall by thinking.' 13. Reputare.

CH. III. [1] 1. The hujus consilio being emphatic should be placed in a principal sentence, 'it was.' 'It was by his advice, that the Athenians declared war, &c.' 2. Peloponnesiacus is the usual form, but Nep. uses Peloponnesius exclusively.

3 Sunt.

4. Paus. 5, 5, inde posterius [dei] Delphici responso erutus, &c. Dat. 8, 6, sic bellum, quod rex adversus Datamem

susceperat, s e d a t u m. 5. Livy.

[2] 1. Not when they follow a full stop: but 'is quum;' 'id tum,' &c. 3. No: or if any, it is extremely slight. 4. Paucis ante diebus quam Syracusæ caperentur, Otacilius-Uticam -transmisit. Liv. 25, 31. Quæ causa ante mortua est, quam tu natus esses. Cic. Rab. 9, 25: and above, Arist. 2, 1, quæ (pugna) facta est prius, quam pæna liberaretur.

5. Square blocks of stone surmounted with a head of Hermes or Mercury: the name was afterwards given to similar busts of other deities. Houses in

tigare.

<sup>2</sup> Krüger says that (as in the case of quum) the imperf. subj. is generally used even when the relation is a simple relation of time, unless that relation of time is to be emphatically pointed out.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Döderlein, who defends reminisci, makes re here = extrinsecus; unnecessarily I think. Heusinger proposes to read eminisci after the analogy of eves

Parse Athenis [Diff. of Id. 27.]-7. What does dejicere here mean ?-8. What other verb is used of throw ing down a statue?—9. What sort of verb is vocitare?

[3] 1. What kind of 'appear' is translated by apparere?

—2. When is the preposition repeated before the second of two substantives that are governed by the same preposition ?-3. By what forms is the degree of opposition generally implied, that requires the repetition of the preposition ?-4. Why is pertineret in the subj. after quod?-5. What are the conjunctions after which any' is usually quis?-6. What is exsistere?-7. Give instances of this use of exsistere.—8. Why is opprimeret in the subj.?

[4] 1. What is the meaning of convenire in aliquem?

—2. To what word or words does maxime belong?

[5] 1. Why is fiebat used and not factum est?—2. How is prodisset to be construed? and of what difference between the English and Latin use of the tenses is

Athens had one of these statues placed at the door. 'throw down' from their base or pedestal'. 8. Depellere .-Simulacra-depulsa sunt et statuæ veterum hominum dejectæ Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19.

[3] 1. To appear obviously: 'to be apparent:' and also 'to be seen,' 'to be visible.' 2 When the two notions are opposed to each other, or sharply distinguished from each other. -sed: et-e:: nec-nec: and nearly always after aut-aut: vel -vel: nisi; and quam after the comparative2. 4. It is referred to the minds of the multitude, as what they thought or com-6. 'To stand forth,' or 'begin monly observed to one another. to be:'-used especially of sudden unexpected occurrences. Neque umquam ex illo delendi hujus imperii tam consceleratus impetus exstitisset, nisi, &c. Cic. pro M. Celio, c. 6 .- Quid futurum deinde, si quod externum interim bellum existat? Liv. 2, 32. 8. The relat. quæ may be resolved into of such a kind as to. Pr. Intr. 476.
[4] 1. 'To be applicable to a person:' 'to be likely to be true of

2. To in Alcibiadem, i. e. 'to Alcibiades in a higher de-

gree than to anybody else.'

[5] 1. It was a consequence of repeated occurrence, inasmuch as instances of it occurred, whenever he went abroad. the perfect: it is an instance of the exactness with which the Romans defined the time of an action that must be completed before

<sup>1</sup> Thuc. says, οί πλεῖστοι περιεκό πησαν τὰ πρόσω πα.

2 Et in bello et in pace: in nulla alia re nisi in virtute; in nulla re meliu. quem in virtute.

it an instance?—3. How is 'and nobody' usually trans lated into Latin?—4. Give another instance of poni = censeri, haberi.—5. What irregularity is there in the construction non solum spem in eo habebant maximam, sed etiam timorem?—6. What is the grammatical name for the use of a verb, &c. with two words, to one only of which it is in strictness applicable?—7. Give other examples from Nep.

[6] 1. Give the two constructions of adspergere. [Pr. Intr. 233.]—2. Why in domo sua rather than domi

suæ?-3. Why dicebatur, not diceretur?

## EXERCISE.

The consequence will be that, whenever you go into public, you will draw upon you the eyes of all. The throwing down of all the statues that were in the city of Rome, on one [and the self-same] night filled the multitude with great fear, lest the thing should have reference to [some] conspiracy. It was said that Alcibiades celebrated [certain] mysteries in his own house. The Athenians entertained great hopes of Alcibiades; and considered nobody in the state his equal. It being manifest that this [war] was declared by the advice of Alcibiades, Nicias was filled with great fear, lest the liberty of the people should be crushed.

CH. IV. [1] 1. By hoc crimine—compellabatur is it meant that he was formally accused?—2. What is the proper meaning of compellare?—3. What is intueri?—

another began.

3. By 'nor—anybody.'

4. Pref. [5] quæ partim humilia atque ab honestate remota ponuntur.

5. Though spem in aliquo habere is correct, timorem in aliquo habere is not; so that some other verb must be supposed as governing timorem.

6. Zeugma.

7. Amor—non vis expresserat:

6. e. 'love had won, not force wrested (or extorted).'

<sup>[6] 3.</sup> It is stated as an historical fact by Corn. Nep. Ch. IV. [1] 1. No: the expression only alludes to strong declarations, censures, &c., which seemed to threaten a future persecution.

2. To address a man, especially in a harsh manner.

<sup>3.</sup> To look at any thing attentively: and then, figuratively, to con

4. What is the force of neque ignorans?—5. Give similar instances.—6. What is the grammatical name of this construction?—7. What is invidia crimen?—8. What is invidia?—9. What is Cicero's distinction between invidia and invidentia?—10. Does this always hold good?

[2] 1. What form is found besides in præsenti?—2. Is there any difference?—3. What is Döderlein's opinion?—4. Ut sic absentem aggrederentur: how may sic here be construed?—5. Does it lose its meaning of expressing manner?—6. What Greek particle is so used?—7. Give an instance.—8. What is itaque here?

[3] 1. In quum missus esset nuntius—essetque, &c. is quum used in the same sense with each verb?—2. What else should you remark?—3. What is provincia here?—4. On what does ut rediret depend?—5. Is in

sider or observe any thing, for the purpose of regulating one's conduct by it.

4. 'And being well acquainted with:' the neque being placed emphatically before the negative word ignorare.

5. Non is frequently used before nullus, nemo, nihil, &c. So also § 3. non—noluit; chap. 7, 2, nihil—non efficere, &c. 6. Litötes or Meiösis (lessening), less being asserted than is really meant.

7. Two meanings are possible, (1) 'a charge proceeding from envy:' or (2) 'a charge intended to make him an object of popular hatred',' = invidiosa criminatio.

8. Either envy: or the hatred, unpopularity, &c., which attaches itself to the person envied.

9. Invidia est, quum invidetur; invidentia quum quis invidet. See Tusc. 3, 9, 20. 10. No: not of invidia.

[2] 1. In præsentia. 2. Hand says no. 3. That in præsentia means simply 'at present,' 'at the present moment;' in præsenti, 'under present circumstances.' 4. By an emphatic 'then.' 5. No: it really means 'so' still. 6. οδτως, especially after participles. 7. προσευξάμενοι θεοίς—οῦτω διίβαινου τὰ δρια. 8. Et ita.

[3] 1. No: with the first it is a simple particle of time; with the second it has rather a concessive or adversative force: = 'though.'

2. That the two verbs have different subjects.

3. The charge, duty, or command with which a man is intrusted.
4. Strictly upon a participle telling or directing him: but such an omission is frequent in all languages.
5. Navem or in navem conscendere is also used.

<sup>1</sup> I. e. 'a charge which proceeds from invidia' (subjectively; from ency fib the accusers): or 'a charge which causes invidia, (objectively; makes the accused an object of invidia.)

navem adscendere the only form for going on board a ves-

sel? if not, what other form is used?

[5] 1. Who were the Eumolpidæ?—2. From whom were they descended?—3. Is cogere often followed by ut?—4. Can you give an instance of this construction from Cic.?

[7] 1. What is the Greek name of Decelēa?—2. What other form therefore would be correct?—3. Give an instance of a Greek word, the si of which is in Latin sometimes ē, sometimes ī.—4. What is in obsidione tenēre?—5. Give a similar instance.

EXERCISE.

If you wish any thing to be done with reference to me, let me rather be impeached now that I am present, than have an invidious accusation brought against me in my absence. I weigh this well, and am thoroughly acquainted with the usual conduct of my fellow-citizens. I do not choose not to obey, but shall go on board the trireme. Considering this, I do not choose to obey, but shall secretly make my escape from my keepers. Considering this, and being well acquainted with the lawless violence of my fellow-citizens, I shall remove to Lacedæmon. Alcibiades cannot be hurt. We are aware that Alcibiades cannot be hurt, while he is present. The Eumolpidæ must be compelled to pronounce Alcibiades accursed. Considering this, I think it best to avoid the impending storm. When you have quitted the city,

<sup>[7] 1.</sup> Δεκέλεια. 2. Decelia. 3. 'Αλεξάνδρεια, Alexandrēa (below de Regg. 3, 4, and Vell. Paterc.), or Alexandrīa. See Z. § 1. Note. 4. Not strictly to blockade or beleaguer it: but to do so virtually, by cutting off supplies, laying the country waste, &c. 5. Pelopidas and his companions, by driving the Lacedæmonians from the citadel of Thebes, patriam obsidione liberaverunt Pelop. 3, 3.



<sup>[5] 1.</sup> A sacerdotal family at Athens, priests of Demētēr, who ministered in the Eleusinian mysteries. Their jurisdiction also extended to cases where religion had been violated. 2. From the Thracian bard Eumolpus, who was said to have introduced the Eleusinian mysteries into Attica. 3. Very rarely. Pr. Intr. ii. 819. See Z. § 613. 4. P. Lentulum, ut se abdicaret præturâ, coegistis. Cat. 4, 3, 5.

[7] 1. Δεκέλεια. 2. Decelīa. 3. ᾿Αλεξάνδρεια, Alexan-

hen they will bring an invidious accusation against you.

- CH. V. [1] 1. What is acer, as applied to a person? -2. Is neque autem ever found!? [No.]-3. What is tempus here ?-4. Give other instances.-5. What is instituere?
- [2] 1. What is there peculiar in id Alcibiadi—celari non potuit?-2. What case does celari govern? [Pr. Intr. 251.]-3. What then would be the regular translation of 'this could not be concealed from Alcibiades ?'-4. Does Cic. use any other form?—5. Is any other instance of the dative found ?-6. What is the proper meaning of sagax?-7. What is the derivation as given by Cicero?—8. What is attendere properly?—9. Is any other compound of tendere used in nearly the same way?

[3] 1. What is the meaning of senescere?—2. How is Lacedemoniorum governed? and how must it be con-

strued?

Cн. V. [1] 1. Vigorous, enterprising, &c. 3. It is equivalent to opportunum tempusi, 'an opportunity.' 4. Below chap. 8, 6, tempus rei gerendæ non dimisit. 5 To set about a thing

deliberately: to adopt a fixed deliberate resolution.

[2] 1. The dat. after celari. 3. Pr. Intr. 284.—Id Alcibiades diutius celari non potuit.

4. Yes: since in the active the construction is celare aliquem de aliqua re (the acc. being seldom found except with neut. pronouns), he often retains the preposition in the passive: non est profecto de illo veneno celata mater. Cluent. 66, 189; celandus de nostro consilio vide-tur. Att. 10, 14. Z. § 391. Note. 5. There is a doubtful instance in Hirt. Bell. Alex. 7, quod neque celari Alexandrinis possent in apparanda fuga. 6. Keen-scented: of a hound. 7. Sagire enim sentire acute est: ex quo sagæanus, quia multa scire volunt, et sagaces dicti canes. Div. 1, 6. Keen-scented: of a 31, 65. 8. To stretch to: to put any thing on the stretch. 9. Yes: animum intendere in aliquid. Cic. Acad. 2, 15.

[3] 1. To grow old: hence fig. to grow weaker: to sink. 2. By opes understood: 'those of the Lacedæmonians.'

#### 1 So the Greek χρόνος sometimes.

<sup>1</sup> Hand says: formula neque autem non usurpatur a bonis quidem scriptoribus nisi præcedente altero neque, aut alia negatione ita, ut oppositio ex altera parte crescat. i. p. 585. He quotes Cic. ad Fam. 5, 12, 21, neque enim tu is es, qui qui sis nescias:—neque autem ego, &c.

[4] 1. Ab hoc destitutus: does this imply that Pisander had first encouraged, and then deserted him?—2. What is the derivation of populiscitum? [Arist. 1, [5], 11.]

[5] 1. Explain vigēre in vigēre victores.

[6] 1. What is recipere in military language?

#### EXERCISE.

He did not, however, ever revolt from the king through affection for [his own] country. \_\_When I observe the sagacity of this most energetic person, I fear that, from affection for [his own] country, he may one day revolt from me. 3 Themistocles is [a person] of that sagacity, that he cannot be deceived. 4The king was exceedingly afraid that Themistocles was about to return to a good understanding with his [countrymen.] Themistocles is [a person] of that prudence, that he always applies his attention to being on his guard. When I have obtained the intimate friendship of Tissaphernes, I shall return to a good understanding with my [countrymen.] / If you apply your attention to guarding [against danger,] it will not be possible to deceive you. It will not be possible to conceal this long from Alcibiades, if he applies his attention to being on his guard. I cannot conceal these things from Alcibiades. / These things cannot be concealed from Alcibiades. // The king was exceedingly afraid, that they would not deal mercifully with the captives.

CH. VI. [1] 1. Is visere Alcibiadem simply to see Alcibiades?—2. What kind of verb is visere, and how

[6] 1. To gain possession of cities, &c., without a battle: by

treaty, voluntary surrender, &c.

<sup>[4] 1.</sup> No: simply that he 'failed him,' 'disappointed his wishes and expectations.'

<sup>[5] 1.</sup> To be in a flourishing, healthy, vigorous state a metaphor from healthy plants.

CH. VI. [1] 1. It may be so construed, but implies the taking of pains to see him. 2. It belongs to the class of frequentative verbs, better called intensive verbs, which are formed from the roos

<sup>Say: 'you will not be able to be deceived.'
Say: 'this will not be possible to be concealed,' &c.</sup> 

are such verbs formed?—3. After a perfect tense, Nep. often places the perfect subj. instead of the imperf., why (probably) is conflueret used here, not conflueret?—4. What is the English of proinde ac si?—5. What is more commonly used?—6. What particles occur with proinde besides ac si?

[2] 1. What particles often appear superfluous?—2. Give an instance with persuadēre.—3. What part of speech is amissum?—4. Why is expulisset subj. after quod? [Pr. Intr. 461.]—5. What verbs are used for to impute?—6. What tense usually follows postquam? [Pr. Intr. 514.]—7. Why is the pluperf. used here with both verbs? i. e. caperat—potuerant: for capit—poterant? [3] 1. What does ut mean here? and with what

[3] 1. What does ut mean here? and with what tense are ut, ubi construed in this meaning? [Pr. Intr. 512, 514.]—2. What are the two constructions of donare? [Pr. Intr. 231.]—3. How then may 'I am presented with a crown' be translated?—4. Explain usu venire.—5. Explain vulgo.

[4] 1. Sic fecit, ut fuerit: explain the tense of fuerit.—2. How is quin to be construed? [Pr. Intr. 85.]—3. Is lacrimare trans. or intrans.?—4. What is

of the supine: vidêre, vis-um: vis-ère.

3. To mark a continued streaming of the people to Alcibades's ship.

5. Perinde ac si.

6. Pr. Intr. ii. 369. See also Lysand. 2, [2].

[2] 1. Sic and ita. (See Pr. Intr. ii. Diff. 28.)—Z. § 748. 2.

Quum sibi ita persuasisset ipse, meas—litteras, &c. Cic ad Fam. 13, 10. 5. "tribuere, attribuere, adscribere, adsignare, acceptum referre (qd ci). [imputare, Quint., Plin. jun.]:" from the Antibarbarus' of Pr. Intr. Part ii. 7. Probably because Nep. states this as a reason why the Athenians were probably right: and since the cause necessarily precedes the consequence, he states it as an historical fact now over: 'they were probably right in attributing all their successes to Alcibiades; for after he had once taken command of the fleet, the Lacedæmonians had never been able to stand against them.

[3] 5. It expresses that  $all^1$ , to speak generally, both high and low presented him with crowns; the rich with golden, the poor with

brazen ones.

[4] 3. Properly intrans., but, like many other verbs expressing mental emotions, used also transitively: especially with the neutacc. of a pron. Num id lacrumat virgo? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 13.

4. That strictly speaking the 'again' is already implied in the

<sup>1</sup> Cic. Mur. 35, 73. Quid est vulgo? universos.

there peculiar in rursus resacrare?-5. Give similar instances.-6. What do some say should be read instead of resacrare?

# EXERCISE.

/ All men streamed to the trireme of Alcibiades, just as if both the past reverses and the present success were due to him alone. We impute both the loss of Sicily and the victories of the Lacedæmonians to ourselves, just as if we might have been equal to the enemy [if we had pleased.] We attribute both our past reverses and our present success to Alcibiades alone, just as if Theramenes and Thrasybulus had not shared the chief command with him. 4No one was so hard-hearted as not to weep for the fate of Alcibiades.

CH. VII. [1] 1. What is the grammatical name for such an expression as non nimis diuturna? [See chap. 4, [1], 6.]-2. Can belli stand alone?-3. What similar form occurs?

[2] What is malitiose?

[3] 1. Explain the ne in, ne-tyrannidem concupisceret.-2. Does Nep. ever use magistratus of military command?

[4] 1. Id ille ut audivit; what is ut here?—2. What tense does it go with in this sense? [Pr. Intr. 514.]—3. Where was Pactye?—4. What is the deriva-

<sup>5.</sup> Alc. 4, 4, clam se-sub-duxit. Thras re of r e-sacrare. 2, 4, tum illis temporibus, &c. 6. Resecrare after the analogy of consecrare : but consacrare is found on the Mon Ancyran. Suet. ii. 397. So impertiri, impartiri: inficetus and infacetus: bipertitus, bipartitus.

CH. VII. [1] 2. No: except in this form, domi bellique, it

must be bello or in bello. 3. Domi militiæque.

<sup>[2]</sup> Properly 'with an evil intent:' = hence 'treacherously' &c. [3] 1. It refers to the timebatur, which is placed first as being the principal notion in the sentence. It is this consideration also, that justifies the separation of ne from its verb. 2. Yes: erat in classe Chabrias privatus, sed omnes, qui in magistratu crant, auctoritate anteibat 1. Chabr. 4, 1.

<sup>[4] 3.</sup> In the Thracian Chersonesus. 4. It is a Greek name

Alcibiades had however both civil and military power.

tion of Neontichos?-5. Parse Gracia.-6. The Greeks had before possessions in the Thracian Chersonese, how then is Nep. correct in saying primus—in Thraciam introiit?

/I fear that this joy of yours will not be of very long duration. 5 The whole administration of the government was committed to Alcibiades alone, 3I am afraid that, from having been unsuccessful at Cyme, I shall again become unpopular. Have no fear that my fellowcitizens will say that I have acted treacherously. [Was it that Alcibiades would not take Cyme, [because he was] bribed by the king? (Men say that Alcibiades should have his command taken from him 1 hear that Alcibiades has quite won the friendship of Tissaphernes.

CH. VIII. [1] 1. How must 'but-not,' or 'nothowever' not be translated?—2. What is the meaning of recedere ab aliqua re?-3. Give an instance.-4. What is the meaning of potuit?-5. What kind of possibility does it therefore express?—6. What is Ægos flumen in Greek ?—7. What is the proper meaning of constituere, and what is the corresponding intransitive verb?—8. How may constituere classem suam be construed?—9. What is ducere bellum?—10. What other verb is used in this sense?—11. What is there unusual in erat super?

is 'to penetrate into the interior.'

in Latin letters: νέον τεῖχος: 'new wall.' 5. According to Bremi it is here an adj. as in Gracia gentis, de Regg. 1, 1, but in both places it is a genitive dependent on another genitive. 6. Introire

CH. VIII. [1] 1. By neque autem, which never occurs: neque vero, neque tamen, are the correct forms. 2. To renounce something against a sense of duty or an inward feeling. dolore cogi, ut ab officio recedatur. Auct. ad Herenn. 3, 3, 5. 4. That he could not bring himself to do it: could not bear to do it. 5. Moral possibility: he could not without violating his 6. Alγος ποταμός, Ægospotamus or 'Goat's river.' 7. 'To make to stop,' 'to stop,' the corresponding intrans. verb being consistere.

8. By 'to lie at anchor with his fleet.'

9. To pretract the war.' 10. Trahere 1. 11. The usual form is

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cic. ad Att. 10, 8, 2: Sall. Jug. 23, 2; 36, 3.

-12. Give a similar instance from Nep., an instance that is, of his placing a word that usually precedes another, after it, for the purpose of emphasis or euphony. -13. What is this called?

1. Who are meant by vulgus? ?-2. What does pedester here mean ?-3. Can you give any other in-

stance from Nep.?

[3] 1. What does deducere here mean?—2. Why is it followed by ut? [Pr. Intr. 75.]—3. What kind of persuasion does Bremi attribute to deducere; properly 'to bring down from ?'-4. What should be remarked in conflicturos—composituros?

[4] 1. What is the meaning of pars est in ea re mea<sup>5</sup>?—2. Construe contra ea.—3. Distinguish between evenire, accidere.—4. Is delictum confined to a sin of omission? [Pr. Intr. 428.]-5. What is the meaning

of reus? [Pr. Intr. 188. f.]

[5] 1. What accusative cases are found with monēre, admonēre?—2. Give the meaning and derivation of juxta.—3. Govern habeas. [Pr. Intr. 417. b.]—4. Give

supererat 1. 12. Fecit lucri for lucrifecit: Thras. 1, 3. 13. Anastrophe: from ἀνά, στρέφω: the mere separation is called

[2] 1. The common soldiers: τὸ πολὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν. Xen. Cyr. 2. Being opposed to navalis, it is nearly = terrester: i e. foot-soldiers opp. 'sailors.' 3. Yes: Con. 1, 1, pedestres

exercitus are opposed to classis3.

[3] 1. To move or prevail upon him to do it. 3. The persuading a person to something that is rather prejudicial to him than not; or, at all events, from which the persuader expects advantage to himself: he says its meaning is between that of inducere, and that of adducere.

4. The omission of the acc. pron.

[4] 1. 'I have something to do with it:' 'I have a share in it,' in either a good or a bad sense. 2. 'On the other hand.' 3. Död. accidere. Milt. 1, [1], 27. 4. Död. delictum.

[5] 1. Neut. pronouns. 2. 'Close by:' from jug-, root of 4. Here 'insubordination,' 'want of discipline:' in jungere.

<sup>1</sup> The super is separated from the esse by Virg. Jamque adeo super unus eram, &c. An. 2, 567.

<sup>2</sup> So posteaquam in vulgus militum elatum est. Cæs. B. G. 1, 46.

So posterquam in variate manutum eatum est. Cos. In. G. 1, 40.

So ped estres navales ve pugnas. Cic. de Senect. 5.

To lead into something hurtful.

Jaumann construes nullus 'insignificant,' as in quam nulla erant homi num adversus dees vires. Just. 2, 12.

derivation and meaning of *immoaestia*.—5. What is the meaning of castra nautica?—6. What is a camp of this kind also called?—7. What explanatory expression does Nep. also use?

EXERCISE.

This I warn you, to compel Lysander either to fight, or to terminate the war by some amicable adjustment. He admonished me to protract the war as much as possible. The king being [now] exhausted has nothing left but his naval camp. He admonished him to lie a anchor with his fleet at [the mouth of] 'the Goat's river.' Lysander's present object is to terminate the war by an amicable adjustment. If Seuthes drives the Lacedæmonians from the land they will be obliged either to fight [a battle] or to beg for peace. If any misfortune happens, I shall have no share whatever in the matter.

CH. IX. [1] 1. Is abdere generally used with in aliquā re, or with in aliquam rem?—2. Give instances.—3. Translate 'to hide, or bury himself, in the country; in his house.'—4. Translate 'to hide himself there.'—5. Are any examples with in and the abl. found?—6. What

tore erant collocata: Han. 11, 4, which shows that the object was not so much the protection of the ships but of the troops, who went ashore recklessly, &c.

CH. IX. [1] 1. Generally with in aliquam rem<sup>1</sup>. 2. Abdere se in terram, in intimam Macedoniam, in contrariam partem terrarum, &c. all from Cicero. 3. Se rus or domum abdere.

terrarum, &c. all from Cicero.

4. Se eo (not ibi) abdere.

5. Liv. has cetratos—in insidiis abdiderat, 31, 36, if the reading is correct: and with the pass. participle the abl. with in is the usual construction, that participle representing the action of the verb as over: abditi in tabernaculis, Ces. B. G. 1, 39, in tectis silvestribus abditos, Cic. Inv. 1, 2: but also in silvam Arduennam abditi: Ces. B. G. 5, 3.

6. He

not, modus measure: hence order, regularity.

5. A camp on shore: sometimes the vessels were drawn up and surrounded by works: commodissimum esse statuit, omnes naves subduci et cum castris una munitione conjungi. Cess. B. G. 5, 11.

6. Castra navalia.

7. Præsidia,—quæ in proximo li-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Also with sub: Amphiaraë sub terram (not terra) abdite. C. Tusc. 2, 25, 60.

is Cicero's practice when abdere se means figuratively to bury oneself' in a pursuit, study, &c.?—7. What is the meaning of fortunam here?—8. What is there peculiar in falso?—9. Give an instance of this.—10. What other words are so used?—11. What Greek words are so used, i. a as a distinct proposition?

[2] What may be considered omitted after ipsum?

[3] 1. Adeo cepit—ut—antecederet: why does Nep., who so often uses the perf. subj. after a past tense, here use the imperf.?—2. Why is quinquagena used and not quinquaginta?—3. What is the nom. case to capiebat?

[5] 1. What has been remarked about the construction of non or neque dubitare? [Pref. 1—6.]—2. What would habuisset become after a fut tense in direct narration?—3. What can convenire govern in the sense of 'visiting' or 'having an interview' with a person? [Pr. Intr. 244.]

exercises.

He knew that Pharnabazus used to receive from it sixty talents revenue, [every year.] Alcibiades is going to bury himself in the heart of Macedonia. He hopes that, if he buries himself in Macedonia, his wealth may there be concealed: [but he hopes] in vain. He shall easily manage this, if I do but obtain an interview with the king. Gobryas is turning all his thoughts to the liberation of his country: if I communicate this to the king, nobody will stand before me in his friendship.

uses either the acc. with in, or the abl. without any prepos.: se totum in litteras abdere, ad Fam. 7, 33; or se litteris abdere, Arch. 6, 12. 7. Opes, fortunas. 8. Its being used without a sed, autem, vero. 9. Aliud utile interdum, aliud honestum videri solet. Falso. Nam eadem utilitatis quæ honestatis est regula. C. de Off. 3, 18, 74. 10. Frustra and nequidquam. 11. sixfrax, bixafax, &c.

<sup>[2]</sup> The weak adversative particle autem: ipsum autem—non notuerunt.

<sup>[3] 1.</sup> To mark a continuing state: as in chap. 5, [5], tantafacta est—ut peterent.
[5] 2. Fut. perf.

CH. X. [1] 1. What tyrants are meant?—2. Quote another passage in which Nep. calls them tyrants.—3. What is the meaning of ratus?—4. With what adjectives does Cic. join it?—5. Explain suas res gestas.—6. Give an instance of a genitive case with res gesta.—7. What is the meaning of persequi here?

[2] 1. What is re-nuntiare?—2. What is the meaning of the phrase res mini tecum est?—3. Give an in-

stance or instances.

[3] 1. How would you construe non tulit hoc?—2. How is et to be construed in non tulit—et maluit?—2. What is clementia?—4. Of what is violare generally used?—5. Is iter comparare a common phrase?

[4] 1. What is there peculiar in vicinitati?—2.

Give another instance of this.

CH. X. [1] 1. The thirty are always called tyrants on account of their cruel despotic exercise of power.

2. Nam quum triginta tyranni, prapositia Lacedamoniis, servitute oppressas tenerent Athenas. Thrasyb. 1, 5.

3. It is the part of recor; but also used adjectively with a passive meaning, of what is fixed, immutable, &c.

4. Certus, ratus, fixus, Acad. 46, 141. opp. irritus.

5. Res gestae forms, as it were, one substantive notion, = 'measures:' if gestus were considered as a participle, the prep. a would be used.

6. Res gestas regum: Cat. 3, 3. So hujus bella gesta. Han. 13, 3.

7. To pursue him: to run him down (as it were) till he took him either alive or dead.

[2] 1. To make an announcement to a person with reference to some commission received from him. 2. It is used of a good understanding or friendly relations between parties: or generally of the terms on which one stands with anybody. 3. Alia omia sibi cum collega ratus. Sall. Jug. 43, 2. Si mihi tecum minus esset, quam est cum tuis omnibus. Cic. ad Fam. 15, 10, 2.

[3] 1. 'Could not stand this.' But of course the meaning expressed is, that 'he did not stand it.' 2. But. Pr. Intr. ii. 233. 3. Clementia is "the mercifulness and humanity of the ruler or judge, who does not inflict upon the malefactor the punishment he deserves: opp. crudelitus." Död. Alcibiades came to him as a fugitive, and thus Pharnabazus's kind reception of him was an instance of clementia. 4. Of trespassing against something that is sacred. 5. No: but either iter parare; or se ad iter comparare. Liv. 28, 33. Dähne says that iter comparare is stronger than iter parare.

[4] 1. The abstract subst. vicinitas is used for the concrete, vicini: as we use 'the neighborhood.'

2. Vicinitatem.

antes sollicitatam, armis exornat. Sall Cat. 36.

[5] 1. What is the usual meaning of subalaris?—2. What difference would it have made, if Nep. had used the dat. with eripuit?—3. Is it usual in Latin to use a substantive governed by a preposition as an attributive, i. e. adjectively? [Pr. Intr. ii. Caut. 7, e.]—4. Give another instance of 'a person from such a place.'—5. Govern vestimentorum. [Pr. Intr. 160.]—6. Parse præsentia. [Them. 8, [4], 1.]—7. Defend ejectis against the proposed reading injectis or conjectis.

[6] 1. What was the name of this female ?-2. Con-

strue contectum-cremavit.

# EXERCISE. /

/ I am desiring you to send me to Pharnabazus. Un less you get rid of Alcibiades, nothing will stand good of [all] those measures that you yourself established at Athens. Let us send off trusty men to Lysander, to inform him that Alcibiades is preparing for a journey to the king All will be of no effect, unless you deliver up Alcibiades alive or dead. Twill give order to the neighborhood, to send trusty men to kill Alcibiades. Alcibiades orders a certain guest-friend [of his] from Arcadia to follow him. Lysander thinks it impossible, that his measures can stand.

CH. XI. [1] 1. Explain gravis.—2. What is the meaning of historicus?—3. What other expressions does

<sup>[5] 1. &#</sup>x27;Under the wing;' e. g. subalares plumæ; but as ala is also used for the armpit, subalaris is here of what is carried under the arm; a short dagger, &c. 2. If he had said familiaris u o—telum eripuit, it would have expressed violence, and not, as now, merely impètuosity and haste 4. Q. Junius ex Hispania quidam. Cæs. B. G. 5, 27. 7. Ejectis expresses the flinging them out of the house into the flames

<sup>[6] 1.</sup> Theodote. 2. Covered—and burnt.

CH. XI. [1] 1. One whose opinion carries much weight: hence eminent, &c. e. g. gravis auctor, Cic. in Pison. 6; gravis tesits, ad Fam. 2, 2, &c. 2. It is said by some to mean not 'an historian,' but one who is fond of history, studies history, &c.: but Cic. uses it in the sense of 'historian,' et oratores, et philosophos, et poetas, et historicos. Top. 20, extr. 3. Thucydides—rerum

Cicero use for historian?—4. If you construe hunc—infamatum—extulerunt, how should the verbs be connected ?-5. How long did Theopompus live after the age of Alcibiades?—6. What does aliquanto mean?—7. What is the superl. of adjectives in -dicus, -ficus?--8. What forms occur besides nescio quo modo?—9. Give an example of consciscere in the sense of agreeing to do something.—10. What is the meaning of the perfect in this sense?

[2] 1. Distinguish between amplius, plus, magis, potius.—2. Explain splendor.—3. Explain dignitas.

- [3] 1. Explain eorum.—2. Give a similar instance of a constructio ad synesim.—3. What expressions show that the Bœotians were considered inferior to the other Greeks in mental powers ?-4. What splendid poet was a Bœotian?
- [4] 1. How is ponebatur to be explained, the passage in which it occurs being in indirect narration? [Milt. 3, [4], 1.]—2. Could any other tense be substituted for esset in apud quos summa laus esset?

gestarum pronuntiator sincerus et grandis etiam fuit. (Brut. 83.) (Thucydides) rerum explicator prudens, severus, gravis. (Orat. 9).
4. The two verbs should be connected by 'but,' the relation

being an adversative one. 5. About fifty years. Intr. 402. Si non statim, paulo quidem post, si non paulo, at a liquanto. It is less than multo, more than paulo. 7. -dicen-8. Nescio quo casu, Milt. 7, 3: tissimus, -ficentissimus. nescio quo pacto. 9. Tusci fere omnes consciverant bellum. Liv. 10, 18, 1. 10. In this sense the perf. has the meaning of the present.

[2] 1. Amplius relates to compass and extension; plus to number and quantity magis to quality; potius to preference. See Pr. Intr. ii. 427-431. 2. A suitable magnificence: thus Atticus was, in his mode of living, s p le n d i d u s, non sumtuosus. Att. 13,

3 The grave and dignified demeanor.
[3] 1. It is a constructio ad synesim (i. e. according to the meaning, not according to the words actually used). It refers to Thebani, implied in Thebas.

2. Laconicen populatus, classem eorum fugavit. Timoth. 2, [1]. 3. Ingenium. Bæoticum. Bæotica sus. Bæotum in crasso jurares acre natum. Hor. Ep. 2, 4. Pindar.

[4] 2. Est might have been used, if the historian had chosen to

make the statement his own.

<sup>1</sup> On the order of words, see Paus. 3, [1], 1.

## EXERCISE //

Alcibiades among the Lacedæmonians so [entirely] gave himself up to a hard way of life, that nobody could equal him in the frugality of his diet and dress. Among the Thebans the highest commendation is to cultivate bodily strength. Whatever people Alcibiades is living with, he will be reckoned the first [among them.] Alcibiades is highly extolled by the great historian Thucydides, [but] very many writers have given him a bad character.

### THRASYBULUS.

CH. I. [1] 1. What is the force of dubito an?—2. What is the rule for translating 'I doubt whether' into Latin, when it is equivalent to a doubtfully expressed affirmation?—3. On what is this rule founded?—4. Express (a) 'I am inclined to think he will come' by 'I doubt' in English and Latin.—(b) 'I am inclined to think he will not come.'—5. What should you remark about illud?

[2] 1. How would you construe 'quod?'—2. What would the full construction be?—3. After what imper-

CH. I. [1] 1. 'I doubt whether it is not;' that is, 'am almost inclined to think it is.' Pr. Intr. ii. 454.—Z. § 354 2. If the English has a not, omit it; if it has none, insert it 3. On the fact, that in our doubtfully expressed affirmation we express the not, and vice versâ: whereas the Romans did not. 4. (a) 'I doubt whether he will not come: dubito an sit venturus.—(b) 'I doubt whether he will come (at all),' dubito an non sit venturus. 5. That it refers to a coming sentence: and therefore must be construed by 'this'.'

[2] 1. 'Whereas.' 2. Nam quod, &c.—non id solum hie

<sup>[2] 1. &#</sup>x27;Whereas.' 2. Nam quod, &c.—non id solum hic potuit, sed contigit ei, ut—vindicaret.—See also Z. § b26.

<sup>3.</sup> Contingit, evenit, and accidit, With restat, reliquum est, and fit. See also Pr. Intr. ii. 813, 819.—Z. § 621.

sonals is ut used?—4. Which is commonly used of an agreeable accident or event, contigit or accidit? [Milt.

[1], 27.

[3] 1. Nescio quo modo: what other forms are used? [Alcib. 11, [1], 8.]—2. Give the perf. of præcurro.—3. What compounds of curro are not found with the reduplication?—4. What does nobilitas mean here?—5. What does naturale bonum here mean?—6. What is facere lucri or lucrifacere?

[4] 1. Distinguish between vires and vis pugnantium.

-2. What part of speech is hic?

[5] 1. What case or cases does proprius govern? [Pr. Intr. 212.]—2. Distinguish between opprimere and oppressum tenēre.—3. Go through parcere.—4. What are the constructions of the noun with partim—partim?—5. What is far more common than non solum—sed et?—6. Give an instance of sed et from Cic.

### EXERCISE.

I doubt whether fortune has not more power in this matter, than the ability of the general. Of his friends some were banished, others executed. I doubt whether they are not going to confiscate their property, and divide it among themselves. These things are common to Alcibiades and Thrasybulus. I doubt whether he is going to proclaim war against the king. It was the good fortune of Thrasybulus to be, not only the first, but the only person, who freed Athens from her most detestable tyrants. Alcibiades, by a sort of natural tact, made it appear, that it was he alone, who had set his country free.

[4] I. Vires relates to the collective force and strength of the army: vis pugn. to the spirit that animated individuals.

<sup>[3] 3.</sup> Ante-, circum-, suc-, trans-, curro. 4. 'The being known,' 'celebrity.' 5. 'Natural dexterity,' 'tact.' 6. 'To turn to good account.'

<sup>[5] 2.</sup> Oppres. tenère denotes an abiding state. 4. Use cives for the noun. Pr. Intr. ii. 283.—Z. § 271. 5. Non solum—sed etiam. 6. Opinio—quæ non modo Romæ, s e d e t m apud exteras nationes—percrebuit. Verr. 1, 1. See Pr. Intr. ii 227, j. See also Z. § 335.

m sed etiam-percrebruit. Klotz.

CH. II. [1] 1. Would Phyle, quæ est castellum be a more or less usual form than Phyle, quod est castellum? [Pr. Intr. 48-9.]—2. Explain Actæorum.

[2] 1. What is the fig. neque—non contemtus called?

—2. Distinguish between contemnere, despicere, spernere.
—3. What is Döderlein's explanation of contemnere?
—4. Distinguish between primum and primo. [Pr. Intr. 83, a.]—5. Of what use of autem have we here an example? [Pr. Intr. ii. 478.]—6. What is remarkable in ad comparandum?

[3] 1. What remarkable difference exists between

'that' and 'ille?'-2. Explain timidus here?

[4] 1. What is pro opinione?—2. Explain jam tum illis temporibus.

[6] 1. When is quisquam used for anybody? [Pr.

Intr. 389.]

[7] 1. Give other examples of quum quidem.—2. Explain exadversus. Them. 3, [4], 4, 5.

# EXERCISE. 2

Not more than thirty persons fled to Phyle 2 Thrasybulus fortified Munychia, which is a port of the Athenians. The tyrants at first despised Thrasybulus and the fewness of his adherents. The mothers of cowards

CH. II. [1] 2. An old name for Atticorum, from Acte the oldest name of Attica.

<sup>[2] 1.</sup> Litötes. Alc. 4, [1], 6. 2. Contemnere with reference to what one might fear; despicere to what one might respect; spernere to what one might accept: or, contemnere implies not fearing: despicere, looking down upon: spernere, rejecting.

3. That it means, despising great things, as danger death: but it may be used of small things, as nihil in bello oportere contemni, just below.

6. Its being used absolutely: i. e without an acc. case.

<sup>[3] 1.</sup> That ille is frequently used to denote a following sentence. 2. Extremely cautious: as Cic. joins timidi et omnia circumspicientes.

<sup>[4] 1.</sup> In proportion to his expectations. 2. 'Even in those days,' implying that it was remarkably so in the speaker's days.
[7] 1. Cato 2, 2. Att. 22, 1.—on quidem, see Pref. [4], 7.

<sup>\*</sup> Pugnare exadversus aliquem = to stand opposite to one in the ranks of the enemy and fight, (different from pugnare contra aliquem.) Georges.

do not weep. Even as early as those days this precept was in the memory of all Athenians, that in war nothing should be despised. He thought it right, that the citizens should not only speak for liberty, but also fight for it

CH. III. [1] 1. What is the proper meaning of dejicere?—2. How may hoc dejecto be construed?—3. Govern auxilio and Atticis.—4. After what words is quis or qui used for any? [Pr. Intr. 389-91.]—5. What is uti more alicujus?—6. Give a similar expression.—7. Govern redderetur.

[2] 1. When is neve or neu used for 'nor?'-2. Govern oblivionis.—3. How would you construe it?

[3] 1. How is effecit ut valeret to be construed?

### EXERCISE 3

/ I will not only cause this law to be passed, but will also enforce its observance. Thrasybulus prevented the massacre of those, with whom a public and formal reconciliation had been made. Thrasybulus procured the passing of an act of amnesty. What I have promised, must be performed After the fall of Critias, Thrasybulus restored peace [to the state,] on these terms, that none but the thirty tyrants should be banished or fined.

CH. IV. [1] 1. Give an instance that resembles honoris corona.-2. What should be remarked in quam

[2] 1. After a preceding ne or ut. 3. An amnesty—duvno-

CH. III. [1] 1. Το cast (or hurl) down: καταβάλλειν. 'After the fall of Critias.' 5. To imitate him. 6. Fung: more: Con. 3. 4. 7. Properly speaking an ut must be supplied; it is implied by the preceding ne.

 <sup>[3] 1.</sup> Enforced the observance of it.
 Ch. IV. [1] 1. Non denique hæc sedes honoris—umquam vacua mortis periculo atque insidiis fuit. Cic. in Cat. 4, 1, 2.

That instead of qua, quod e am—non vis expresserat, habuit, the relative stands in the case in which the pronoun is governed in the accessory sentence, and is omitted in the principal sentence. Z. § 804.

quod amor—non vis expresserat, habuit, &c.?—3. What is peculiar in amor non vis expresserat?—4. What is this fig. called?—5. Give an instance of zeugma with exprimere.—6. What is there peculiar in magnaque fuit

gloria?—7. When is the abl. with esse used?

[2] 1. Explain the ille in Pittacus ille. [Pr. Intr. 381, (b).]—2. What was the size of a jugerum?—3. What is there peculiar in munera darent?—4. Why is the imperf. darent used?—5. Give an example of this use of the imperf. indic.—6. Why does quod govern the subj. in quod—invideant? [Pr. Intr. 476.]—7. Explain propria.

[3] Explain the igitur.

[4] Give the derivation of prator.

EXERCISE.

/A crown of honor not extorted by force but [won] from the affection of one's fellow-citizens, brings with it no odium. 2 When the people proposed to give him a crown of honor, he would not receive it 3 A crown of honor made of two olive twigs, showed both Thrasybulus's moderation and the good-will of the people [towards him.] I for my part am unwilling to receive any thing,

3. That expresserat (had extorted) does not suit the first nom. amor: the meaning being 'which force had not extorted, but love elicited.'

[2] 2. It was a Roman measure of surface of 240 feet by 120: = 28,800 square feet. 3. Muneri darent is the usual construction. 4. It is equivalent to 'were proposing to give.' Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 13: quod jam tua sponte facie bas = facere volebas. 7. It = what is and will remain one's own: hence

'lasting.'

<sup>4.</sup> Zeugma, that is 'junction' or 'pair:' when, that is, a verb is used with two connected words, though one of them really requires a verb of different meaning.

5. Senatûs consulta, quæ possunt videri vel necessitate expressa, vel verecundia. Sueton. Oct. 57.

6. We should expect magnæ fuit gloriæ since the purpose it served is denoted.

7. The abl. with esse, with or without 'in,' denotes the state in which a person is: e. g. (Diony sius) non minore fuit in musicis gloria quam, &c. Epam. 2, 1 pacis auctores in ingenti gloria esse. Liv. 2, 22.

[2] 2. It was a Roman measure of surface of 240 feet by 120:

<sup>[3]</sup> It is the resumptive igitur; = ut ad remredeam. Nop. returns to Thrasybulus, from the tale about Pittacus, which was an interruption of the narrative.

<sup>[4]</sup> Præ-itor: 'one who goes before.'

which the affection of my fellow-citizens has not [bestowed,] but force extorted [from them. Crowns of honor are not usually envied 1

### CONON.

Сн. I. [1] 1. Explain accedere ad rempublicam. [Them. 2, [1], 2, 3.]—2. Parse magni in: magni esse. —3. Is majoris esse used? [Pr. Intr. 264, e.]—4. Distinguish between potentia and potestas. [Död. potentia.] -5. How is potestas, as used of a public office, distin-

guished from magistratus?

[2] 1. Construe extremo Peloponnesio bello. [Pr. Intr. 179.]—2. What is the force of de in devictæ? [Milt. 2,  $[\bar{2}]$ , 5.]—3. Explain tum abfuit.—4. Govern imperii in diligens imperii, and explain the meaning of diligens.—5. Give an instance of diligens with gen. from Cicero.

[3] 1. Does Nep. ever use quin after nemini dubium [Pref. [1], 1-6.]—2. To what tense of the esse? subjunctive does accepturos fuisse answer? [Pr. Intr. 454.]

### EXERCISE. /

/ If Conon had been present, the Athenians would not have suffered that terrible defeat, 7 Nobody doubts, but

CH. I. [1] 5. Potestas denotes an extraordinary commission. [2] 3. Tum quum devictæ sunt: for he was not absent on that occasion, but, seeing all lost from the negligence and insubordination of his countrymen, fled with eight ships to Cyprus. 4. Diligens is the opp. of negligens: it properly means 'loving,' and then, with reference to a thing, paying attention to it; being careful and punctual in its performance. It is properly a participle, but is often used adjectively to signify a habit: it then takes a genitive. Pr. Inte 183. 5. Q. Pompeio castissimo viro atque omnis officidiigentissimo. Cic. Cœl. 30, 73.

<sup>1 &#</sup>x27;Are not wont to be envied:' the impersonal colet.

that the Romans will be utterly defeated Nobody doubts, that if Conon had been present, the Athenians would not have been utterly defeated. Nobody doubts, that Conon is both an experienced and a careful commander.

CH. II. [1] 1. Explain and construe eumdemque generum Regis. [Pr. Intr. 387.]-2. What is propinquus here?

[2] 1. Parse societatem in: coire societatem. Intr. 244.]—2. What is the force of quidem in: re qui-

dem vera?

[3] 1. How may si ille non fuisset be construed?— 2. Give an instance of fuisset used in this emphatic way for 'exist;' and by implication, for to assist, &c.-3. What prepositions always follow their cases? [Paus. 4, [4], 8.]

#### EXERCISE.

I will not seek for a place where I may myself live in safety but [for one] whence I may protect my fellowcitizens. If I had sought for a place where I might myself have lived in safety, I should not have gone to Pharnabazus. The Lacedæmonians, having defeated the Athenians, sent Agesilaus to invade Asia. Tissaphernes, having revolted from the king, made an alliance with the Lacedæmonians. Balbus was considered an experienced commander (chap. i.), but was in reality a rash and careless general1.

CH. III. [1] 1. Meritis—valebat: how is the abl. here used ?—2. Give an instance from Cic.—3. Explain

CH. II. [1] 2. A relation by blood: the being the king's sonin-law only made him an affinis.

<sup>[2] 2.</sup> That of vero, 'but,' 'however.'
[3] 1. 'But for him.' 2. Pons Sublicius iter pæne hostibus dedit, ni unus vir fuisset, &c. Liv. 2, 10.

CH. III. [1] 1. It is the abl. of cause = on account of; from. 2. Regale civitatis genus—non tam regni, quam regis vitiis repudiatum est. de Legg. 3, 7, 15. 3. Si is sometimes used after

<sup>1</sup> Negligens imperii opp. diligens imperii. Chap. 1.

neque id mirandum, si, &c.-4. Give instances.-5

Distinguish between adducere and inducere.

[3] 1. Explain nulla mora est.—2. What was the #godxoveñ or venerari?—3. What does Justin call it?—4. Who are illi?—5. When does Cornelius use this expression?—6. Give an instance.—7. What is mandatum?—8. Since studeo governs the dat., explain quod studes.

[4] 1. Mihi vero: explain the vero.—2. How would you translate mihi vero into Greek?

#### EXERCISE.

It is not to be wondered at, that I am not easily induced to believe. Conon preferred setting down his views in writing to discussing them in an audience with the king. Conon, if he had come into [the king's] presence, must have done homage to him by falling prostrate. Why, for my own part, I have no objection to fall prostrate before the king, but I fear that I may not perform this ceremony of the barbarians. The state, by which I am commissioned, is accustomed to command other nations.

CH. IV. [1] 1. What tense is judicaverit? [Pr. Intr. 418.]—2. To what is negavit equivalent?—3. Govern daret.

mirari instead of quod, or acc. with infin.—as εί after θαυμάζειν.

<sup>4.</sup> Mirabar, si tu mihi quidquam afferres novi. Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 5. Non miror, si qui comedunt bona. H. Ep. 1, 15, 39.

<sup>5.</sup> Inducere is mostly used in a bad sense.

<sup>[3] 1.</sup> Nulla mora est in or per me: = 'I have no objection,' or 'certainly.'
2. The person prostrated himself before the king.
3. Adorare. Conon a regio aaspectu et colloquio prohibitus

est, quod eum more Persarum a dor are nollet. 6, 2, 13. 4. The Greeks: it is used of those whose term is quoted: e. g. of the Persians, Datam. 8, 2: of the Greeks, Cim. 3, 1. 5. When

tne Persians, Datam. 8, 2: of the Greeks, Cim. 3, 1. 5. When he translates a foreign expression into an unusual Latin one.

<sup>6.</sup> Eamque (legem) illi oblivionis appellarunt. Thrasyb. 3, 2.
7. A commission given by word of mouth or (as here) in writing.
8. The full construction is, quod studes conficere.

writing.

8. The full construction is, quou states conjusted [4] 1. Vero (= 'in truth') adds emphasis to the mihi. 'I for my own part,' &c. or 'w hy I myself,' &c.

Ch. IV. [1] 2. To dixit—non.

[2] 1. What is imperare aliquid alicui?—2. What

are naves longe?

[4] 1. What is deprimere?—2. What is the corresponding intrans. verb?

#### EXERCISE.

I say that that selection is no matter for my determination, but for your own, since you (say: 'who') ought to know your own [subjects] best. He was not easily induced to command the Phænicians to furnish ships of war. I fear that I shall not be able to remain master of the sea next summer. A brave and cautious general will command the king's forces and fight against us, [one] whom we have not been able to overcome either in the field or by counsel. I will cause the walls, which Conon repaired, to be pulled down.

CH. V. [1] 1. What are injuria patria?—2. What

gen. is this called? [Pr. Intr. 161, note c.]

[2] 1. Potius seems superfluous with malle; with what other words is it used, where it seems superfluous?—2. Give an example from Cic. of potius—malle. -3. Give a similar instance in Greek.-4. What is constituere in constituere auctoritatem?-5. What is the corresponding intransitive to constituere?

[3] What is evocare?

[4] What is addubitare?

CH. V. [1] 1. 'The wrongs of his country,' i. e. done to his country.

[2] 1. With præstare, and with comparatives. Z. § 747.

[3] It is the verbum proprium of a magistrate, commander, &c., sending for or summoning an inferior to appear before him, on

account of some public business.

[4] To 'leave doubtful or undecided.'

<sup>[2] 1.</sup> To command him to furnish the thing spoken of.
[4] 1. To sink.
2. Sidĕre.

<sup>2.</sup> Illud peto, ut-hominis ipsius ornamenta adjumento causæ potius, quam impedimento esse malitis: pro Balho, 7.
3. μαλλον with alpεῖσθαι.
4. Το establish his influence: i. e. fix it so firm, that it could hardly be overthrown. 5. Constare.

#### EXERCISE.

It was his good fortune to free, not only Argos, but also the whole of the Peloponnesus. Conon preferred avenging his country's wrongs to increasing his own wealth. Conon acquired great influence by the liberation of Greece. It was my fate to be thrown into prison, unknown to Tiribazus.

### DION.

CH. I. [1] 1. Why is genere in the abl. without a preposition? [Them. 1, [2], 6.]—2. Give instances of implicare in the sense of 'being connected' with.—3. Explain utraque tyrannide Dionysiorum.—4. What does superior mean? and give instances of this usage.

—5. In what sense does Nep. use implicitus as the past particip. of implicare? [Paus. 4, [6], 6.]—6. Parse nuptum.

[2] 1. Distinguish between propinquitas, necessitudo, affinitas, consanguinitas.—2. Before what consonants is ab found?—3. Why, probably, is it used here?—4. Ingenium docile, come, aptum ad artes optimas: explain come here as epithet of ingenium.—5. What kind of beauty is generally expressed by dignitas? [Them. 6, [1], 6.]—6. In non minimum is more or less said, than is

CH. I. [1] 2. Omnibus, qui nostris familiaritatibus implicantur, Cic. Balb. 27, 60: ita diu vixit, ut multarum atatum oratoribus implicaretur, Id. Brut. 47, 174. So implicatos consuetudine et benevolentia: implicatus amicitiis, familiaritate, &c.

3. The abstract tyrannis is used for the concrete tyrannus.

4. The elder: so superior Africanus, &c.

<sup>[2] 1.</sup> Död. necessarius. 2. Milt. 1, [5], 4—Jaumann says that Cicero often uses it before c, d, j, n. 3. To avoid another a as termination. 4. Ingenium includes both disposition and abilities: come relates to the disposition (animus;) the other epithets to abilities (mens.)—When ingenium is opposed to animus, it

really meant?—7. What name is given in grammar to this form of speech? [Alc. 4, [1], 6.]—8. What do some editors read instead of commendatur?—9. How

does Dähne explain and justify commendatur?

[3] 1. What mood do etsi, quamquam, quamvis respectively, usually govern? [Pr. Intr. qu. on § 56, p. 221.]—2. What is necessitudo?—3. What is the classical word for 'even,' or 'still,' with comparatives? what is its usual position?—4. What word was used by later writers?—5. What is the meaning of salvum studebat?—6. Is studere with the accusative usual?

[4] 1. Legationes quæ essent illustriores: why is essent in the subj.? [Pr. Intr. i. 476.]—2. When is the person by whom an action is done translated not by a or ab, but by per?—3. What is the force of quidem? [Pr. Intr. ii. 550.]—4. What is the usual meaning of obire legationem?—5. If fideliter administrando is not merely a gloss, (that is, an explanation which has crept into the text), how must diligenter be explained with obire?

takes the narrower meaning of abilities. As however the Romans did not make so sharp a distinction, as we do, between abilities and disposition, the one word ingenium which expresses both collectively here receives epithets which we should refer to different mental endowments. 8. Commendat sc. hominem = amabilem facit, gratum acceptumque reddit. 9. He says that it is taken reciprocally = 'recommends itself';' and compares nullā re unā magis oratorem commendari quam verborum splendore. Cic. Brut. 59, 216.

[3] 2. Its usual meaning is 'relationship' by blood or marriage: sometimes, however, it is used in the sense of 'intimate friendship;' as Cat. 1, 3. Att. 19, 4.

3. Etiam: it is generally, but not always, placed after the comparative.

4. Adhuc. Pr Intr. ii. 331. Z. § 486.

5. He wished him safe: wished to see him safe.

6. It frequently occurs with the acc. of a neut. pronoun, or other indefinite word, e. g. eadem, hoc, unum, &c.;—but it is not common with any other accusative, and it is probable that esse should be here inserted'.

[4] 2. When the action is done by his instrumentality. 4 Though it really denotes only the undertaking of the embassy, it is usually extended so as to include the whole manner of conducting it. 5. Bremi thinks it denotes such a willing active manner, of accepting the post of ambassador, as would show the person to be fully in earnest and likely to fulfil its duties faithfully.

<sup>1</sup> Bremi has the esse: Jaumann encloses it in a parenthesis.

#### EXERCISE.

Cimon, the son of Miltiades, was married to his own sister, Elpinīce by name. He says that he will not suffer the name of the tyrant to be protected by his [i. e. the speaker's] popularity. His duties as ambassador are so faithfully executed by Dion, that the tyrant's most cruel name is protected by his popularity. It cannot be denied that Dionysius is much influenced by the advice of Dion. How few are there (Pr. Intr. 477), who undertake the post of ambassador with active-readiness, and execute its duties with fidelity. Though Dionysius was much influenced by Dion's advice, yet in this mat ter, his own private feeling was stronger.

CH. II. [1] 1. What are the forms for it escapes me? [Pr. Intr. 259.]—2. What are the forms that are confined to later writers? [Pr. Intr. 259.]—3. Does ornamentum imply more than ornament? [Them. 2, [3], 5.]—4. What is the meaning of secus?—5. Is non secus always followed by atque (ac)?—6. If not, by what other particle?—7. Does Cicero use that other particle?—8. Does Cicero use hand secus?

[2] 1. Under what circumstances is Nep. fond of connecting sentences by qui quidem?—2. What mood follows this qui quidem?—3. When is the indicative used after qui quidem?—4. What force may qui be considered to have when the subjunctive is used?—5. What is audire aliquem?—6. Explain venia in: veniam dare. [Them. 10, [1], 3.]—7. Explain magnā ambitione perducere.

CH. II. [1] 5. No. 6. Sometimes by quam. 7. No. 8. No. See Pr. Intr. ii. 402.

[2] 1. When the following gives a striking instance in proof of a preceding assertion.

2. The indicative or the subjunctive.

3. When the following clause is a simple historical statement, and when its being actually a fact is to be strongly pointed out. The relative is then nearly = 'is,' so that qui quidem = 'and accordingly he.'

4. That of an ut consequentive = 'so much so, that'

5. It is the verbum proprium for 'attending a person's lecture' or 'studying under him,' when the pupil is grown up.

7. With state or pomp.

<sup>1.</sup> Ambit o dicitur de quacunque re ad captandam gratiam instituta. Megna ambitione, i. e. magno comitatu ac pompa ad favorem honoremque captandum.— Forcellinus.

[3] 1. What awkwardness is there in: quippe quem

venumdari jussisset1 ?

[4] 1. Distinguish between interim, interea. [Pr. Intr. ii. p. 195, note 7.]—2. What is gravis morbus?—3. Explain the construction quo quum gravi conflictaretur.—4. What prepositions are used after quærere, to govern the case of the person?—5. Give instances of ex and de.—6. Give an instance of quærere a from Cicero.—7. Si forte: when is forte used for 'perhaps' or 'perchance?' [Pr. Intr. ii. 737.]—8. Majori esse periculo: does Nep. use this phrase elsewhere without the in?—9. Does he ever use it with in?—10. Could periculo esse be used without in, periculo having no adjective in agreement?—11. Give an instance from Cicero of the omission of in.—12. What does faterentur mean?—13. Give an instance of fateri—to 'declare.'—14. Govern velle. [Pr. Intr. 460, (c) 1.]

[5] 1. When is et used where we should use but? [Pr. Intr. ii. 233.]—2. What is sopor in: soporem dare?

#### EXERCISE.

The Athenians have cruelly wronged Miltiades, inasmuch as they have ordered him to be cast into prison<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>[3] 1.</sup> The change of the subject: *Plato* being the nom. of the principal sentence.

<sup>[4] 2.</sup> A severe or dangerous disorder.

3. = quum eo, et quidem gravi conflictaretur.

4. Quarere ex, a or de aliquo.

5. (1) Quasivi ex Phanià. Cic. Liscum retinet; quarit ex solo, &c. Cass. (2) quarebat paullo ante de me, Cic.

6. Quaro nunc a te, Hortensi, &c.

8. Yes: below 8, [2]. Dat. 5, 3.

Hann. 9, 2. Ham. 2, 1.

9. Yes. Att. 10, 2.

10. No.

<sup>11.</sup> Commonendum putavi, ne quo periculo te proprio existimares esse: in magno omnes, sed tamen in communi sumus: ad Fam. 4, 15, 2. 12. = Aperirent, declararent, Jaumann says: but still there might be in a physician a supposed wish to conceal it. 13. Sall. Cat. 47, 2: eadem Galli fatentur.

<sup>[5] 2. &#</sup>x27;A sleeping draught:' the cause for the effect: and it is implied that it was strong enough to make him sleep forever.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bremi thinks we should read, quippe qui eum venumdari jussisset.
<sup>2</sup> In carcerem conjici.

<sup>•</sup> Vert. 2, 3, 83. Quæro abs te nunc, Hortensi: cum utrisne tandem istius fastum collaturus es? Klotz.

Dion asked the physicians whether perchance Dionysius was in great danger. Dion converses with Dionysius about a division of the kingdom, saying that he thought the sons of Aristomache should have a share. Dionysius the younger did not tolerate this, but compelled the physicians to give his father a [deadly] sleeping-draught

CH. III. [1] 1. Prove from Nep. that Döderlein is wrong in confining simultas to political enmity 1.—2. How should it probably be defined?—3. What is probably its derivation?—4. Does aliquamdiu mean for some considerable time?—5. What is the inf. of arcesseret?—6. How is arcesso formed?—7. Is accerso a correct form?—8. In qui vellet, how do you explain the subjunctive?

[2] 1. What is the force of que in: eodemque tempore?—2. What is meant by tyrannis here?—3. In Latin could such a combination as "a work upon astronomy," &c., be translated literally? [Pr. Intr. ii. Caut.

7, e.]—4. How must it be translated?

[3] 1. Explain autem in: Plato autem.—2. Explain the tense of persuaserit. [Milt. 5, [2], 1-3.]—3. What would be the usual tense?—4. What is the meaning of aliquanto?

#### EXERCISE

I have entered more at large upon this in my book upon Astrology. I shall not be deterred from this in-

CH. III. [1] 1. Att. 17, 1, se numquam cum sorore fuisse in simultate. 2. As the reciprocal hatred that arises from coming into collision, whether in public or private life: thus in Atticus's case it was a sister nearly of his own age: quam prope æqualem habebat.

3. Simul, not simulare. 4. Yes. 5. Arcessire according

[2] 1. According to Bremi, Dähne, and Jaumann, = porro or præterea: ['and ] moreover' 2. Absolute power in the abstract.

<sup>3.</sup> Simul, not simulare. 4. Yes. 5. Arcessire according to Freund: though MSS, and editions vary much. 6. It is a causative from accedo, as incesso from incedo. 7. Yes: according to Döderlein, Kritz, &c. 8. Qui vellet = quippe qui vellet, giving the motive that induced Dionysius to send for Plato.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Schultz says, hatred, especially as manifesting itself in political hostility it does not carry with it any notion of a secret feeling, but is rather to be do rived from simul, than from simulare.

tention by any advice of yours. There is no doubt that he wished to restore liberty to the Syracusans. You are considerably more a friend to despotic power [in the abstract,] than to any despotic-ruler. I never left off imploring Dionysius, to restore liberty to the Syracusans. Dion, who admired and dearly-loved Plato, wished to comply with his request.

CH. IV. [1] 1. How is 'to fear one another' to be translated?—2. What is usually supposed to be omitted in this construction?—3. Give other instances of this

construction.-4. Explain præoccupare.

[2] 1. Explain aliquid magnæ est invidia alicui.—2. Explain omnia quæ moveri poterant Dionis.—3. Is imponere in aliquâ re ever found?—4. In sic enim existimari volebat, id se non odio hominis, sed suæ salutis fecisse causā, what word appears to us superfluous? [Pr. Intr. ii. Diff. of Id. 28.]

[3] 1. What tense of the indicative generally follows postquam or postea quam? [Pr. Intr. 514.]—2. What part of speech is nuptum?

[4] What forms are used in Latin instead of et nemo

et nullus, et numquam? [Pr. Intr. 80.]

[5] 1. Explain usque eo.—2. Give an instance of usque eo followed by ut or ne.—3. Can you produce any

[2] 1. It brings much odium upon him; makes him very unpopular, &c. 2. = Omnia Dionis, quæ moveri poterant: al.

Dion's moveables. 3. See Cim. 4, [1], 6.

CH. IV. [1] 1. Timère inter se. 2. Se: the full construction being timère se inter se. 3. Neque solum colent inter se ac diligent, sed, &c. Cic. de Amic. 22: quum inter se complexi in terram ex equis decidissent, Nep. Eum. 4, 2: so inter se ludere; inter se adspicere, &c. 4. Its proper meaning is to take into possession before another person: when applied to persons it is either to anticipate or (as here) to remove him out of the way; or destroy him before he is on his guard, &c.

<sup>[5] 1.</sup> Literally, up to thither = up to such a point, to such a degree. 2. Quod ubi iste audivit, us que eo est commotus, ut, &c. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18. 3. Chabr. 1, 3: hoc us que eo totà Gracià famà celebratum est, ut—Chabrias—voluerit.

<sup>1</sup> Hand denies this, Tursell. vol. iii. 397: though he allows that as novinus nos = novi te et tu novisti me, so novimus nos inter nos is found pleonastically but never noverunt se (unless = noverunt se ipsos) nor noverunt se inter se.

other example from Nep. ?-4. Qui-deducerent: why does qui here take the subjunctive? [Pr. Intr. 483.]

### EXERCISE.

The boys love each other. Caius was so utterly anable to endure slavery, that he destroyed himself. There are some who plunge themselves into riotous living. There are some who are not allowed to be ever sober for a moment. All Sempronius's moveable property must be put on board, and sent to him. There are some who, from being indulged, are filled with the vilest desires. He wished it to be thought, that the boy had thrown himself from an upper story.

CH. V. [1] 1. What tense does postquem usually take ?-2. When does postquam mostly take the pluperf.? [Pr. Intr. 514.]

[2] 1. Construe multorum annorum tyrannis.—2. Give a similar instance from this chapter.—3. Explain tyrannis.-4. Govern magnarum opum in: magnarum opum putabatur.—5. Explain opes. [Milt. 5, [5], 6.]—6. Give other instances of societas with the gen. of what the

person spoken of takes a share in.

[3] 1. Is tyranni an objective or subjective genitive? [Pr. Intr. 161, note c.]-2. Distinguish between onerariæ naves and longæ naves.—3. Distinguish between percellere and percutere.—4. Give all the forms for 'three days after he reached Sicily.' [Pr. Intr. 310.]-5. Is there any thing remarkable in the tense introierit? [Pr. Intr. 418, a.]

[4] 1. How is ad used in a d se venturum?—2. Give

another instance from Nep.

CH. V. [2] 2. Quinquaginta annorum imperium. Demigrationis societatem, Milt. 1, 2: tantum abfuit a societate sceleris, Timol. 1, 3: quam difficiles plerisque videntur calamitatum societates, Cic. de Amic. 17, 64.

[3] 3. Percellere is to give any thing such a blow, that the consequences of it remain for a long time: percutere denotes a sudden and violent blow, the effects of which are most formidable at first, and gradually decrease: hence percellere is often used nearly in the sense of evertere.

[4] 1. For adversus; as mpos for ent. 2. Ad hostem veki

Dat. 4, 5.

[5] 1. For what is iis ipsis used?—2. Give an instance from Cæsar of the person by whose means, &c., being put in the abl.—3. What is spiritus in the plural?—4. What then is regios spiritus?—5. What verb besides reprimere is used of crushing &c. the spirit?

[6] 1. What is the meaning of vellet here?—2. Why

is obtineret in the subj.?

#### EXERCISE.

On the third day after Dion had arrived at Corinth, Heraclides was banished. By this we see that a tyranny that has lasted many years is supposed to be one of extensive resources and great strength. [Men's] hatred against the tyrant was so great, that Dion easily overthrew his government [now] of many years' duration. Dionysius thought that nobody would come against him with a few merchant vessels. The king's proud spirit was crushed by Dion within five days after he first reached Sicily.

CH. VI. [1] 1. Is consecuta stronger than secuta?—2. Explain sua mobilitate.—3. From what are the metaphorical expressions efferre, demergere taken?—4. Est adorta: Drakenborch thinks that here and in Thrasyb. 2, 5, we should read adorsus from adordiri; is this necessary?

[6] 1. 'Was ready' or 'consented:' the treaty not having taken 2. Properly ut is omitted; but the terms of a treaty are

frequently expressed shortly in this way.

CH. VI [1] 1. Yes: it denotes the rapid, sudden following of the second event. See Them. 7, [2], 2. 2. = ex sua mobilitate, in conformity with, 'according to'—or in English, 'with her usual fickleness.'

3. From the waves bearing up a vessel, or allowing it to sink.

4. No: adorior, properly I rise up for any thing, has also the meaning of rising up to undertake a difficult

<sup>[5] 1.</sup> For eorum ipsorum opera, auxilio; or, per eos ipsos.—See Z. § 455. Note. 2. Militibus—fossam perducit; B. G. 1, 8, 1. 3. It generally means an over-confident proud spirit: as noratis—spiritus tribunicios. Cic. p. Cluent. 39, 109. 4. The tyrant's proud spirit. 5. Frangere: as Liv. 1, 31, fractisimul cum corpore sunt spiritus illi feroces. So 26, 24: quorum se vim ac spiritus—fregisse.

[2] 1. In filio suam vim exercuit: why not filium!?

2. What does the in with abl. describe?—3. Explain luxisset.—4. What have you to remark on parens?

[4] 1. How would et be construed here in English? [1. Intr. ii. 233.]—2. When are et, que, used for 'but?' [Ib.]—3. What is the derivation of rhapsodia?—4. When rhapsodia is used without any mention of the poem, which of Homer's epic poems is meant?—5. Quote the verse alluded to.—6. Why is omnia in sua potestate esse velle better than se omnia—velle?

[5] 1. What is obsequium here as opposed to acer-

bitas?—2. What is interficiendum curare?

#### EXERCISE.

Heraclides did not endure this, but got up a party [in he state.] Dion did not endure this, but attempted to exercise his authority against Heraclides. Dion having

task, and is stronger than adorsus. The phrase oppugnare adorior, which is the phrase in Thrasyb. 2, 5, occurs four times in Livy. B.

[2] 1. That would imply authority or influence exercised against him, instead of merely in his case, with reference to him.

2. The person or object with reference to which the action is completed.

- 3. The full expression would be reduxisset in matrimonium. So Suet. Dom. 8; ob reductam in matrimonium uxorem. 4. First, its position, by which it is not only made emphatic itself, but also adds emphasis to gravissimum vulnus: (2) that parens denotes the natural relation of a parent to a son: pater rather the civil relation, with reference to the rights of a father.
  - [4] 3. βάπτειν φδήν. 4. The Iliad.

5. οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίη εἶς κοίρανος ἔστω, εἶς βασιλεὺς, ῷ κ.τ.λ. II. 2, 204.

6. By thus prefixing se, omnia would lose its emphatic force: the omission of the se is quite in Nepos's manner. B. See Them. 7, 4.

[5] 1. Conciliation.

<sup>1</sup> Kritz on in amicis fideles (Sall. Cat. 9, 2.) has this excellent remark: Hoc ft. ubi verbum ita comparatum est, ut et per 'in' prapositionem accusativo junetam eum objecto aliquo arete coalescat, qua vulgaris est ratio, et absolute cogitari possit, ita ut vim suam non in objectum exserat, sed per se generali sensu positum addito ablativo cum 'in' prapositione accuratius definiatur, quippe quo res illa significetur, in qua absoluta ejus actio versatur, vel qua actioni causam aut originem prabuit. Talem verbi cum ablativo conjuncti rationem si explicaveris formula quod attinet ad, vim constructionis plane fueris assecutus, nullumque locum non expedies.—Probably Hand explains the relation of in with the abl. better than by quod attinet ad (which is too general) thus it denotes, "rem, in qua aliquis versatur agendo, aut quam quis agens spectat Turs. iii. p. 260.

exercised his authority in the case of his son, receives the severest wound a husband [can receive] by the death of his wife. Dion did not endure this, but attempted to crush by severity the party which he ought to have won by conciliation.

CH. VII. [2] 1. Quum quotidiani maximi fieren. sumtus: how would you construe quotidianus?—2. Explain the principle which quotidianus here illustrates.—3. Give instances.—4. What does manus porrigere mean by implication?—5. Is manus porrigere used by another writer in this sense?—6. Some MSS. omit the in and read nisi amicorum possessiones; what difference would this make?—7. Give the derivation of porrigere.—8. Explain amittere optimates.

[3] 1. What is male audire?—2. Govern audiendi. [Pr. Intr. 183.]—3. Can you produce an example from

a prose writer of the golden age?

CH. VIII. [1] 1. Hac ille intuens: have we men with this form before in Corn. Nep.? [Alc. 4, 1.]—2. Construe quorsum evaderent.—3. Give the derivation of

CH. VII. [2] 1. By the adverb, 'every day.' 2. Adjectives denoting time are placed with an emphatic force where we should use adverbs. 3. Seras conditiones pacis tentantem, for sero, Suet. Oct. 17: and in this very life of Corn. Nep. celeri rumore dilato, 10, [1], for celeriter. 4. To appropriate them to himself; to take them away by violence: the antecedens, i. e. the preceding action of stretching out the hands being used for the consequens, the final action of taking the property away 1. 5. Yes, by Curt., who, however, has ad not in: jam etiam ad pecora nostra avaras et instabiles manus porrigis, 7, 8, 19. 6. The nisi amicorum possessiones would then be connected with the principal sentence, neque—suppetebat: if in is expressed, it is connected with the verb of the accessory sentence, porrigeret. 7. Pro, forth, forwards; regere, to direct. 8. = amittere favorem optimatum.

<sup>[3] 1.</sup> To be spoken ill of. 3. Yes: homines insuetilaboris, Cas. B. G. 7, 30.

Ch. VIII. [1] 2. 'What would be the end of it.' 3. Quo

<sup>1</sup> It is curious to observe that in English we should use either this preparacory action, of stretching out the hands, or another preparatory action one degree nearer to the real action implied, that of laying our hands upon the property in question.

quorsus or quorsum.—4. Distinguish between callidus and ad fraudem acutus.—5. How is 'any' translated after sine? [Pr. Intr. 390, (a).]—6. How should we express homo sine ulla religione ac fide?—7. The general rule for the use of ac is, that it adds a stronger notion to a preceding one: is not fides less than religio?—8. Adit ad Dionem: is the ad always repeated after adire?—9. Give an instance from Cicero of the repetition of the ad.

[2] 1. Is the right reading probably in magno periculo esse, or, magno periculo esse?—2. Nisi—alicui: why is aliquis, not quis, used after nisi?—3. Illi inimicum: is inimicus always followed by the dat.?—4. Quem si invenisset idoneum—cogniturum [esse]; this is in oblique narration, how should it stand in direct narration?—5. Dissidenti: what is understood?

[3] 1. Is partes excipere a usual construction?—2. Conjurationem confirmat: what is the meaning of confirmat here?

[4] 1. Explain elata.—2. What is understood after

conveniunt?

[5] 1. Non modo non—sed: what is Hand's expla-

versus. 4. Callidus denotes the tact and skill acquired by personal experience: ad fraudem acutus relates to his natural disposition. 6. A man without a conscience. 7. Yes: but the being without any fides is a stronger notion in the descending scale of wickedness: it is a worse thing. 8. No. 9. A d me a dire quosdam memini,—qui dicerent, &c., ad Fam. 3, 10: the construction with ad is the usual one, to express the simple notion of going to a person or place: the construction with the acc. only is the more common, when the verb has the accessory notion of visiting a man to make a request, or to consult or advise with him, &c.

[2] 1. Magno periculo esse: 'to be in danger' is, in periculo esse, versari, &c.: but the in is usually omitted when periculo has an adjective agreeing with it. 2. It means some one definite person, though without mentioning the individual: quis is the indefinite 'any.' Pr. Intr. 392, and note x. 3. No: we have inimic ejus below. 4. Si hunc inveneris—cognosces. 5. Dissidenti sc.

a Dione.

[3] 1. No: partes suscipere is the usual construction, but excipere is also used occasionally, where suscipere is the usual form: thus suscipere simultates, inimicitias, less commonly excipere: suscipere labores and excipere.

2. Firmiorem facit: strengthens.

4] 1. = Enuntiata. Pausan. 4, 6. 2. Eum.

<sup>[5] 1.</sup> That the sed states something greater and stronger that 20\*

nation of sed after non solum, non modo, &c., as compared with sed etiam?—2. Is conata neut. pl. as common as conatus?

#### EXERCISE ON CH. VII. VIII.

I am filled with the greatest alarm. I do not know how [all] this will end. It cannot be denied that great sums are spent every day. If such sums are spent every day, money will soon begin to run short. I know that one Callicrates, a man without a conscience, was his enemy. I have nothing to lay my hands upon, except the possessions of the aristocracy. There is no doubt, that if all are filled (partic.) with such alarm, you will lose the favor of the aristocracy. Dion commissions one Callicrates to pretend to be his enemy. If you find this person fit-for-your-purpose, all will betray their real sentiments to him.

CH. IX. [1] 1. What festival was it?—2. What is eonventus?—3. In what parts of a Greek or Roman house were the apartments to which a person would retire to sleep, or generally to avoid noise and interruption?—4. Explain conscii.

[2] 1. What is ornare?—2. What then is armatis ornare?—3. Give an instance from Cæsar of exercere remiges.—4. How may quo fugeret ad salutem be con-

strued?-5. What is understood?

[4] How is notitia used in propter notitiam

takes the place of what has been wholly rejected. Pr. Intr. ii. 504. See Thras. 1, [5].

2. No: but it has sufficient authority: e.g. conata perficere, Cas. B. G. 1, 3.

Ch. IX. [1] 1. The festival of Proserpina, who was worshipped in Sicily with great honors. 2. In the sense in which it is here used of a religious assembly, a festival, it is rare in the golden age.

3. In the upper part of the house, or in the rooms that looked into the atrium.

4. = Conscii conjurationis; i. e. conjurati.

[2] 1. Ornare frequently means to furnish or equip any thing; to supply it with all that was necessary, to put it in a complete state.

2. To man a ship; to put into a ship its full complement of fighting men.

3. Per causam exercendorum remigum, BC. 3, 24.

4. A place of refuge.

5. If such a place should be required; if he should fail.

[4] In a passive sense: in consequence of their being known to

[5] 1. What is singularis potentia?—2. Translate "I had rather be feared than loved" in two ways. [Pr.

Intr. 145, 146.]

[6] 1. Who are meant by the illi ipsi custodes?—2. Is propitia generally used in the same sense as here?—3. Give an instance of its application to men.

#### EXERCISE.

With this view Dion stayed at home and took no part in the festival. He mans (partic.) a trireme, and gives the command of it to a trusty person. I will give the command of this party (Say: of these) to a certain person, who is not to leave the door. I gave the command of this party to a trusty person, who was not to leave the door. He says that they shall have no where to fly to for security. It is said that one Lyco gave [them] through the window a sword to kill Dion with. [Pr. Intr. 478.] If you are well disposed towards me, you may save me. If you had been well disposed towards me, you might have saved me.

CH. X. [1] 1. What are the two meanings of concidere?—2. Give an instance of the latter meaning. [Hann. 3, 4.]—3. Construe celeri rumore dilato.

[2] 1. Hujus de morte ut palam factum est: is this a usual construction?—2. Give instances of de being used in this way to describe vaguely and generally an event

[5] 1. The government of a single person: so singulare impe-

rium, &c. Regg. 2, 2.

CH. X. [1] 1. To cut down suddenly, or cut to pieces utterly.

3. 'The rumor being quickly spread.' See note on

quotidiani above, 7, [2].

them. So virtus—notitiam seræ posteritatis habet, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 48.

<sup>[6] 1.</sup> In § 1, it is said: domum custodiis (= custodibus) sepit: these guards admitted the Zacynthians. 2. No: it is usually applied to the gods only. 3. Parentes propitii. Ter. Adelph. 1, 1, 6.

<sup>[2] 1.</sup> No: the usual construction is palam facere aliquid: as; Hac re palam facta, Hann. 7, 7. 2. Addunt de Sabini morte, Cæs. B. G. 5, 41: de defectione patris detulit,

with its attendant circumstances.—3. Give an instance of sic with an adverb.—4. Explain the tenses of possent, cuperent. [Pr. Intr. 439; and Alcib. 2, [1], 7.]

[3] 1. What is celeber of place?—2. What is publice?—3. What is the Latin for in a public place?

There is no doubt that so dreadful a crime displeases many. Anger succeeded to pity so suddenly, that it seemed as if they would kill him themselves, if they could. Having left nothing behind him to pay for his funeral (see Arist. 3, [2],) he was buried at the public expense. Those who call me a tyrant in my life-time, will after my death extol me as the father of my country.

### IPHICRATES.

CH. I. [1] 1. Non tam magnitudine rerum gestarum, quam disciplina militari nobilitatus est: does this form disparage his res gestæ?-2. Give an instance from Cicero of nobilitari in the sense of what had become famous.

[2] 1. Distinguish between multum and sape. [Milt. 8, [2], 2.]—2. Distinguish between nusquam and numquam .- 3. What are unclassical forms for no where?-

4. When only can partim—partim be used?

4. When an actual division [2] 3. Nuspiam and nullibi. is to be expressed. Pr. Intr. ii. 281.

Dat. 7, 1. So τὰ περί του φόνον. 3. Græcas litteras—sic avide

Dat. 1, 1. So ta kept to solve arripui quasi, &c. Cic. le Senect. 8, 26. See Pr. Intr. ii. 779.

[3] 1 Crowded, thronged, public, &c. e. g. portum Caietæ celeberrimum atque plenissimum navium. Cic. pro Leg. Man. 12, 33.

2. At the public expense.

3. In publico.

CH. I. [1] 1. No: but states that his disciplina militaris was even more remarkable, and more famous; the nobilitatus est being the point insisted on. 2. Nobilitata crudelitas. Off. 2, 7, 26.

<sup>1</sup> We must then suppose fuit enim talis dux, &c. to mean that he was in that respect (i. e as a master of the theory and practice of the military art) inferior to none.

[3] Why is uterentur used, not usi essent?

[4] 1. What does Bremi, after Görenz, say of e contrario?—2. What does Hand say to this?—3. Does Nep. use e contrario in other passages?—4. Distinguish between parma and pelta.—5. Why is appellantur in the present?—6. What does modus mean here?—7. What are sertæ (loricæ)?—8. Are sertæ atque æneæ two kinds of loricæ?—9. How is et used in, quod æque corpus tegeret, et leve esset?—10. Give an instance of et = et tamen.—11. What is peculiar in the use of curavit here?—12. Give an instance.

#### EXERCISE.

Iphicrates was so great a general, that he never lost a battle by any fault of his own. Is any general of earlier times to be preferred to Iphicrates? Iphicrates is said never to have lost a battle by his own fault. Iphicrates enriched the art of war by many new inventions and many improvements. Though we diminish the weight [of their armor], their persons will be equally well defended, and the soldiers themselves will be able to move and charge with greater activity.

CH. II. [1] 1. Præfuit ut—fuerint: explain the tense of fuerint. [Pr. Intr. 418, a. See Milt. 5, [2],

<sup>[3]</sup> Because the meaning to be expressed is, that they had been in the habit of having, &c.

<sup>[4] 1.</sup> That contrario has no authority; that e contrario is used by Nep. and Quintilian; ex contrario by Cicero.

2. That e contrario = contra; ex contrario = ex altera parte contraria: and that there is no reason for rejecting e contrario in Cic. de Fin. 5, 12, 36.

3. Yes: Eum. 1, 5; Hann. 1, 2; Att. 9, 3.

4. Död. scutum. See Dict. of Antiqq.

5. To denote that it was their regular constant appellation.

6. The length.

7. Cuirasses consisting of metallic plates connected by leather thongs and sowed to a skin or piece of strong linen.

8. No: the atque is explicative = and those of bronze, implying that they were therefore exceedingly heavy.

9. To connect two notions of which the latter might seem inconsistent with the former: = and yet and nevertheless. Pr. Intr. ii. 220.

10. Magister hic Samnitium summa jam senectute est, et quotidie commentatur. Cir. de Or. 3, 23, 86.

11. It is seldom used in this sense absolutely, that is, without another verb.

12. Signa, qua nobis curasti, &c. Cic. Att. 1, 3, 2.

3.]—2. Why is ut nullus, not ne quis, used here? [Pr Intr. 81.]—3. Dicto audientem esse aicui: parse dicto: and distinguish between parēre, obedire, dicto audientem esse, obsequi, obtemperare.

[2] 1. What is the meaning of eam in, eam consuctu-

dinem? -2. What is consistere?

- [3] 1. Explain mora.—2. How does it appear to be used here?—3. What is intercipere? and what does inter mean in composition?—4. Tota Græcia: why not in tota Græcia?
- [4] 1. What must be supplied before appellati sunt?

  —2. From whom were they called Fabiani?
  - CH. III. [1] 1. Explain the use of autem here.
- [2] 1. Give the meaning of parum.—2. Give an instance of quum—tum maxime from Cicero.
  - [4] 1. Contra ea: what authors of the golden age

Сн. II. [1] 3. Död. parēre.

[2] 1. = Such: 'that' is sometimes used in this sense in English.

2. The regular military term for taking up a position.

- [3] 1.  $Mora = \mu \delta \rho a$ ,  $\mu o \delta \rho a$  [ = 4  $\lambda \delta \chi o a$ ] was a regiment of the Spartan army, consisting of 4, 5, 6, 7, or even 9 hundred men, at different times and according to different authors.\(^1\) 2. To designate a body of Lacedemonian troops, as phalanx for a body of Macedonians.

  3. Inter in composition denotes the interposition of some obstacle between an attempt and its success: thus interdicere and intercedere.—Intercipere = to take them before their purpose was accomplished; hence to intercept, to cut off, especially by a stratagem or sudden attack.

  4. The ablative without in is used to express, not some point w it h in a whole, but extension o ver the whole.
- [4] 1. Cum laude, or some such expression, implied by the following clause. 2. From Fabius cunctator, the first successful opponent of Hannibal.

CH. III. [1] 1. It is the weak autem of transition  $= \delta \hat{\epsilon}$ . Pr.

Intr. ii. 481.

[2] 1. It always implies that the quantity is not only little, but less than it should be: too little.

2. Quum multis in rebus negligentia plectimur, tum maxime in amicitis et diligendis et colendis. de Amicit. 22, 85, (Klotz): and de Off. 3, 11, 47. [Pr. Intr. ii. p. 207, w) 1.]

[4] 1. Cæs. and Livy,—not Cicero

¹ The Dict. of Antiqq. makes the original number 400: but in Xenophor at the 600.

use this form = contra?—2. Give other instances from Nep. [Pref. [6]: Alcib. 8, 4: Con. 5, 4: Epam. 10, 4<sup>1</sup>.

#### EXERCISE ON CH. II. III.

Iphicrates is said to have preserved an extremely strict discipline. Iphicrates won great glory by cutting off a Lacedæmonian mora. Artaxerxes applied to the Athenians for a general, to train his mercenary troops, and bring them to a high state of discipline. He will not retire till he has taken the city, [and] burnt it to the ground. Will you inspire any one with admiration by your personal appearance? [No.] Menestheus the son of Iphicrates by a Thracian lady, was asked which he respected most, his father or his mother?

### CHABRIAS.

CH. I. [2] 1. What cases does fidere govern?—2. Give an instance of the abl. from Cicero.—3. What is Agesilao victoria fidente?—4. What is there peculiar in this construction?—5. Can you give any other instance of this?—6. Is 'phalanx' used elsewhere of any Greeks, except the Macedonians?—7. What is obnixo

CH. I. [2] 1. The dat. or the abl. 2. Hac [Cynosura] fidunt duce nocturna Phænices in alto. poet in N. D. 2, 41: hæc sunt opera magni animi et excelsi, et prudentia consilioque fidentis. de Off. 1, 23, 81. 3. Agesilaus—feeling sure of victory. 4. That the abl. does not express the ground of this confidence, the thing in which he trusts, as in consilio fidere, &c., but the object of it, the thing which he confidently expects. 5. The nearest is the common phrase fidens rebus suis: in poetry the object is usually expressed by the inf., as in parum fidens pedibus contingere matrem, Luc. 4, 615: fisus cuncta sibi cessura pericula Cæsar, Id. 5, 577. 6. Yes: quæ prima phalangem prostravit Laconum: Pel. 4, 2. 7. 'Resting their

<sup>1</sup> Hand says: "Bremius observavit, Cornelium contra non nisi, Alc. 8, 1: Ages. 7, 4; et Epam. 6, [1], contraque dixisse. Id fortasse argumentum erit questionis de auctore hujus libri instituenda." Vol. ii. p. 124.

genu scuto?—8. Describe the position.—9. What is more usual than projicere hastam?—10. What is, id novum contuens?-11. Which is the stronger, contuens or intuens, cernens?—12. With what verb would you compare contueri?

[3] 1. Tota Gracia: when is the abl. used without in? [Iphicrat. 2, [3], 4.]—2. What is status?—3. Who are the artifices here meant?

CH. II. [1] 1. Sua sponte gessit: construe this. [Cim. 3, [3], 7.]—2. May sua sponte and sponte sua be used indifferently? [Milt. 1, [4], 5.]—3. Regnum ei constituit: is constituere more than parare? if so, what is its force?

[2] Neque prius inde decessit, quam totam insulam bello devinceret: 'he did not depart till he had conquered the whole island'—how is it that the Latin language, which generally marks the completion of a preceding action more carefully than our own, here uses the imperf. where we should use the pluperf.?

[3] What is magnas prædas facere ab aliquo?

shields on [one] knee.' 8. 'The soldier places his right foot forward, bends the right knee, and stretches out his left foot behind him. He points his spear with both hands, and also rests the bottom of the shaft on his shield which is placed before his breast, supported by that and the right knee. The spear thus resting on the shield, the shield being supported by the soldier's body, and the weight of his body being thrown on the left leg, which is extended backwards, the greatest possible force is exerted against the enemy, whose charge is received in this position.' Möser. 9. Porrigere hastam. 10. 'When he saw this which was a new position :' = τοῦτο τὸ καινόν;

οι τοῦτο, καινὸν δν. 11. Contuens = 'beholding with attention or astonishment. 12. With conspicere = attentius intueri: e. g. quos ubi Afranus procur nova re perterritus—constitit. B. C. 1, 65.

3. Actors, musicians, &c. e. g. quos ubi Afranius procul visos cum Petreio conspexit,

CH. II. [1] 3. Constituere = parare et firmum reddere.

[2] Probably to mark out that his not withdrawing till he had conquered the whole island, was, not only an historical event, but also a purpose: that he was determined not to leave the island, and accordingly did not leave it, till he had conquered the whole.

[3] Prædæ, pl., is here used for any gain: so Cic. Verr. 2, 3,

<sup>1</sup> δόρατα όρθα προτειναμένους, Polyæn. ii. 1, 2.

#### EXERCISE ON CH. I. II.

It is certain that Chabrias has fought a battle before Thebes. It cannot be denied that Chabrias has marched to the assistance of the Bœotians. The rest of the main-body would not retire. A statue was erected to Chabrias, for having taught his men to kneel down behind their shields and await the charge of the enemy with a line of pointed spears. Chabrias wished that his statue should be represented in the [kneeling] posture, which, by his directions, his men had assumed, and which had gained them the victory. I will not withdraw till I conquer the whole island.

CH. III. [1] 1. Questum, quod—gereret: why is gereret in the subjunctive? [Pr. Intr. ii. 833, and 836.]—2. Is queri always followed by quod? [Ib.—See Z. § 629.]—3. What is cum Ægyptiis?—4. What is denuntiare?—5. What is neque here equivalent to?

[2] 1. When does non stand first in a sentence? [Pr. Intr. ii. 102.]—2. Construe liberalius, quam ut

posset effugere. [Pr. Intr. Diff. of Idiom, 94.]

[3] 1. Explain the use of ut in: ut invidia gloriae comes sit.—2. Neque intuuntur: from what verb does intuuntur come?

[4] 1. Fecerunt idem: explain this use of facere.—2. What does it mean in the next chapter: id ceteri facere roluerunt?—3. Dissimilis horum et factis et moribus:

50, maximos quæstus prædasque fecisse. The phrase seems here to mean all that the Egyptians gave Agesilaus for his services.

[3] 1. Pr. Intr. ii. 826: where for noun read pronoun.—See Z. § 621, and Notes. 2. From intuor for intuor: which frequently occurs in Plautus.—So stride, ferve, scate, for which the longer forms extrides forms extract the forms of the proposition.

forms strideo, ferveo, scateo, were afterwards used.

CH. III. [1] 3. = una cum Ægyptiis: eos adjuvans. 4. To declare in a positive, threatening manner. 5. Neque tamen; neque vero.

<sup>[4] 1.</sup> It is used as the representative of a preceding verb (as we use to do), even where no action has been spoken of. It is here elibenter aberant Athenis. 2. = non maluerunt perire. 3. Horum may be the gen after dissimilis; factis and moribus being the abl. of manner (= 'in actions and character'); or factis and

explain the different possible constructions of this pas sage.

CH. IV. [1] 1. What was the bellum sociale?—2. What is privatus?—3. Is magistratus often used to denote military command? [Alcib. 7, [3], 2.]—4. What is the usual word for military command?—5. What must be supplied after quam?—6. What is adspicere here?

[2] Dum studet—fuit: explain this tense of studet

[Pr. Intr. 509.]

[3] 1. What is suberat?—2. In tutum: explain this. [Them. 9, [3], 1.]

### EXERCISE.

They complained that Chabrias was waging war against them. Unless you return before the appointed day, we will condemn you to death. Know that I do not like to be in the presence of my fellow-citizens. He speaks too freely¹, to escape the enmity of his fellow-citizens. I think that every step from you is a step from unpopularity. I think that every step from you will be a step from unpopularity. You will be able to escape, if you throw yourself into the sea. Is there not a ship at hand to receive you?

perium. 5. Quam eos, qui, &c. 6. To look to him as the person in whom they had the most confidence.

[3] 1. = in propinquo erat: so Ces. B.G. \ 25. quod mons suber at.

moribus may be datives after dissimilis, horum being the dependent genitive after these substantives. In this case, a person is said to be unlike things; but this irregularity is not uncommon: e.g. præoptaret equitis Romani filiam generosarum nuptiis. Att. 12, 1.

CH. IV. [1] 1. A war between the Athenians and some of their principal allies,—Byzantium, Chios, Rhodes, and Cos. Iphicr. 3, 3.

2. Without any command: = sine magistratu.

4. Im-

### TIMOTHEUS.

CH. I. [1] Distinguish between impiger and saboriosus.

[2] 1. What is worth remarking in hujus præclare facta?—2. Give a similar instance.—3. What does ia refer to?-4. What is this kind of construction called in grammar ?-5. What are the words for 'any' after sine? [P. I. 390 (a), and note v.]—6. What is the usual word for to pay into the treasury?—7. Why is in ararium referre used here?

[3] 1. What is pecunia numerata?—2. Cives suos augeri maluit, quam id sumere, &c.: give a similar instance from Nep. of the connection of a passive and an active infinitive with malo. - 3. Quam id sumere, cujus-posset: why the subjunctive? [Pr. Intr. 483, (2). -4. Explain domum suam ferre. -5. Give a similar instance.

CH. II. [1] 1. Circumvehens Peloponnesum: what is the Lat. for, to sail round a place?—2. To what then

CH. I. [1] Impiger denotes one, who without any hesitation or delay sets to work with great activity and zeal: laboriosus is he who carries on his work with extreme perseverance, sparing no pains to

bring it to a successful conclusion.

[3] 1. So much ready money; so much in hard cash. Violare clementiam, quam regis opes minui maluit. Alcib. 4. To take it home for his own purposes; hence to appropriate to his own use. 5. At hic nihil domum suam præter memoriam nominis sempiternam detulit. Cic. de Off. 2, 22, 76

CH. IL [1] 1. Circumvehi aliquem locum.

<sup>[2] 1.</sup> That facta, as a participle, has an adverb with it, and, as a substantive, governs a genitive case. 2. Dolere alterius improbe facto. Cic. de Fin. 2, 17, 54.

3. To such a substantive as æs or argentum implied in the preceding mille et ducenta talenta. Comp. Cim. 3, [2], 8, 11.
4. Synesis: from obveous, intelligentia: the agreement being with a noun which is known to be meant, though that actually used was different. 6. In ararium deferre. 7. Because the same sum was paid in, which had been expended; so that the sum was repaid.

is circumvehens equivalent ?—3. Give similar instances -4. Classem e or um; to whom does eorum refer? 5. What is a construction of this kind called? [Ch. 1, [2], 4.]—6. Give a similar instance.—7. Mare illud adjacent: what are the different constructions of adjacere? -8. Is jacere used of a nation as well as of a country?

[2] What is a pulvinar, and from what must it be dis-

tinguished?

[3] 1. Huic uni ante id tempus contigit: what time is meant?-2. Distinguish between contigit and accidit.

#### EXERCISE.

It cannot be denied that he was very skilful in the government of the state. Many instances are recorded of this man's wickedness. I do not choose to accept any thing, of which I could appropriate a portion to my own use. Timotheus had a piece of good fortune, which had happened to no one before him1. It was Timotheus's good fortune to reduce Corcyra under the dominion of the Athenians.

circumvehebatur: se may be supposed omitted. hens belluis, Cic. de N. D. 1, 28, 78: quum prætervehen equo-vidisset, Liv. 22, 49, 6. Nearly so: anno vertente, Ages 4, 4; ad se ferentem, Dat. 4, [5]—See Z. §§ 145, 147. Note

4. To Lacedæmoniorum implied by Laconice. versa Italia.-Quorum ut fortuna atrox, ita causa fuit jus tissima. Vell. Paterc. 2, 15. 7. Adjacere mari, or mare, and ad Syrtim adjacent, Pomp. Mela 1, 7. 8. Yes: e. g. Dat. 4,

[1]: quæ g ens jacet supra Ciliciam.
[2] "Swrifices being of the nature of feasts, the Greeks and Romans on occasion of extraordinary solemnities placed images of the gods reclining on couches with tables and viands before them, as if they were really partaking of the things offered in sacrifice. This ceremony was called [by the Romans] a lectisternium." Dict. of Antiqq. Pulvinar was the cushion or pillow used on these occasions: pulvinus that ordinarily used at entertainments: see Pelop

[3] 1. The time of Timotheus.2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Translate it more regularly, than Cornelius has done: imitate Cæs. B. G 2, 35: quod ante id tempus accidit nulli; should accidit or contigit be used?

Others read ante hoc tempus, i. e. Cornelius's time: ante id tempus has the awkwardness of making Timotheus the only person to whom this had happen ed before his days.

CH. III. [1] 1. Magno natu: give another instance of this construction.—2. How does Dähne justify the use and position of Macĕdo?—3. What is jam tum valens?

[2] 1. Quorum consilio uteretur: why subj.? [Pr.

Intr. 483, (6).]

[3] Supprimere classem: what word is more usual in this sense?

[4] Sibi proclive fuisse: how is fuisse governed, and

for what is it used?

[5] Lis astimatur: explain this. [Milt. 7 [6], 5.]

CH. IV. [1] 1. Multæ novem partes detraxit: how many are novem partes?—2. Explain the Roman mode

of calculating fractions.

[2] 1. How may quum pleraque possimus proferre testimonia be construed? [Pr. Intr. Diff. of Idiom, 116.]—2. How is quum here used?—3. How is pleraque here used?

[3] Ut mallet se—adire: explain the use of se here.

[Pr. Intr. 145, 146.]

#### EXERCISE.

The Athenians, being sorry for the judgment they had passed, are going to remit six-sevenths of the fine. I

[3] Reprimere: but iter supprimunt, Cas. B. C. 1, 66.

CH. III. [1] 1. Scismas, maximo natu filius. Dat. 7, [1]: see note on that passage. 2. He thinks that it is placed emphatically with valens = 'that powerful Macedonian:' but it seems to be against this, that valens is modified by jam tum. 3. 'Who was even then, or already powerful;' implying that he became much more powerful afterwards.

<sup>[4]</sup> Pr. Intr. 460, (c), 1:—for futurum fuisse.

Ch. IV. [1] 1. Nine-tenths. 2. When the numerator is only one less than the denominator, they express the nuraber of parts by a cardinal numeral with partes; so that quatuon partes  $\frac{4}{3}$ . For other fractions they used an ordinal (agreeing with partes, understood) to denote the denominator decima pars =  $\frac{1}{10}$ : dua decima,  $\frac{2}{10}$ : tres decima =  $\frac{3}{10}$ .—Z. § 120.

[2] 2. For licet, etsi. 3. For permulta.

<sup>1</sup> On the mode of expressing fractions by the divisions of the as, see Pr. Intr. 21\*

hear that the Athenians are going to remit three-sevenths of the fine. From this it may easily be conjectured, what the instability of fortune is. I had rather run the risk of my life, than desert a friend, whose reputation is at stake. I shall repair the walls at my own expense. Instead of producing, [as I could,] many instances of this man's victories, (see Ch. 1, [2],) I shall be content with two

### DATAMES.

- CH. I. [1] 1. Venio nunc ad: give instances of this form of transition.—2. Give instances in which qualities are marked by an adjective and an attributive gen. or abl. case.
- [2] 1. Hoc plura: parse hoc.—2. Explain plerique. [Pref. [1], 7.]—3. What is the force of et—et here? [Milt. 5, [3], 7.]—4. What is ratio?—5. What is apparere here?
- [3] Et manu fortis, et bello strenuus: distinguisn between the two.
- [4] 1. Militare munus fungens: what peculiarity is there here? [Pr. In: 333.]
  - CH. II. [2] 1. Is Nep. correct in saying that in

CH. I. [1] 1. Venio nunc ad voluptates agricolarum. Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: so 16, 56. 2. Dion, 9, 3, quum audacissimos, tum viribus maximis: Suet. Nero, 2, 6: vir neque satis constans et ingenio truci.
[2] 4. Ratio comprehends all that is necessary to make their

<sup>[2] 4.</sup> Ratio comprehends all that is necessary to make their character understood: the events, their circumstances, order, causes, &c.: it is therefore more extensive than cause: including not only causes and motives but means.

5. To be seen in their true light.

<sup>[3]</sup> Manu fortis relates to personal bravery: bello strenuus to his resolution, activity, and perseverance as a commander.

CH. II. [2] 1. No: Homer says he was killed by Menelaus. Il

Homer Pylamenes is killed by Patroclus?—2. Give other instances of similar mistakes.—3. Explain dicto audientem esse alicui.

[5] For nihilo segnius some read nihilo secius:

give a similar instance of segnius.

#### EXERCISE ON CH. I. II.

Let us now come to the conduct and ability of this very brave man. I fear that you will not succeed in this [attempt.] How few are found, who are both personally brave, and [also] active commanders. What I am, will appear presently. Of Æschylus I shall relate the more for this reason, because his services were very great in the war which the Athenians waged against the king of Persia. Thyus wished to try first to put him to death secretly. He had privately put to death a little boy, his sister's son.

CH. III. [1] 1. Hominem maximi corporis terribilique facie: give a similar instance of the connection of a genitive with an abl. in this construction.—2. Is this example quite similar?—3. What is the supposed difference between the abl. and the gen. in this construction? [Pr. Intr. p. 62: note 1.]—4. What is the distinction given by Bremi, after Ramshorn?—5. Is this opinion tenable?—6. What seems to be the general,

<sup>5, 576. 2.</sup> Cic. in the 2d Book de Divin. 39, ascribes to Ajax what was really done by Ulysses; and in the very same book, c. 30, puts the words of Ulysses into the mouth of Agamemnon.

3. Död. parēre.

<sup>[5]</sup> Nihilo segnius bellum parare: Sall. Jug. 75, fin.

CH. III. [1] 1. (Pompeius) oris improbi, animo inverecundo. Sall. Fr. 2. No: for the latter quality is a mental one. 4. That the gen. denotes a property simply as belonging to the subject: the abl. the impression it makes upon others. 5. No: the example oris improbi, animo inverecundo itself overthrows it. 6. That the genitive describes the real nature and character of the subject; the abl. rather particular manifestations or circumstances of it p

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Consilium. <sup>2</sup> Quotusquisque. [Pr. Intr. 477.]

P After making this distinction, Krüger remarks upon this passage, that qualities of the body, so far as they relate to the whole body, belong to its real nature, and can, for that very reason, be in the genitive. Other qualities of the body are, therefore, expressed by the ablative only. Lat. Gram. p. 532.

though not universal distinction?—7. When must the gen. be used?—8. In what phrases must the abl. be used?

[2] 1. Agresti duplici amiculo: explain the use of the two adjectives here.—2. Give similar instances.—3. In feram bestiam is feram superfluous?

[3] 1. What is the meaning of prospicerent here?—2. Primo non accredidit: is accredere a common verb?—

3 What does it mean?

CH. IV. [1] 1. What peculiarity is there in quæ gens jacet, &c.?—2. Give an instance of jacere, or one of its compounds, with gens. [Timoth. 2, 1.]

[2] 1. What is vexare regionem?—2. Quæ portaren-

tur: why the subj.?

- [3] 1. What mood does etsi usually take?—2. Quamvis magno exercitu: construe quamvis here.—3. Is quamlibet ever so used?—4. Distinguish between imprudens and imparatus, when the former relates to want of preparation.
  - [5] 1. Ad se ferentem: explain ferentem here.—2.

7. Of numbers, e. g. classis trecentarum navium. 8. In bono animo esse; animo forti et erecto, &c., ea mente.

[2] 1. Duplex amiculum is equivalent to a compound substantive.

2. Prælium equestre adversum: frumentaria magna largitio.

3. No: bestia is an irrational animal, which is fera, so far as it is not tamed.

[3] 1. To look at with attention. 2. No: it occurs however in Cic. Att. 6, 2: vix accredens, communicavi cum Dionysio.

3. To believe with difficulty: nearly = our credit.

CH. IV. [1] 1. He had before used Cataonia a country, which he now denotes by gens, and uses with it jacere, which is properly

used of countries only.

[2] 1. To harass it by plundering and devastating incursions, &c. 2. It does not describe particular things which were actually on their way to the king on a given occasion, but such things as were regularly conveyed to the king: the expression is indefinit-both with respect to the class of things and to the time.

[3] 1. The indicative. 2. = 'ever so great'. Pr. Intr. 451, note u. 3. Yes: Suet. Vesp. 5. quicquid—volveret—animo, quamlibet magnum. 4. Imprudens implies that the cause of the want of preparation was, that the person did not perceive the

necessity of it.

[5] 1. It is used intransitively = ferentem se, bringing himself = advancing. 2. Circumvehens = circumvehens se, or dum

What similar instance have we lately had?—3. Give instances of other verbs of motion that are so used.—4 Pertimescit: explain its meaning here.

### EXERCISE ON CH. III. IV.

He will take good care that the report of this action does not reach you before himself. I have ordered you to be equal in command with Pharnabazus. I have written to order you to set out for Egypt. Aspis refused obedience to the king (chap. 2, [2]), because the country he dwelt in was mountainous, and well fortified. Let us intercept the king's dues. A few men [indeed,] but [those] brave [ones,] put their horses to their speed, and prepare to charge. He beheld a few men indeed, but brave ones, coming against him.

- CH. V. [1] 1. A quanto bello ad quam parvam rem misisset: quote a similar construction from Nep.—2. Se ipse reprehendit: why not se ipsum?—3. Convenit: what is understood?
- [3] 1. Amicus Datami: what other construction might have been used? [Milt. 3, [6], 4.]—2. What is perscribere?—3. In quibus: what does quibus agree with?
- [4] 1. Ut tribuant: what is the nom, case?—2. What does obedire mean here?
- [5] 1. Talibus:—what is the force of talibus? [Them. 2, [8], 1.]

circumvehebatur. [Timoth. 2, [1], 1]
3. Movens, vertens,
mutans; from moveri, verti, mutari.
dread or panic.

3. Movens, vertens,
4. It implies a sudden,

CH. V. [1] 1. Quemet ex quanto regno ad quam fortunam detrusisset, xx. 2, 2. 2. That would mean he blamed himself, not some other person; whereas the emphasis is here on the person blaming; he himself felt how unwisely he had acted. 3

[3] 2. To write a complete and full account. 3. Litteris.

implied in perscripta mittit.

in [4] 1. Reges, implied by consultation regian = consultation regium. 2. = obaudire, to give ear to; to follow their advice.

CH. VI. [1] 1. Give an instance of prospere procedant.—2. Prius—pervenire cupiebat, quam de re malegesta fama ad suos perveniret: why subj.? [Pr. Intr. 500.]

[2] 1. His locis—ut—posset: how is hic here used? is this usual?—2. Quote some such instances from

Nep.—3. Does Cic. use hic = talis?

[3] 1. What is in turbam exire?—2. What does

relictum mean here?

[4] 1. Et omnes confestim sequi: what is the force of et here? [Pr. Intr. ii. 233.]—2. Is there any other peculiarity in the sentence?

[5] 1. Give instances of tantum quod.—2. Do any

of these exactly agree with the passage before us?

[6] 1. Explain composite.—2. What is ab aliquo stare?—3. What other forms are used?

[8] For what is cogitatum here used?

CH. VI. [1] 1. Sed tamen, ut omnia—prospere procedant, multum interest te venire, Cic. ad Div. 12, 9: so also pros-

pere succedere, Liv. 21, 7.

[2] 1. His locis = iis, talibus locis: 'is' is more common in this sense, but hic is sufficiently justified by many passages. 2. Eumen. 5, 2: neque umquam ad manum accedere licebat, nisi his locis, quibus pauci multis possent resistere. Ages. 3, 6: his locis manum conseruit, quibus plus pedestres copie valerant. 3 and without following ut or qui: sed duros et quasi corneolos habent introitus (aures),—quod his naturis relatus amplificatur sonus de Nat. Deor. 2, 57, 144.

[3] 1. To become generally known: so Cic.: exire atque in

vulgus emanare; pro S. Roscio, 1, 3. 2. 'Deserted.'

[4] 2. Yes: par esse must be borrowed from the preceding sen-

tence, the non being rejected.

[5] 1. Cic. ad Fam. 7, 23, 1: tantum quod ex Arpinati veneram, quum mihi a te litteræ redditæ sunt. Ad Att. 15, 13: hæc quum scriberem, tantum quod existimabam ad te orationem esse perlatam. Suet. Aug. 63, 1: Juliam—Marcello—tantum quod pueritiam egresso—nuptum dedit. 2. No: it would be like the first, if quum were expressed: quum—jubet.

[6] 1. The usual form is ex composito: but composito alone oc

[6] 1. The usual form is ex composito: but composito alone occurs, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 29: composito factum est: on which Donatus remarks: Sic veteres: nos, ex composito.

Stare cum aliquo, Eum. 8, 2: and cum aliquo adversus aliquem

Ages. 5, 4.

[8] Excogitatum would be the more usual form.

#### EXERCISE ON CH. V. VI.

Artaxerxes does not blame himself, but sends him written directions [to leave] this great war [and] proceed to an inconsiderable affair. How few there are [Pr. Intr. 477] who if any mischance happens, blame themselves! Datames drew upon himself the enmity of the courtiers the more, because the king had ordered that he should share the command [chap. 3, end] with Pharnabazus. You will be in great danger, if any thing goes wrong in Egypt, while you have the command. There is no doubt that you will have for your bitterest enemy the man, whose advice the king principally follows. Written orders were sent him by the king, to march into Cilicia with not very numerous forces. Nothing shall hinder me from preparing the Egyptians o resist.

CH. VII. [1] 1. Maximo natu filius: is this a usual form?—2. De defectione patris detulit: explain de defectione. [Dion 10, [2],]—3. Quam conari: what does conari here mean?

[2] 1. Ciliciæ portæ: what are portæ here?—2. Give

Cicero's description of this pass.

[3] Ancipitibus locis: give the derivation and the declension of anceps. [Them. 3, [3], 2.]

CH. VIII. [1] 1. Statuit congreds, quam, &c.: explain this construction.—2. Give some instances of

CH. VII. [1] 1. Not in this sense: as magno natu is 'old,' so maximo natu should be 'very old:' but it is here used for maximus natu, 'the eldest.'

3. To make an actual attempt: to begin to act.

<sup>[2] 1.</sup> A narrow pass: = angustiæ. 2. Duo sunt aditus in Ciliciam ex Syria, quorum uterque parvis præsidiis propter angustias intercludi potest, nec est quidquam Cilicia contra Syriam munitius. Ad Fam. 15, 4.

CH. VIII. [1] 1. Potius is omitted before quam; as μᾶλλον often is before η in Greek. 2. Ea (Fortuna) res cunctas ex lubidine quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque; Sall. Cat. 8. tanta vis hominis leniunda quam exagitanda videbatur, &c. Id. 48, 5. beneficiis quam metu imperium agitabant, &c. Id. 9, 5.

the ellipse of potius or magis. -3. Give instances of se $d\bar{e}re = to remain inactive.$ 

[3] 1. What does loci natura here mean? -2. Hujus: to whom does this relate?—3. What solution of this difficulty does Bremi offer?—4. Non amplius hominum mille: explain this construction.

[4] What is callide cogitare?

[5] 1. What is bellum ducere?—2. Ad pacem amicitramque hortatus est, ut cum rege in gratiam rediret: is the last clause, which seems superfluous, necessarily to be rejected?

[6] What is conditio here?

### EXERCISE ON CH. VII. VIII.

[If] we seize upon the wood, the enemy cannot pass oy without being distressed by the difficulty of the ground. If a battle had been fought here, the numbers of the enemy would not have hurt [me] much, small as my force was. Autophradates resolved to fight a battle, rather than to be entangled in difficult ground. The news having been brought about the approach of Autophradates, Datames endeavored to seize the Cilician gates. Autophradates will not be able to march by [us] without being enclosed in the narrow pass.

# CH. IX. [2] 1. Quum nuntiatum esset quosdam sibs

Claudii-oratio fuit precibus, quam jurgio similis: Liv. 3, 40 3. Quin immo Arretii ante mania sedeamus: Liv. 22, 3 ubi sedens prospectaret hostem: Ib. 14.

[3] 1. The advantages of his ground. 2. To Autophra dates, though Datames is the nearest substantive. refers by synvisis, [Milt. 5, [1], 4] to numeri, implied by the preceding has copias.

4. Quam is omitted. See also Milt. 5, [1], 5.

[4] To lay his plans with great ability or ingenuity. [5] 1. To draw out or lengthen out the war: Alcib. 8, 1, we had ut bellum quam diutissime duceret. 2. No: such explanatory clauses are not uncommon. See Milt. 1, 2, Delphos deliberatum missi sunt, qui consulerent Apollinem.

 [6] Proposal: See Cim. 1, [4].
 Ch. IX. [2] 1. If Nep. had said quum audisset, &c., sibi would have been quite correct: as quum nuntiatum esset, sc. ci, has virtually the same meaning, and no mistake can arise, the use of sibs seems to be quite justifiable.

insidiari: is sibi used correctly here?—2. Qui in amicorum erant numero, this being a subordinate clause in oblique narration, why is erant in the indicative? [Pr.

Intr. 466.]

[3] 1. Simillimum sui: what is the usual difference between similis sibi and similis sui? [Pr. Intr. 212, note w.]-2. Is the rule without exception?-3. Give instances of its violation.—4. What is meant by eo loco? -5. Some critics think vestitu should be rejected, since ornatus militaris is the usual term for regimentals: how would you justify its retention?

[4] 1. What is pradizerat here?—2. Parati essent facere: give an instance from prose classics of the inf. after paratus, instead of ad faciendum. -3. Conjicere

tela: what does con often imply in composition?

CH. X. [2] 1. Hanc-missam: what do these words agree with ?—2. Why not with fidem?—3. Then what do you suppose dextra to mean here?

[4] 1. = præceperat. Them. 7, [3], 3. 2. Cic. p. Quint. 2, 8: id quod parati sunt facere. Sall. Cat. 20, fin. nisi—vos servire magis quam imperare paratiestis. Cæs. B.C. 1, 7: sese paratos esse-defendere, &c. 3. Vigor, promptitude,

earnestness, attention, &c.

<sup>[3] 2.</sup> Certainly not, but the preponderance of authority is in 3. (1) Gen. of external resemblance: Phidias sui similem speciem inclusit in clypeo Minervæ. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15: plectri similem linguam nostri solent dicere, chordarum dentes, nares cornibus iis, qui ad nervos resonant in cantibus, Id. N. D. 2, 59; where observe the gen. and dat. used indifferently. Prætoris admodum similem fuisse constat. Val. Max. 9, 14.—
(2) Dative of internal or moral resemblance: non ego eum cum summis viris comparo, sed simillimum deo judico. Cic. pro Marcello, 3. 4. Loco sc. agminis, quo dux incedere solebat. 5. Cic. joins the two words in the very same way: vestitu et ornatu regali: de Fin. 2, 21, 69: vestitus is the dress generally, ornatus is the more general term for his whole equipment.

CH. X. [2] 1. Dextram. 2. Because the phrase δεξιὰν πίμπει» occurs in Greek, and is imitated by other Latin authors. Thus δεξιάν αθτοῖς ἔπεμψε νόμω Περσικῷ, Polyæn. 7, 28, 1: so Xen. Ages. 3, 3; and δεξιαν φέρειν, Anab. 2, 4, 1. In Justin 11, 15, we read: in quam rem unicum pignus fidei regiæ dexter am se fer en dam Alexandro dare. And Tac. Hist. 1, 54: Miserat civitas Lingonum. vetere instituto, dona legionibus, dextras, hospitii insigne.

[3] 1 Persuasit homini: has homo any depreciating force here?—2. Give a similar instance from Cicero.— 3. When does persuadeo take ut? when the inf.?—4 What is infinitum bellum here ?-5. Amicitiam gerereexplain this use of gerere.

### EXERCISE ON CH. IX. X.

Autophradates, when he perceived that Datames could not be enclosed in the pass, resolved to lengthen out the war. Datames resolved to lengthen out the war, [rather] than fight a battle in difficult ground. Be prepared to do, whatever you see me [do.] I will direct him, to do whatever he sees me [do.] I directed him to do, whatever he saw me [do.] I will hurl missiles against them, before they arrive at [my] substitute. I will slay Datames, if you will permit me to do whatever I please with impunity. Mithridates, after he had received from the king by letter his plighted-hand, promised to slay Datames.

CH. XI. [1] Deque ea re: others read de qua re; quote passages to justify the ea.

[2] 1. Ante aliquot dies: is this correct according to the usual practice of the best writers?—2. Atque ipsos

promiser made as solemn an oath as if he had given his right hand (which perhaps he really had done to some sponsor, as it were, of the absent person): or the actual device of a right hand, as a pledge, that the promiser had bound himself by a solemn oath It is most probable that Tac. alludes to some such device, the dexteræ being an insigne hospitii: but this, of course, does not prove that the Persians had a similar custom.

[3] 1. No. 2. Quid enim abest huic homini? i. e. Pompeio, pro Corn. Balb. 4. See Paus. 1, [1], 1-6. 3. It takes ut when the person is persuaded to do something; the inf. when he is persuaded (= convinced) that any thing is so and so. of extermination: bellum internecinum. 5. Possibly it implies that the garb of friendship was assumed; but gerere amicitiam occurs without any implied notion of this kind, Cic. ad Fam. 3, 8, 5: de amicitia gerenda præclarissime scripti libri. So inimicitias gerere, Att. 11, 5; odium, simultatem gerere, &c.
CH. XI. [1] Deque his, Cic. de N. D. 1, 1, 2: deque eo, de
Fin. 5, 6, 17. Comp. Milt. 6, 2.

[2] 1. No: ante aliquot dies is 'a few days ago;' with reference to the speaker. It should be aliquot diebus ante.

scrutarentur; who are the ipsi?—3. Qui explorarent—mittunt: explain the use of the imperf. subj. with the present mittunt. [Pr. Intr. i. 414, b.]

[3] 1. What is telum?—2. Have we had any other

instance in Nep. of telum for gladius?

[4] Distinguish between digredi and degredi.

#### EXERCISE.

He pretends to be returning to the same place. He pretends to have carefully noted the ground. He promised to show him a good place for a camp. He promised the king to take Datames by treachery. The enemy, after they had unsheathed their swords<sup>1</sup> and hid them under their clothes, returned to the same place.

Datames and Mithridates: but from the utrique, the meaning is

themselves and their followers.

[3] 1. Telorum appellatione omnia, ex quibus saluti hominis noceri possit, accipiuntur, Julius Paulus, sentent. recept. 5, 3, 3: = 'weapons of offence;' though properly missiles. 2. Yes:

Alcib. 10, 5, subalare telum.

<sup>[4]</sup> Degredi is simply to go away: digredi is to go away, when those, with whom I have been, also go away in another direction. In other words, degredi denotes departure simply; digredi implies departure and reciprocal separation.

# NOTES

# XV. EPAMINONDAS.

- I. General caution in regard to the circumstances amid which Epaminendas was educated. II. His poverty, and accomplishment in various pursuits III. Mental and moral character; devotion to jurisprudence and philoso phy; his friendly offices, and kindness. IV. Artaxerxes attempts to bribe him, but does not succeed. V. His eloquence; scene with Meneclides. VI. Reply to Callistratus; speech against the Spartans. VII. His forbearance under injuries; for the good of his country, incurred the risk of capital punishment. VIII. Tried but acquitted. IX. Died at Mantinea. X. Unmarried; his patriotism
- I.—1. Hæc....lectoribus. "It seems necessary to premise these circumstances to the reader."—Pari Juisse. "Were regarded in the same light by or among others."
- 3. Exprimere imaginem. Literally, "to express the image," i. e. "to draw a correct picture," "to give a faithful portraiture or representation."—Consuetudinis atque vitæ. "Of the ordinary habit = the daily deportment, and life."—Ad eam declarandam. "To the explaining it," i. e. "to explain it," "to place it in a clear light."—Anteponuntur, "are preferred."
- II.—1. A majoribus, "by ancestors."—Eruditus, "well-taught," i. e. "learned."—Magis. "More so."—Citharizare, "to play on the cithara, or harp."—Chorda is, properly, "an intestine," (χορδη;) et cantare ad chordarum sonum, "and to chant or sing to the sound of the strings of a musical instrument or of musical instruments."—Qui non minore fuit gloria. "Who was not less eminent." Sum with the ablat.—Tibia, meaning originally a bone, applied to a musical instrument with notes because it was first made of bone.
- 2. Deditus, "devoted."—Anteposuerit, "preferred."—Condiscipulos, "fellow-students."—Artibus, "pursuits."
- 3. Ad .... consuctudinem = to the English expression, "according to our ideas."
  - 4. Ephebus, a youth from sixteen to twenty years of age.

- III.—1. Bona, referring to virtues.—Temporibus . . . . utens "Skilfully availing himself of favorable occurrences."
- 2. Celans commissa, "concealing secrets intrusted to him."—Diserte, "discreetly."
- 4. Perpessus est, "he bore." From de p. perpetior, (per, pation.)

  Amicorum .... caruit, "he did not avail himself of the wealth of his friends for his own maintenance."
- IV.—1. Abstinentia, "uprightness."—Magno .... auri, "with a large amount of money."—Diligebat. Trace the derivation.
- 2. Orbis terrarum divitias. Like our expression, "wealth of the Indies."
  - 3. Non miror, "I am not surprised."
- 4. Tua causa, "for thy sake."—Ad.... pervenisse, "I had taken by force."
- **6.** Proferre possemus, "We could adduce."—Quorum ... explicarunt. "Whose lives (sc. vitas) many authors, before us, have detailed separately, in many thousand lines = at great length."
- V.—1. Neque.... ornatus. "Not less concise in the brevity of response than ornate in continued speech."
  - 2. Obtrectatorem, "detracter."
  - 3. Florere, "was successful and shone."
  - 4. Utendum est vobis, "you must employ."
  - 6. Contra, "on the contrary."—Totam, "all."
  - VI.-1. Societatem, "alliance."-Legatus, "legate."
- VII.—1. Locorum angustiis, "in a narrow defile."—Obsidione, "from blockade."
- 3. Maxime autem fuit illustre. Supply testimonium patientiæ injuriarum suorum civium.—Prætores, "commanders."
- 4. Populiscitum or plebiscitum, "a decree of the people." It is opposed to senatus consultum, for, in regard to decrees and ordinances, the people (populus) were divided into two classes, plebs and senatus. A decree of the whole people, or, which is the same thing, of the two above-named classes, was properly called populi jussum.—Imprudentiam, "inconsiderateness, implying also, want of foresight."—Multabat or mulctabat. The verb multo implies, in connection with punishment, loss or deprivation; in this case, deprivation of life.

VIII .- 1. Sua opera, "by his means."

- 2. Neque.... subiret. "Nor did he deny but that he should undergo the punishment of the law."—In periculo suo. "In his bill of condemnation"—"the record of his judicial sentence."
  - 3. Apud, "before or near by."
- 4. Retraxit, "snatched—saved."—Universam . . . . vindicavit. "Asserted the liberty of all Greece."

- 5. A judicio, &c. See Lexicon, under the word Caput.
- IX .-- 3. Mortiferum, "bearing death, i. e. deadly."
- X.-1. Maleque eum consulere patriæ, "that he neglected the interest of his country."
- 4. Nemo eat inficias. "Nobody can deny."—Caput ... Græciæ. "was at the head of all the Grecian states"

### XVI. PELOPIDAS

- I Is driven into exile. II. With others returns in disguise to Thebes. III. Pelopidas restores liberty to his fellow-citizens, the tyrants having been slain and the garrison driven from the citadel. IV. This exploit the work of Pelopidas; in most of his other deeds, he shares the glory with Epaminondas. V. Struggling with adverse fortune, he revenges the affront put upon him by Alexander of Thrace, with whom he waged successful war, though he himself fell therein. The Thessalian cities honor his memory.
- I.—1. Quemadmodum exponam. "In what manner I may set them forth."—Si tantummodo summas (sc. res) attigero, "if I shall touch only on his chief actions."—Medebor cum satietate tum ignorantiæ lectorum, "I shall provide against both the satiety and the ignorance of my readers."
- 2. Laconum rebus studebant, "favored the interests of the Lacedæmonians."—Idque ... consilio. "And he did that of his own private judgment, without the sanction of the public."
- 3. Thebanis....esse. "That they had to do with, i. e. that they must contend with the Thebans."—Patria carebat, "lived in exile."
- II.—1. Contulerant se. "Had betaken themselves."—Ut.. obtulisset. "They might endeavor by the first occasion which fortune should present."
- 2. Sentiebant idem, "agreed in sentiment and feeling."—Ad.... opprimendas, "for overwhelming their enemies."—Eum, "that namely."
  - 3. Omnino, "all-together."
- 5. Ut.... pervenire. "That they might reach Thebes at twilight," (when the sky was closing in evening.)—Vestitu agresti,

"i. ustic clothing."—A quo ... datus, "who appointed both the day and the hour."

Na.-1. Libet, "I am disposed," interponere, "to insert."-Devenisse, "had repaired."

- 2. Omnia perscripta erant, "all the particulars were fully written out."—Sub pulvinum subjiciens, "casting under the pillow or bolster on which he reclined."—In . . . . severas, "I defer, he says, matters of toil, or severe measures, until to-morrow."
  - 3. Ex agris, "from the country."
- IV.—1. Sicut... docuimus, "as we have taught above."— Dimicatum est, "the warfare raged."—Hac....Pelopida, "this credit of freeing Thebes belongs to Pelopidas."
- 3. Affult, "he was present." When f follows the preposition, d is often changed into f; thus adfui or affui. See Lexicon, Adsum.
- V.—1. Initio, "at the very outset."—Exsul....caruit, briefly, "he was expatriated."—Tectum, "protected."—Consuesset, "was wont."
  - 2. Violatus erat, "he had been abused or injured."
- 3. Summa, "chief direction."—Non dubitavit, "he did not hesitate."—Confligere, "to engage with them."
- 4. Incensus ira, "incensed by a just resentment." Some read, incitus.

# XVII. AGESILAUS.

- I. Agesilaus preferred to his nephew for the Spartan throne. II. By a sudden stroke of policy, he meets the Persian general in Asia before he is aware that Agesilaus had even set out on his march; his reasons for adhering to his faith, though faith was broken by the Persian general. III. The truce ended; while the enemy expect him in Caria, he devastates Phrygia; the manner in which he stimulated the energies of his army for its reorganization at Ephesus; the same wary policy characterizes him his successes; mode of success. IV. His obedience characterized; the battle at Coronea; his veneration. V. The Corinthian victory, reasons ir not storming Corinth and other Grecian cities. VI. Declines to go Leuctra; saves Sparta; his knowledge of human nature. VII. His public gifts; his own moderation. VIII. Personal uncomeliness—diminutive and lame; his forbearance of comforts; his gratuities.
- I.—1. Eo ... familiarissime, "for he enjoyed his most intimate friendship."

- 3. Alter.... alter, "one.. the other."—Fieri, regem under stood.—Deligebatur, "he was chosen."
- 4. Agnorat for agnoverat, "had acknowledged."—Suum, "his own son."
- II.—1. Imperii potitus est, "he obtained the chief power."Regi, "against its king."—Pedestres exercitus, "infantry."
- 2. Tanta celeritate, "so great expedition."—Copiis, "his troops."
  —Eum profectum, "that he had set out."—Factum est, "it was brought about—it happened."—Imprudentes, "off guard—unawares."
  —Offenderet, "he did strike."
- 3. Ut.... conveniret, "that the Lacedæmoniansmight come to an agreement with the king."—Re vera, "in very truth—in reality."
  - 4. Sine dolo, "w. hout fraud."
- 5. Jusjurandum servabat, "he kept inviolate his oath."—Suis rebus, "from his cause." Religio, "good faith."—Quum animadverteret, &c., "when they (the army) perceived that the divinity of the gods was on his side," &c.
- III.—3. Præstitissent, "had surpassed."—Magnis.... muneribus, freely, "he would honor more highly with his gifts."—Effecit, "he brought it about."—Ornatissimum et exercitatissimum, "the best equipped, and in a surpassing state of discipline."
- 5. Quum.... fefellisset, "when the opinion deceived him," i. e. "when he was disappointed in his expectation."—Victumque .... consilio, "and beheld himself vanquished in stratagem."
- 6. Nunquam .... potestatem, "he never afforded an opportunity of attacking him (never exposed himself) on level ground."—Conserere manum, or manus, pugnam, prælium, "to join battle, fight hand to hand, come to close quarters, engage in close combat."
- IV.—2. Pietas, signifies "such conduct as is conformable to duty, scrupulousness, conscientiousness."—Suspicienda est, " is to be looked upon with admiration, esteemed."—Quam virtus bellica, "than his ability in war."—Modestia, "humility," implying "forbearance."—Ut.... Sparta, "as if he had been a private individual in an assembly of the people at Sparta."
  - 4. Anno vertente, "in the revolving year."
- 6. Qui . . . . minuerent, "who impaired the respect due to re ligion."
- V.—2. Græciæ....potuisse, "that the Greeks might have taken vengeance on the Persians."
- VI.—1. Ut.... divinaret, "as if he did divine the issue."—Noluit, "he was reluctant—he refused."—Præbuit se, "he showed himself."
  - 2. Discrimen, "crisis."-Editum locum, "an elevated position."

Ut... fecissent, "as if they had done it with good intent."—Consilium, "judgment."

VII.—1. Se .. recuperarunt, "never recovered themselves, nor regained their ancient power."—Non destitit, "did not cease."

- 2. Sublevavit, "he relieved."
- 3. Victus, "manner of living."
- 4. Intrarat for intraverat.—Contra, "on the contrary."—Inopis, "of the humble."
- VIII—1. Sic.... corpore, "so he found her unpropitious in (in regard to) his bodily frame."—Nam.... exiguo, "for he was of humble stature, and diminutive body."—Claudus altero pede, "lame of one foot."
- 2. Quod....venit, "this happened to him."—Huc, "thereupon."
  —Vestitu....obsoleto, "in mean and well-worn clothing."—Non
  beatissimi, "not the most favored of fortune."
  - 3. Fides facta est, "credit was given."
- 4. Et.... opsonii, "and other species of this kind of food."— Desiderabat, "did require."—Secundamque mensam, "and the second course," consisting of dessert, fruits, &c.—Referri, "to be returned."
- 6. Qui vocatur (supply portus) Menelai.—In decessit, "having fallen into a disease, he died"

# XVIII. EUMENES.

- 1. General remarks; serves both Philip and Alexander in a post of great responsibility. II. He receives Cappadocia, and serves Perdicas. III. His fidelity; governs part of Asia; stratagem by which he ingeniously brings his troops to face the enemy. IV. His success; particulars of the battle. V. Pursued by Antigonus; besieged, his resources in a siege. VI. His advice to Olympias; his fidelity. VII. Manages in the name of Alexander. VIII. Fights with Antigonus; insubordination and licentiousness of Macedonian Phalanx; Antigonus's device. IX. Is circumvented by Eumenes. X. Eumenes is basely betrayed to Antigonus XI. Incidents of his captivity. XII. His death. XIII. His services, and power.
- I.—3. Domestico summo genere, "of the highest rank in his own country."—Vincebat, "he did surpass."—Cura, "in anxiety"
  - 4. In intimam familiaritatem, "into close intimacy."
  - 5. Habuit eum ad manum, "he had him in attendance."

- 6. Quæ Hetærice appellabatur, "which was called the socia band," (from the Greek word ἐταιρος, a companion.)
- II.—2. In .... pervenissent, "should reach the age of puberty, i. e. when they became their own masters."—Quod ... posset, "which can easily be understood."—Dicta, "spoken of thus."
  - 4. Ac.... societatem, "and should make alliance with himself."

    III.—4. Dilapsuras, "would be about to slip away."
- IV.—4. Illo usus erat familiariter, "he had been intimate with him."—Ossa, "his bones—his remains."
- V.—1. Here dum geruntur, "while these transactions are going on."—Et.... defertur, "and the supremacy is transferred."—Suffragium ferre, "to carry one's vote to the urn," (sitella;)"hence, "to vote."—Damnare capitis, "to condemn to death." Sometimes it refers to one's welfare, weal, or good name; especially civil life in the judicial sense, that is, the sum of all the rights and privileges of a Roman citizen, (which, if he loses, he loses his caput.) Causa capitis, accusare capitis, are commonly (except in causa perduellionis) to be understood of exilium. Exile referring to these three things and privileges, viz., freedom, rights of citizenship, family.—Exiles res, "little things."
  - 3. Extremo tempore, "finally."
- 4. Equos militares, "his warlike chargers."—Agitandi, "of or for exercising them."
- 5. Prioribus pedibus, "with fore-feet;" plane, "fully."—Excutiebat, "was constantly striking out while the motion lasted—did strike out."—Decurreret, "should run out, in the sense, should be exercised."
- 6. Factum est, "was done, brought about, accomplished."—
  Jumenta, "animals." Jumenta for jugmenta, from jungo, strictly,
  "draught-cattle." The Greek ὁποζόγιον.—In campestribus locis, "in
  a champaign country; open, flat places, level ground."
- 7. In hac conclusione, "during this siege."—Alias.. alias, "at one time . . . . at another."
- VI.-1. Et . . . occuparet, "and take possession of that government."
- 2. Raperetur, "she should be drawn."—Omnium . . . . oblivisceretur, "should bury in oblivion all injuries."
  - 3. Gessit, "bore, carried, conducted."-Opem, "assistance."
  - 4. Subsidio sibi, "to her assistance."
- 5. Satius duxit, "considered, esteemed it better."—Referentem, "rendering."—Ingratus, "an ungrateful one, an ingrate."
- VII.—2. Principiis. See infra, VII.—Administrare, "to manage."

- 3. Nam... regia, "not at the tent of Eumenes, but at the royal tent." *Principia* was a broad open space, extending the whole breadth of the camp, and separating the lower part of the camp from the upper. Here was erected the tribunal of the general, when he either administered justice or harangued the army.
- VIII.—1. Acie instructa, "with army drawn up in battle array."—Male acceptum, "roughly handled."—Non . . . . voluntas, "not according to his own wish, but as the will of the soldiers compelled him."
- 2. Inveterata....licentia, "long accustomed both to glory, and likewise to insubordination."—Periculum est, "there is always danger."
  - 5. Commeabant, "were accustomed or wont to go."
- 6. Sin....contenderet, "if he should march with expedition through lonely (or retired) places."
- 7. Cocta, "cooked."—Quam minime, "as little as possible."—Constituerat, "he had resolved."
  - IX .-- 1. Quid . . . . facto, freely, "what was to be done?"
  - 3. Obvii, "lying or being in the way-which one falls in with."
  - 6. Decerneret, "he might fight."
- X.-2. Superior prolio discessisset, "he had come off superior in battle."
  - XI.—1. Servari, "to be treated."
- 2. Fructum .... capere, "to derive pleasure from the sight of his misfortune."—Forman, "the general appearance."—Qualis, "of what description or nature."
  - 3. Quin, "but that."—Missum fieri, "to be set at liberty."
- 5. Neque id falsum, "nor was that a false or mistaken view of nis case—nor was that untrue."—Dignitate honesta, "of dignified demeanor."—Neque.... venusta, "nor of so great size, as comely person."
  - XII.-1. Adeo . . . . habiti, "they had been so much annoyed."
- 2. In .... tantum, "on whom solely, or alone, so much depended."—Negotium, "business, implying difficulty and trouble."
- 4. Jugulatus est a custodibus, "had his throat cut, i. e. was butchered or slain by his keepers or guards."
- XIII.—1. Philippo apparuisset, "had attended Philip, as his secretary."—Unum .... alæ, "ono wing of the cavalry."
  - 3. Ornatum, "insignia."

# XIX PHOCION

- I. More notorious for integrity of life than for military genius, hence termea the Good; rejects the gifts of Philip. II. Accused of ingratitude to Demosthenes, and of want of fidelity to the state. III. Two factions at Athens; is driven away; goes to Macedonia; is there imprisoned, and finally taken back to Athens for trial. IV. The people very much exasperated against him; he is refused defence; after a mock trial, is condemned; his death, and ignoble sepulture.
- I.-1. Ex quo, "from which circumstance," referring to "integrity of life."
  - II .- 2. Plebiscito. See Note, Epam. VII. 4.
  - 3. Causam capitis. See Note, Eum. V. 1 Damnare capitis.
  - III .- 1. Optimatum, "of the nobles."
    - 2. Capitis damnatos. See Note, Eum. V. 1.
- 3. Causam....dicere, "he was ordered to plead his cause, nominally before King Philip, but in reality before Polysperchon."
- IV.—1. Pedibus jam non valeret. It may be translated, "he was now lame."
- 2. Inde....viris, "then being judicially condemned, certain legal forms being gone through with, he was given up to the undecemviri,"—eleven magistrates at Athens, whose office it was to take charge of those committed to prison, and to see the sentence of thalaw executed on criminals.

# XX. TIMOLEON.

#### SYNOPSIS

Lieneral remarks: equable: procures death of his brother, Timophanes, who had violently seized upon the Corinthian government; his mental sufferings consequent thereupon. II. Sent by the Corinthians, he drives Dionysius out of Syracuse, but freely spared his life; vanquished Icetas, the Carthaginians, and Mamercus. III. Repeoples the deserted cities, his good works; love entertained for him by people of Sicily. IV. His resignation and humility; singular coincidence; some further particulars—wisdom, moderation; his death and public honors.

I .- 1. In pristinum. Supply statum.

- 2. Non...est, "he had to contend with a variety of fortune."— Et, &c. A just remark, to which the attention of the young reader is particularly called.
- 3. Et parere legibus, quam, &c. Again note, for the reason just given in note above.
- 4. Ipse .... attulit, "he himself not only did not lay violent hands on."

II —1. Felicitate, "success."

III.—3. Propugnacula, "strong-holds."

IV .- 1. Moderate, "patiently."

- 2. Neque . . . . gloriosum, "nothing either proud or boastful."
  - 3. Gratias . . . . habere, "thanks did give and entertain."
- 4. Sacrilum Αδτοματίας constituerat, "had built a chapel to Fortune."—Sanctissime colebat, "most holily—most sacredly cherished" Colebat from colo, (probably from the obsolete word κολέω, which appears in βουκολέω,) to bestow care upon, to till, to cultivate, kence to cherish, also to venerate.
- V-1. Ad .... casus. "To this surpassing goodness of the man, wonderful chances were added."
- 2. Vadimonium imponere vellet, "wished to oblige him to give bail for his appearance." Vadimonium, a promise or obligation to appear, at a time appointed, in a court of justice, either personally or by an agent.—Qui....conarentur, "who endeavored to curb or restrain the impertinence of the man by force."—Oravit, "implored."—Ne id facerent, "not to do it."

## XXI. DE REGIBUS.

#### SYNOPSIS.

- Kings of Sparta in name, not in power; the more illustricus in actua. sovereignty, Cyrus, Darius, Xerxes, the two Alexanders, kings of Persia II. Philip, Alexander, Pyrrhis, and the elder Dionysius. III. Demetrius, Lysimachus, Seleucus, Ptolemæus, &c.
- I.-1. Hi.... duces, "these were almost all the generals of Greece."
- 3. Macrochir, "long-handed," an epithet of the elder Artaxerxes, from  $\mu\alpha\kappa\rho\delta s$ , "long," and  $\chi\epsilon t\rho$ , "a hand;" generally "Longimanus" among Latin authors.
  - 4. Manu fortior, "more personally brave or courageous."
- 5. Natura .... reddiderunt, "paid the debt of nature," i. e "died."
  - II .- 1. Ludos, "games."
- 2. Quem .... putaret, "whom he suspected of treason, or whom he suspected of plotting against it."

# XXII. HAMILCAR.

### SYNOPSIS.

- I. Changes the declining fortune of the Carthaginians; makes peace, out retains his arms. III. Saves Carthage, and does even more than this. III. Is sent into Spain at the head of an army; takes with him his son Hannibal, and Hasdrubal, on whom he bestows his daughter; his victories, and death.
  - L-1. Sed temporibus, "but towards its termination."
  - 3. Paci serviendum, "that he should endeavor to procure peace."
  - 5. Tanta fuit ferocia, "he displayed so much pride."
- II.—2. Totam abalienarunt, "alienated the affections of all Africa."
  - 4. Oppida abalienata, "the disaffected towns."
  - III .- 1. Ex sententia, "according to his wish."
- 2. A præfecto morum, "by the superintendent of the public morals."

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# XXIII. HANNIBAL.

- I. His superiority as a general, how shown; envy towards him; his hatred of the Romans. II. His influence with Antiochus; he narrates to him III. Made commander of Carthaginian forces at the age of twenty-five, at the head of three armies; crossed the Alps; various exploits. IV. He fights with the most eminent Roman generals, and is victorious. V. His march on Rome; his various successful conflicts. VI. Recalled to his own country, he is conquered by the Romans at Zama; makes a stand at Adrumetum. VII. Peace is made; he serves in different capacities; to save himself from the Romans he flees to Antiochus in Syria; conduct of the Carthaginians towards him. VIII, Sails to Cyrene, is unfortunate; engaged in a sea-fight with the Rhodians. IX. Ingenious device for concealing and securing his wealth from the grasp of the Cretians. X. He excites Prusias, king of Pontus, against the Romans; contending with Eumenes, king of Pergamus, he sets forth on a naval expedition, his single object being to destroy that regal general himself. XI. His queer stratagem for effecting his purpose. XII. He is surrounded in his castle, and commits suicide. XIII. Died at the age of seventy; his cultivation of ' letters.
  - I.—2. Semper . . . . superior, "he always came off victorious." II.—3. Utpote, "as it were."
- III.—2. Fæderatam civitatem, "a city in alliance with the Romans."—Tres...comparavit, "he raised three very large armies."
- 4. Concidit, "he cut down."—Itinera muniit, "he paved roads."
  —Elephantus ornatus, "an elephant accoutred—fully equipped."
  - IV .- 3. Cum delecta manu, "with a chosen band."
- V.—2. Fabio dedit verba, "he imposed on Fabius."—Juven-corum, "of oxen—young bullocks."
  - 4. Prœlia, "his exploits."
- VI.—2. Facultates, "the resources."—Bellum componere, "to conclude the war by treaty."—Valentior, "with more vigor—in greater strength."—Conditiones . . . . convenerunt, "their mutual proposals were not agreed to."
  - VII .- 1. Acerrime, "most ardently."
- 2. Gratias agerent, "should tender congratulations."—Peterent, "should supplicate."
  - 6. Sui exposcendi gratia, " for the purpose of demanding him-

self."—Priusquam . . . daretur, "before the senate was given to them, i. e. before an audience of the senate was given to them."

VIII.—1. Antiochi spe fiduciaque, "by hope and confidence in the aid of Antiochus."

- 2. Memoria prodita est, "record has been transmitted."
- 4. Quo, prœlio understood.
- IX.—2. Nisi quid prævidisset, "unless he should use some precaution."
  - 3. In propatulo, loco understood. "Openly-in open view."
  - X .- 1. Poenus, "the wily Carthaginian."
  - 4. Decreturi erant, "they were about to fight."
- 5. Harum....multitudinem, "when he had collected together a great number of these venomous reptiles."—Hisque pracipit, "and enjoins upon them."—Omnes ut....navem, "that they all simultaneously should unite upon the one ship," &c.—A ceteris.... defendere, "they should reckon it sufficient merely to defend themselves from the rest."
- XI.—1. Tabellarium .... mittit, "he sends a messenger in a boat, with a herald's rod." The caduceus was a rod like Mercury's wand, carried by ambassadors, and serving the same purpose as a flag of truce. At sea it was usually fixed on the prow of the ship or boat.
- 3. Ad irridendum eum pertineret, "unless it should have an aim to mock him."
- 6. Nautica castra, "an encampment, including ships drawn to land."
  - 7. Pedestribus copiis, "with infantry."
- XII.—2. Patres conscripti, "the Roman senators." The senate, when first established by Romulus, consisted of a hundred citizens, who, on account of their age, rank, and wisdom, were styled "Senatores," Elders, and "Patres," Fathers When the Sabines were incorporated with the citizens of Rome, a hundred of their principal men were admitted into the senate. These new members were called "conscripti," and the senators were now styled, "Patres et Conscripti," or "Patres Conscripti."
  - 3. Ne usu eveniret, "lest that should happen."
  - 4. Qui, i. e. "Hannibal."
  - 5. Quam vitam.
- XIII.—1. Acquievit, "finally rested—died."—Quibus consultbus, existentibus understood. "In whose consulship, in what year." Two consuls or chief magistrates were elected annually at Rome. Instead, therefore, of giving the year of any event, the names simply of the consuls are given, which answers all the purpose of chronology.—In

annali suo, "in his own annals."—At Polybius, "But, &c' —Sulpicius autem, "Sulp. however."

- 2. Tantus vir, "so remarkable man;" tantisque bellis districtus, "intensely engaged in so important wars."—Nonnihil, "some portion." Græco sermone confecti, "written in the Greek language."—Rebus gestis, "the exploits."
- 3. Memoriæ prodiderunt, "have handed down to posterity—committed to writing, recorded, related.'
- 4. Explicare imperatores, "to unfold the exploits of commanders."

# XXIV. M. PORTIUS CATO.

- I. His early life; tribune of soldiers, Questor, Ædile, Prætor; brought poet Ennius to Rome. II. Consul, Censor, manner in which he discharged his duties. III. Sketch of his character; his attainments; his Works.
- I.—1. Priusquam .... daret, "before he engaged in the pursuit of honors."—Versatus .... Sabinis, "lived in the country of the Sabines."—In foro esse capit, "he began to be engaged in public business."
- 2. Primum stipendium meruit, "he served his first campaign."

  —Castra .... Neronis, "he served under Caius Claudius Nero"
- 3. Cum . . . . vixit, " with whom he did not live in terms of intimacy suitable to the official connection which subsisted between them."
  - II.—3. Severe . . . . potestati, "exercised that office with rigor."
    III.—1. Probabilis orator, "a respectable orator."
- 2. Quarum .... arripuerat, "though he was old when he commenced the study of letters."

# XXV. T. POMPONIUS ATTICUS.

- I. His descent; early instruction, character and mental qualities as a youth II. Disquietude in state affairs, the course he pursued therein; his liberality. III. Estimation in which he was held; honors preferred to him. IV. His intimacy with Sylla; manner in which he employed himself. V. His uncle; his family connections. VI. His course in regard to public affairs; various excellence of character. VII. In the Cæsarian civil war, he offends neither Pompey nor Cæsar. VIII. Cæsar being slain, he grants to Brutus in adver sity, what he would refuse to him in prosperity. IX. Is the friend of Antony, condemned and hated, and protects and aids the persecuted members of his family. X. In the mutations of fortune, his kindness is rewarded, when Antony returns to power. XI. His further acts of kindness. XII. His liberality; use of wealth to relieve distress; disregard of mere station and honor. XIII. His manner of life; domestic habits; inmates of his dwelling. XIV. His entertainments; his moderation. XV. His integrity; capacities for business. XVI. Fit companion for the old or young; his friendship eagerly sought. XVII. Equanimity of his life. XVIII. Fond of antiquity, skilled in genealogies, a lover of poetry-his conciseness therein. XIX. Not ambitious of distinction; alliance with him is sought. XX. His friendships with Cæsar and Mark Antony. XXI. His general good health, disease, closing interview of counsel. XXII. His last days; his death.
- I.—1. Ab.... generatus, "descended of one of the oldest Roman families."—Perpetuo.... acceptam, "received by uninterrupted succession from his ancestors."
- 2. Quibus . . . . debet, " in which the age of boyhood ought to be instructed."
  - 3. Generosi condiscipuli, "his high-spirited schoolfellows."
- II.—2. Pro . . . . vivendi, " of living suitably to his rank."—Cujus sublevavit, " whom he relieved in his exile with money."
- 4. Versuram facere, "to borrow from one person for the purpose of paying another," "to hire money."
  - III .- 1. Omnes honores haberent, "paid him all honors."
  - 2. Actorem auctoremque, "agent and adviser."
- IV.—4. LLS. ducenta et quinquaginta millia, "two hundred and fifty thousand sesterces." Sestertius, the most common coin of the Romans, was equal in value to two pounds of brass and a half, and hence it is usually marked by the letters LLS. for libra, libra,

semis; or by abbreviation HS. It is often called simply numus, or numnus. The sestertius or numnus was equal to about three cents and a half.

- 5. Ut.... indicaret, "that they expressed with tears their grief for the privation they were to suffer."
- V.—1. Difficillima natura, "of a churlish disposition."—Cujus . veritus est, "of whose harshness of temper he stood in such reverential awe."—Summam, "extreme."
- 2. Hæredem ex dodrante, "heir to three-fourths of his property or estate." Dodrans means three-fourths of the as, applied, in general, for three-fourths of any thing; taken from the phrase facere hæredem ex asse, "to make universal heir."—Circiter centies LLS. Refer to Note IV. 4. Sestertium is a sum equal to a thousand sestertii. When a numeral adverb is joined to sestertium, it denotes so many hundred thousand sesterces. Thus centies LLS. is the same as centies centena millia sestertiorum, i. e. 10,000,000 sesterces, and is equivalent to about, in our money, \$387,500.
  - VI .- 1. Optimarum partium, " of the patrician party."
- 3. Ad.... accessit, "he never attended the censor's sales," when the public revenues were let to the highest bidder. It was the custom, at public auctions, to erect a spear where the crier stood—a custom probably derived from this circumstance, that those things only which were taken in war were sold in that manner. All the taxes and public revenues were let publicly by the censors to the highest bidder.—Nullius....factus est, "he was neither surety nor principal in farming the public revenue." Those who farmed the public revenue were called mancipes or publicani: they gave securities to the public, called praedes; and had generally partners, socii, who shared with them the profit and loss.—Neminem...accusavit, "he accused no person either as the direct prosecutor or his second."
- VII.—1. Usus est.... vacatione, "he availed himself of the exemption from military service, to which he was entitled by his age." Persons above fifty years of age enjoyed immunity from the duties of war.—Ex sua familiari re, "from his own personal fortune or estate."
  - 2. Conjunctum, supply, cognatione.
- VIII.—6. LLS. centum millia. See Note IV. 4; V. 2, circiter centies LLS.
- IX.—2. Familiares (Antonii) insequebantur, "they persecuted his friends."
- 4. Ut nullum . . . . Attico, "that she never appeared as defendant in a court of law, according to bail, without Atticus." In a lawsuit, the defendant was obliged to give security for his appearance in

court on the day appointed; he was then said, promittere vadimonium, to promise to appear; if he was present, he was said, vadimonium sistere, vel obire, to present himself, to appear in court on the day appointed.

XIII.—2. Plus .... habebat, "displayed more taste than expense;" was rather elegant than magnificent.

- 3. Usus est familia, &c., "he kept an establishment of slaves of the best kind, if we are to judge by utility but if by external show, below mediocrity."
  - 4. Quod a plurimis videas, sc. concupisci.
- 5. Ut . . . . posset, "that it might neither be remarkable for richness nor meanness."
- XIV.—1. Aliud ... anagnosten, "heard any other musical (or theatrical) performer than a reader." It was customary among the Romans, at their private entertainments, to introduce, for the amusement of their guests, actors and musicians, called acroamata, who sung or recited, with theatrical gestures, select passages of plays; or persons usually slaves, who read some favorite author, and who were denom inated anagnosta.
- 2. Parique . . . . fortuna, " and maintained the same rank in both states of his fortune."
- XV.—2. In nitendo.... annuisset, "in endeavoring to accomplish what he had once agreed to undertake."
- XVI.—3. Historiam .... temporum, "a regularly composed history of those times."
- 4. Divinatio, "the foreseeing or predicting of future events," (μαντεία, μαντική.)" Thence, skill in taking measures effectually to prevent or avert any threatening evil, divine or uncommon wisdom and forecast. Augurium, is an omen derived from the flight or singing of birds, (οἰώνισμα, οἰωνοσκοπία;) hence, a forewarning, prediction. Divinatio seems to have the more general meaning, and augurium a special signification, though this is by no means always the case.
- XVII.—1. Pietas, "such conduct as is conformable to duty," hence it refers to the different affections and acts of both religious and moral duty.—Gloriantem, "priding himself upon, rejoicing in," (κανχάομαι.)—Se... redisse, "that he had never required to be reconciled to his mother, i. e. had never quarrelled with his mother."—Simultas is from simul, and is, accordingly, equivalent to "jealousy," "rivalry," when two persons are striving for the same end. Doed. finds no confirmation of the idea that simultas especially signifies a secret enmity, one which rests upon hypocrisy, consequently a grudge.
- 2. Nefas, "what is unlawful, criminal." Nefas is an offence against God and nature, an act of impiety. Scelus, an offence against

the peace of society or the rights of others, a crime. Flagitium, an offence against one's self.

XVIII.—1. Mos, moris, "the will of a person, one's humor; self-will, wilfulness, caprice," hence the various modification of meaning of the word.—Quo....ornavit, "in which he has enumerated in order," &c.

2. Subtexere, literally "to weave below or under" any thing.

XX.—1. Sponsalis,  $(\nu\nu\mu\phi)\kappa\delta_5$ .) Sponsalia also means "presents made to betrothed persons." Here it has the usual meaning of "espousals."

4. Neque vero a M. Antonio minus colebatur literis, "nor did Mark Antony the less maintain a correspondence with him by letter."

XXI.-6. Stat mihi, "I am resolved."

XXII .- 3. Pridie Calendas Aprilis, "the day before the calends of April, i. e. on the 31st of March." Somewhat similar to the Olympiads of the Greeks, were the Lustra of the Romans. At the end of every five years, a census, or review of the people, was made which was closed with a solemn sacrifice, called Lustrum. This word, accordingly, is put for the term of five years—thus duo lustra, ten years; decem lustra vidit, he is fifty years of age. These Lustra, however, were not, like the Olympiads, used in reckoning dates, but merely to denote a certain space of time. The method of reckoning dates among the Romans was by consulships, or from the foundation of the city Consuls were first elected, on the abolition of royalty, in the year of the city 244. The first consuls were Lucius Junius Brutus, and Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus. Hence, Lucio Junio Bruto et Lucio Tarquinio Collatino consulibus, in the 244th year of Rome This method of reckoning dates, however, was difficult and uncertain; because the consuls frequently died during their office, and were succeeded by others before the usual time of election. That, therefore, of computing from the foundation of the city was easier and more definite. The year was divided by the Romans into twelve months. These months were adapted to the course of the sun, by Julius Cæsar, with the aid of Sosigenes, an astronomer of Alexandria, and distributed into the number of days still assigned to each. Hence the year thus divided, is called the Julian, or Solar Year. The months were divided into three parts, by Kalends, Nones, and Ides. The first day was called Kalendæ (a calando) from a priest calling out to the people that it was new moon; the Ides, which divided the month, derived their name from the obsolete verb iduare, to divide; and the Nones were so called because, counting inclusively, they were nine days from the Ides. The Ides generally fell on the 13th of the month, and the

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Nones on the 5th; but in March, May, July, and October, the Nones fell on the 7th, and the Ides on the 15th. In marking the days of the month, the Romans counted backwards; thus, to denote the 31st of December, they said, Pridie Kalendas, (i. e. ante kal.) Januarii; or, Pridie Kalendarum Januarii, marked shortly, Prid. Kal. Jan The 30th of December, Tertio Kalendas Januarii, i. e. tertio die ante, &c.; or, ante diem tertium Kal. Jan. 29th, Quarto Kalendas, Januarii, &c.

4. Ad quintum lapidem, "at the fifth mile-stone." From the earliest period of Roman history, it was unlawful to bury within the city. By the laws of the twelve tables it was expressly prohibited in these terms, Hominem. Mortuum In Urbe. Ne. Seperito. Neve Urito

A Aulus dex.

A, ab, prep. From, by.

Abaliëno, āre, āvi, ātum, (ab, alieno.) To alienate, estrange, Ages. ii.; to convey property from one to another.

Abdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, (ab, do.) To hide, conceal, put out of the

way.

Abdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (ab, duco.) To lead away.

Abeo, īre, īvi, et ĭi, ĭtum, irreg. neut., (ab, eo.) To go away.

Abhorreo, ēre, ui, —, (ab, horreo.) To dread; abhor, be averse from, Mil. iii.; differ greatly.

Abjectus, a, um, adj. Abject, debased, mean, low, contemptible. Abjectus, a, um, part. See Ab-

jicio.

Abjicio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (ab, jacio.) To throw away, reject; despise. Abreptus, a, um, part. See Ab-

ripio.

Abrīpio, ĕre, ipui, eptum, (ab, rapio.) To take away by force, intercept, Datam. iv.; to snatch, or sweep away.

Abrogo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ab, rogo.) To repeal, annul; take from,

Epam. vii.

Abscēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, neut., (abs, cedo.) To depart from; desist, Epam. ix.

Absens, tis, part. and adj., (ab-Absent. sum.)

Absolutus, a, um, part. See Absolvo

See Hist. and G. In- | Absolvo, ere, vi, utum, (ab, solvo.)

To absolve, acquit.

Abstinentia, a, f. A withholding from, abstinence opposed to covetousness, moderation, Arist. i.; temperance.

Abstineo, ēre, inui, entum, (abs, To keep from, abstain. teneo.)

Abstrăho, ĕre, xi, ctum, (abs, To draw from. It imtraho.) plies more violence or force than  $Abd\bar{u}co.$ 

Absum, esse, fŭi, irreg. neut., (ab, sum.) To be absent, be want-

Abundans, tis, part. and adj., (abundo.) Abounding, affluent. Abundo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ab, To overflow, abound. unda.)

Ac, conj. And; also; than; as. Accēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, (ad, To approach, go to, agree to, Milt. iii.; be added; accede; ad rempublicam, to engage in the business of the state; ad amicitiam, gain friendship, *Eum.* i.

Accelero, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad, celero.) To hasten, accelerate,

urge on.

Acceptus, a, um. See Accipio.

Accerso, or arcesso, ĕre, īvi, ītum. To send for, call, invite; summon, arraign.

Accessio, onis, f., (accedo.) An approaching; addition, accession.

Accido, ĕre, i, —, (ad, cado.) Tu fall to, come to, happen, befall.

Accipio, ere, epi, eptum, (ad, ca-To take, receive, accept; to learn, Att. i.; to hear, Han. ii.; to entertain; acceptus male, being defeated, Eum. viii-

Accredo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, (ad credo.) To believe, assent to, cred-

Accresco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, (ad, cresco.) To increase, to grow in size

or quantity.

Accūbo, āre, ui, ĭtum, (ad, cubo.) To recline at table; to lie down; to be near.

Accūrāte, adv., (accuratus.) Accurately, carefully, strictly; particularly.

Accūsātor, oris, m., (accuso.) An accuser, plaintiff, informer.

Accūso, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad, causa.) To accuse, arraign, impeach; blame, reprehend.

Acer, or acris, cris, cre, adj., (aceo.) Sharp, tart, pungent; eager; passionate, bold.

Acerbitas, ātis, f., (acerbus.) Harshness or bitterness of taste; distress; severity; rigor.

Acerbus, a, um, adj., (acer.) Unripe, bitter; harsh, cruel; premature, Cim. iv.

Acerrime, adv. See Acriter.

Acies, ēi, f. The edge or point of a weapon; the eye or sight; an army in battle array.

Acquiesco, ere, evi, etum, (ad, quiesco.) To repose or rest; acquiesce, to be pleased or satisfied with; die, Han. xiii.

Acriter, adv., comp. rius, sup acerrime, (acer.) Sharply; keenly; bravely; fiercely, vehemently.

Acrius See Acriter.

Acroamu, ătis, n. A symphony, interlude; musician, singer; reciter, narrator of humorous sto-

Acta, α, f., (ἀκτή.) A shore, a pleasant retired place on the beach.

'Aκταῖος.) Attic, Athenian. From acta, ἀκτὴ, litus, relating to the sea-shore.

Actor, oris, m., (ago.) An agent; manager; pleader; accuser; actor in a play.

Acumen, inis, n., (acuo.) A sharp point, edge; acuteness, ingenuity, smartness.

Acuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. To whet,

sharpen, point.

Acūtus, a, um, adj., (acuo.) Sharp, pointed; shrill, high, piercing; acute, subtle, ingenious.

Ad, prep. To, at, before; ad tempus, about the time.

Adamo, are, (ad, amo.) To love greatly.

Addo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, (ad, do.) To add, put to.

Addubito, are, avi, atum, (ad, dubito.) To doubt, be in doubt Addūco, cere, xi, ctum, (ad, duco.) To lead, bring to; induce, per suade, influence.

Ademptus, a, um, part. Adimo.

Adeo, adv., (ad, eo.) So, so much. Adeo, ire, ivi, ii, itum, irreg. neut., (ad, eo.) To go to; speak to, address; undergo, Timol. iv.; encounter.

Adeptus, a, um, part. See Adipiscor.

Adfui or affui. See Adsum. Adgredior. See Aggredior.

Adhibeo, ere, ui, itum, (ad, habeo.) To use; admit; apply.
Adhuc, adv., (ad, hoc.) As yet;

hitherto; besides, moreover. Adimo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, (ad emo.) To take to one's self take; take away, remove.

Adipiscor, ipisci, eptus, dep., (ad. apiscor.) To get, obtain.

Aditus, ûs, m., (adeo.) An approach; access, liberty of approach; a passage.

Adjaceo, ere, ui, itum, (ad, jaceo.) To lie near, border upon or be contiguous to.

Actœus, a, um, adj., (Acte, Gr. Adjungo, gere, xi, ctum, (ad

jungo.) To join to, to annex; Adsimulo. See Assimulo.

attach, gain over.

Adjutor, oris, m., (ad, juvo.) A helper, assistant; colleague, Con. iv.

Adjuvo, uvāre, ūvi, ūtum, (ad, juvo.) To assist, aid; favor.

Administro, are, avi, atum, (ad, To work, do serministro.) vice; manage or govern; execute, discharge or perform.

Admirabilis, is, e, adj., (admiror.) Wonderful; admirable, worthy

of admiration.

Admīrandus, a, um, adj., (admiror.) Wonderful, admirable.

Admīrātio, ōnis, f., (admiror.) Admiration; surprise.

Admiror, āri, ātus, dep., (ad, miror.) To wonder greatly, be as-

tonished; admire.

Admitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (ad, mitto.) To admit, give access to; commit, perpetrate.

Admödum, adv., (ad, modus.) Very, exceedingly, beyond mea-

Youth.

Admoneo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, (ad, moneo.) To admonish, put in mind. Admonitus, ûs, m. An advising, warning, suggesting, advice.

Adolescens, tis, m. and f., (adolesco.) A young man or woman

till the age of maturity. Adolescentia, a, f., (adolescens.)

Adolescentulus, i, m., idolescens.) A little young man.

Adopto, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad, opto.)

To adopt, assume.

Adorior, īri, tus, dep., (ad, orior.) To attack; attempt; accost.

Adortus, a, um, part. See Adorior.

Adscisco, or assisco, ĕre, īvi, itum, (ad, scisco.) To adopt; alia (scil. civitate) adscita, having become a citizen of another state; acquire; assume;

Adscitus, Ascitus, a, um, part.

See Adscisco.

Adspectus, ûs, m. A looking at beholding, the sight; look, air aspect.

Adspicio. See Aspicio.

Adsum, esse, fui, irreg. neut., (ad, sum.) To be present; assist attend.

Adūlor, āri, ātus, dep. To fawn

as a dog; flatter.

Adulterium, i, n., (aculter.) Adultery.

Advěnio, īre, ēni, entum, (ad, venio.) To come to, arrive.

Advento, are, avi, atum, (freq. of advenio.) To approach, come frequently.

Adventus, ûs, m., (advenio.) A

coming, arrival.

Adversarius, a, um, adj., (adversus.) Contrary, opposite to: subs., an adversary, opponent or enemy.

Adversus, a, um, adj., (ad, verto.) Opposite, fronting; contrary

hostile, adverse.

Adversus, and Adversum, prep Against, towards, opposite When followed by a dative, or governing no case, adversus and adversum are taken as adverbs; tenet adversum proficiscentibus Athenis, blows right against persons sailing from Athens. Milt. i.

Adversor, āri, ātus, dep., (adversus.) To oppose, resist, oppugn,

thwart.

Advoco, are, (ad, voco.) To call

to; summon.

Ædes, et Ædis, is, f. A temple, (properly one apartment;) plur., a house consisting of several apartments; primum tenet locum ædium, occupies the first place of the house, viz. the hall, or atrium, in which the nuptial couch was spread, and the mistress of the family, with the maid-servants, were employed in spinning and weaving.

Ædificator, oris, m., (ædifico.) A

builder.

Edificium, i, n., (ædifico.) A building, edifico, house.

Ædifíco, āre, (ædes, facio.) To

build, frame.

Ædīlis, is, m., (ædis.) An ædile, a Roman magistrate, who took care of the temples, theatres, and other public buildings of the city, and superintended the markets and taverns, regulated weights and measures, and exhibited the solemn games.

Æger, ra, rum, adj. Šick; weak; distressed in body or mind; anx-

ious, sorrowful.

Emulatio, onis, f., (amulor.) A desire to excel; emulation, rivalship; envy, jealousy.

valship; envy, jealousy. Æmülor, āri, ātus, dep. To desire to excel, rival, emulate; imitate:—in these senses it governs the accusative; with the dative it signifies, to envy.

Eneus, a, um, adj., (as.) Of

brass, brazen.

Æquālis, is, e, adj., (æquus.) Equal, constant; of the same age, contemporary, Aristid. i.

Eque, adv., (æquus.) Equally; with quam, or ac, it must be translated, as.

Æquipăro, āre, āvi, ātum, (æquus, paro.) To equal; compare.

Equitas, ātis, f., (equus.) Equal-

ity; justice, equity.

Equus, a, um, adj. Plain, leve,; equal; favorable, advantageous; locus aquus, advantageous ground.

Erārium, i, n., (as.) A treasury, the place where the public money is kept; the exche-

quer.

Æs, æris, n. Brass, copper or

bronze; money.

Æstas, ātis, f., (æstus.) Summer, commencing on the 9th of May, and ending on the 7th of August; heat.

Estimo, āre, āvi, ātum. To estimate, value, rate, appraise; æstimare litem, to estimate the damages, determine what fine a criminal should pay.

Etas, ātis, f. Age, time of life, time; a season; an age or space of thirty years.

Affābĭlis, is, e, adj., (ad, fari.) Easy to be spoken to, affable,

courteous, accessible.

Affecto, āre, āvi, ātum, (adficio.)
To affect, desire or aim at; as-

pire to.

Affectus, a, um, part. See Afficio Affero, rre, attuli, allātum, (ad, fero.) To carry or bring to; report or bring word; vim vel manus, offer violence; detrimentum, occasion loss; multa nova in re militari, invent or devise.

Afficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (ad, facio.) To affect, influence, move: this verb takes the meaning of the noun with which it is connected; as, afficere honore, to honor; laude, to praise; pæna, to punish; muneribus, to present.

Affinis, is, e, adj., (ad, finis.) Adjoining, contiguous; related by marriage; allied; privy to, accessary, concerned in.

Affinitas, ātis, f., (affinis.) Affinity, alliance by marriage.

Affirmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad, firmo.) To affirm, declare.

Afflictus, a, um, part. See Affligo.
Affligo, ĕre, xi, ctum, (ad, fligo.)
To dash to the ground; to vex, to distress or afflict.

Affluens, entis, part. See Affluo. Part. and adj. Abundant, profuse, superabundant.

Affluentia, æ, f., (affluens, affluo.) abundance, affluence.

Affluentius, comp. of Affluenter More profusely, more copiously or plentifully.

Affui. See Adsum.

Agellus, i, m., (diminutive from ager.) A little field.

Ager, ri, m. A field or farm; land, ground; district or territory.

Aggredior, di, ssus, dep., (ad, | Alio, (alius,) adv. To another gradior.) To go to; accost or address; attempt; attack or assault; accuse.

Agito, are, avi, atum, (freq. from ago.) To drive, toss; exercise; aliquid mente vel animo, to

think, meditate.

Agmen, inis, n., (ago.) An army on march.

Agnosco, ĕre, ōvi, ĭtum, (ad, nosco.) To know, discern; recognise, acknowledge; approve.

Ago, ĕre, ēgi, actum. To drive; act, do; treat, transact; gratias, give thanks; cum aliquo, treat with, converse; bellum, conduct; causam populi, espouse the cause of the people, favor the popular faction; nullis agi casibus, be moved from his purpose by no misfortunes; qui nihil aliud egērunt, who applied to nothing else; id agitur, it is proposed or intended.

Agrestis, is, e, adj., (ager.) Of the country, rural, rustic, clown-

ish.

Agricola, a, m., (ager, colo.) A tiller of the ground, husbandman, farmer.

Aio, def. I say.

Ala, e, f. A wing of a bird; arm; wing of an army.

Alăcer, or alăcris, cris, cre, adj. Cheerful; brisk, active; courageous.

Alias, adv., (alius.) At another time; in another respect, otherwise.

Alienātus, a, um, part., (alieno.) Disaffected, estranged.

Alienigena, æ, m. and f., (alienus, gigno.) A foreigner.

Alieno, are, (alius.) To cast off; estrange, alienate; to transfer the property of a thing to another.

Alienus, a, um, adj., (alius.) Belonging to another; foreign, adverse; alienus locus, disadvantageous ground.

place, thing, person; end, purpose, intent, use.

Aliquamdiu, or Aliquandiu, adv., (aliquis, diu.) For some time. Aliquando, adv., (aliquis, quando.)

At some time; sometimes, at last. Aliquanto, aliquantum, adv., (ali-

quid, quantum.) Somewhat, a little, considerably.

Alīquis, qua, quod or quid, pron., (alius, quis.) Some, somebody, some one.

Aliquot, adj. pl. indecl. Some, several, a few.

Aliquoties, adv., (alius, quoties) Several times, sometimes.

Aliter, adv., (alius.) In anothemanner, otherwise.

Aliubi, for alibi, adv., (alius, ub) et ibi.) Elsewhere, in another place.

Alius, a, ud, adj., gen. alius Other, another; different, con-

Allatūrus, a, um. See Affero. Allātus, a, um, part., of Affero. Alo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, or altum. 'To maintain, support; nourish, fos-

Alpīcus, a, um, adj. See Alpīnus, Hist. and Geog. Index.

Alte, adv., (altus.) On high, high, highly, aloft; from on high, from a great height; deeply, low, to a great depth. Fig., high, &c., deeply, &c.

Alter, a, um, adj., gen. ius. Another; one of two; the second. Alteruter, ra, rum, adj., (alter,

uter.) One or other, one of two. Altītūdo, īnis, f., (altus.) Height, depth.

Altius, adv. comp. alte, pos., (al tus.) More highly.

Amātor, ōris, m., (amo.) A lover,

gallant.

Ambitio, onis, f., (ambio.) A going round; soliciting or canvassing for any public employment; ambition; ostentation, pomp, Dion. ii.

Ambitus, ûs, m., (ambio.) A go- | Anagnostes, a, m. A reader, ser ing round; canvassing for public office; bribery or corruption. Ambrosia, a, f. Ambrosia, the

food of the gods.

Amice, adv. In a friendly manner, cordially, kindly, benevolently.

Amīcus, a, um, adj., (amo.) Friendly, benevolent; favorable, courteous.

Amicus, i, m. A friend.

Amīcītia, æ, f., (amicus.) Friendship.

Amiculum, i, n., (amicio.) A strait outer garment, little cloak. Amissus, ûs, m., (amitto.) Loss. Amita, a, f. An aunt, father's sister.

Amitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (a, mitto.) To send away; let go; lose.

Amo, are, avi, atum. To love, take delight in.

Amenitas, ātis, f., (amenus.) Pleasantness.

Amænus, a, um, adj. Pleasant to the sight; agreeable, delight-

Amor, oris, m., (amo.) Love, affection.

Amoveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, (a, moveo.) To remove, banish, get rid of, shake off.

Amphora, æ, f., (am, fero.) A vessel having two handles, and containing nine gallons; a jar.

Amplector, xi, xus., dep., (am, plico.) To fold in one's arms, to embrace, to clasp; to hold, to comprehend.

Amplitudo, inis, f., (amplus.) Bulk, extent; greatness; honor. Amplius, adv. comp. ample, et ampliter, pos., (amplus.) More, more copiously or largely; moreover, besides.

Amplus, a, um, adj., (am, plus.) Large, ample; great, noble.

An, adv. and conj., interrogative or indefinite, used in asking a question, or expressing doubt. Whether, or.

vant employed to read during entertainments, or at times.

Anceps, ipitis, adj., (am, capio.) Double, on both sides, Them. iii. ; two-edged; doubtful; dangerous. Ancilla, a, f. A handmaid, a

woman-servant.

Anchora, (or ancora,) a, f. An anchor; metaphorically, a support, stay, refuge.

Anfractus, ûs or i, m., (am, frango.) A winding or bending of a way; a circuit or compass.

Angustia, æ, f., (angustus.) Narrowness; plur., straits, defile; difficulties.

Angustus, a, um, adj., (ango.) Narrow, strait; scanty, pinching.

Anima, a, f. Air, breath; the soul or vital principle; life.

Animadversus, a, um, part. See Animadverto.

Animadverto, ere, ti, sum, (animus, ad, verto.) To turn the mind to, consider, attend to; punish.

Animātus, a, um, part. and adj., (animo.) Alive, animate; disposed or affected towards; bene animatus insulas, well-affected islands. Cim. ii.

Animus, i, m. The soul; will;

passion; courage.

Annālis, is, e, adj., (annus.) Of a year; subst., a book containing the register of each year's transactions; journal, memoir.

Anniculus, a, um, adj., (annus.) One year old.

Annulus, i, m., (annus.) A ring Annuo, ĕre, i, —. To nod to, consent, grant.

Annus, i, m. A circle; a year; that period in which the earth performs an entire revolution round the sun.

Annuus, a, um, adj., (annus.) Yearly, annual.

Ante, prep. gov. acc. as it respects

time, place, and persons. Before. With persons it signifies comparison, unus ante alios carissimus.

Antea, adv., (ante, ea, acc. pl. of is.) Before that, before, formerly.

Anteactus, a, um, adj., (ante, ago.) Done before, past.

Antěcēdo, ěre, ssi, ssum, (ante, cedo.) To go before; excel, surpass.

Anteeo, īre, īvi or ii, ĭtum, (ante, eo.) To go before; excel; pre-

vent.

Antěfěro, ferre, tůli, lātum, (ante, fero.) To carry before; prefer.

Antepono, ĕre, ŏsui, ŏsītum, (ante, pono.) To place or set before, bear or carry before, prefer, give the preference to.

Antequam, adv., (ante, quam, πρὶν ἄν, πρὶν ἤ.) Before, before

that.

Antesto and antisto, are, stěti, stătum and stātum, (ante, sto.) To stand before; be superior, excel or surpass.

Antīquītas, ātis, f., (antiquus.) Antiquity.

Antiquus, a, um, adj., (ante, æquus.) Old, ancient.

Antistes, itis, m. and f., (antisto.) A chief priest or priestess, a great lawyer.

Antisto. See Antesto.

Aperio, īre, ui, tum, (ad, pario.) To open; uncover, disclose, discover; unfold or explain.

Apparatus, ûs, m., (ad, paro.) A preparing, getting ready; provision; splendor, state, equipage, magnificence.

Appāreo, ēre, ui, ītum, (ad, pareo.) To appear, be visible, be evident; attend as a servant, Eum. xiii.

Apparo, are, avi, atum, (ad, pa-To prepare or make ready; prepare or make provision for.

Appello, are, avi, att m, (ad, pello.) Arma, arum, n., (armus.) Arms 24\*

To call, name; to address, speak to.

Appello, ĕre, ŭli, pulsum, (ad, pello.) To drive, make go; navem, bring a ship to land.

Appěto, ěre, īvi, ītum, (ad, peto.) To desire greatly; catch at endeavor to lay hold of; ap proach; draw near to; assault, attack.

Applico, āre, āvi, ātum, and ui, itum, (ad, plico.) To lay one thing to another; attach, join, Arist. ii.; apply.

Appōno, ere, sui, situm, (ad, pono.) To put or place near to or upon; appoint, add.

Apporto, are, avi, atum, (ad, To bring or carry to, porto.) conduct, convey, bring on, bring with.

Apprime or adprime, adv., (ad, primus.) Very, especially, par-

ticularly, chiefly.

Appropinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad, propinquo.) To approach, draw near, come on, approximate.

Aptus, a, um, adj. Fit, suitable, meet, proper.

Apud, prep. At, to, nigh, with, before, among.

Aqua, æ, f. Water.

Aquilo, onis, m. The north wind; any violent wind.

Ara, x, f. Any elevation of eartn, stone, &c., an altar.

Arbitrium, i, n. The sentence of arbiter; judgment, will, pleasure, inclination, choice, disposition.

Arbitror, āri, ātus, dep, (arbiter.) To decide a dispute referred to one as arbiter; judge, think.

Arbor and arbos, oris, f. A tree. Arcesso. See Accerso.

Argentum, i, n. Silver, money. Arguo, ĕre, ŭi, ŭitum and ūtum To show, indicate; prove; accuse, Alcib. vii.; convict, Paus.

or armor, weapons offensive and | Assiduus, a, um, adj., (assideo.) defensive.

Armatūra, æ, f. Method of arming; accoutrements; magnum numerum levis armaturæ, (sc. militum.) A great number of light-armed soldiers.

Armilla, a, f., (armus.) A bracelet; a ring or ornament Forn on the left arm by soldiers who had distinguished themselves in

Armo, āre, āvi, ātum, (arma) To arm; excite to war; equip; rig or fit out a ship.

Arripio, ĕre, ŭi, reptum, (ad, rapio.) To take or snatch by violence, seize; learn quickly, engage in eagerly.

Ars, tis, f. Art, skill, ability; invention, method, Milt v.; trade; deceit.

Artifex, icis, adj. Artificial; artful, cunning; subst., an artificer, an artist.

Aruspex. See Haruspex.

Arx, cis. f. Fortress, castle, tower; citadel; place of refuge.

Ascendo, ĕre, di, sum. To go up, mount, ascend, climb. Ascisco. See Adscisco.

Aspectus, ûs, m., (aspicio.) Seeing, sight; appearance, aspect.

Aspergo, ĕre, si, sum, (ad, spargo.) To besprinkle; asperse, revile.

Asperitas, ātis, f., (asper.) Roughness; sourness; harshness, moroseness, austerity.

Aspernor, ari, atus, (ad, sperno.) To despise, disdain, scorn, reject.

Aspicio, ĕre, exi, ectum, (ad, specio.) To look at, see, behold; look up to, esteem.

Asporto, āre, āvi, ātum, (abs, porto.) To carry or convey to, carry away, conduct away.

Assecla, a, m. and f., (assequor.) A mean attendant, a servant; assecla prætoris, the prætor's lieutenant, Att. vi.

Constant, continual; diligent, industrious, assiduous.

Assimulo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad, simulo.) To resemble; liken or compare; counterfeit, Eum. ix.

Astu, n. indecl. The city Athens, Them. iv.

Asylum, i, n. An inviolable temple; a sanctuary, or place of refuge, an asylum.

At, conj. But, yet.

Athlėta, a, m.,  $(a\partial \lambda \eta \tau \dot{\eta} s$ .) wrestler, or any one who contended at the public games, prize-fighter, champion, athlete.

Atque, conj. And. With an adjective of comparison, as; cum totidem navibus atque profectus erat, with as many ships as; than, as, alio atque videri volebant, to another purpose than they wished to appear, Them vi.

Attendo, ĕre, di, tum, (ad, tendo.) To attend, to apply; attendisset animum ad cavendum, he had applied his whole attention to guard against their machinations. Alc. v.

Attingo, ĕre, īgi, actum, (ad, tango.) To touch gently; touch upon, mention, De Reg. i.; study, bestow some attention upon, Att. xviii.; touch or arrive at, Dion. v.

Attuli. See Affero.

Au! interj. expressing fear or deprecation. Hold! prythee! peace!

Auctor,  $\bar{o}$ ris, m. seldom f., (augeo.) An author, founder; adviser proposer or instigator; inven-

Auctoritas, ātis, f., (auctor.) Auinfluence, interest, thority, weight.

Auctus, a, um. See Augeo. Audācīter, or audacter, adv Boldly, with audacity, impudently.

Audacius, comp. See Audaciter, | Avus, i, m. A father's or mother' Audacter.

Audax, ācis, adj., (audeo.) Bold, daring, courageous, resolute.

Audeo, ēre, ausus sum. To dare, attempt, adventure, presume, endeavor, undertake.

Audenter, adv. Boldly, bravely, courageously, daringly.

Audiens, part. See Audio.

Audio, īre, īvi, ĭi, ītum. To hear, listen; regard, obey; audiens dicto, obedient.

Aufero, auferre, abstăli, ablatum, (ab, fero.) To take away, carry off, withdraw, remove.

To in-Augeo, ere, xi, ctum. crease, enlarge, Timol. i.

Aulicus, i, m., (aula.) A courtier, an attendant on the palace or court; aulicus, a, um, adj., relating to a palace or court.

Aureus, a, um, adj., (aurum.) Of

gold, golden.

Auris, is, f. The ear.

Aurum, i, n. Gold, money. Aut, conj. Or, either.

Autem, conj. But, now, truly, indeed.

Auxilium, i, s. n., (augeo.) Aid, help, assistance; a remedy; support; redress.

Avārè, adv., (avarus.) Covetously, greedily, avariciously.

Avaritia, æ, f., (avarus.) Avarico, covetousness, greediness.

Avārus, a, um, adj., (aveo.) Covetous, greedy of money, avaricious, sordid, stingy.

Aversus, a, um, part. See Aver-

Averto, těre, ti, sum, act., (a, verto.) To turn away, to drive away, avert, remove, bear away.

Avidītas, ātis, f., (avidus.) An eager desire; covetousness, avidity, earnestness.

Avoco, are, act., (a, voco.) To call off, to withdraw, abstract, divert.

Avunculus, i, m., (avus.) An uncle, a mother's brother.

father, grandfather, an ancestor

### В.

Barba, a, f A beard; promissa,

Barbarus, a, um, adj. Foreign, the Romans called all nations barbarians or foreigners, except themselves and the Greeks; savage, cruel, barbarous.

Beātus, a, um, adj. Blessed, happy; rich, Ages. viii.

Bellicosus, a, um, adj., (bellum.) Warlike, fierce.

Bellicus, a, um, adj., (bellum.) Of or pertaining to war; bellica virtus, his valor in war, Ages iv.

Bello, āre, āvi, ātum, (bellum.) To wage war, fight, carry on war, contend.

Bellum, i, n. War.

Bene, adv., (bonus.) Well, happily; comp. melius, sup. optime.

Beněficium, i, n., (benefacio.) A deed of kindness, benefit, favor; privilege.

Benevolentia, æ, f., (bene, volo.) Benevolence, kindness; favor, good-will.

Benignitas, ātis, f., (bene, ago.) kindness, benignity; liberality, bounty.

Bestia, a, f. A beast, the irrational bruto; fera bestia, a beast of prey, a wild animal.

Bibo, ĕre, i, ĭtum. To drink, quaff, imbibe. Biduum, i, n., (bis, dies) The

space of two days, two days. Bini, æ, a, adj., (bis, unus.) Two

by two, two and two; binus, a, um, double, twofold.

Bis, adv. Twice, on two occasions.

Blandus, a, um, adj. Kind, soothing, fond, pleasing, courteous; flattering, fawning.

Bonitas, atis, f., (bonus) Good-

ness, virtue, Timol. iv.; generosity, Att. xxi.; excellence.

Bonus, a, um, adj. Good, virtuous; bountiful; skilful; well disposed, friendly.

Boreas, a, m. The north wind; the N. N. E. wind.

Brevis, is, e, adj. Short, brief, concise; small.

Brevitas, ātis, f., (brevis.) Shortness, brevity, conciseness.

Breviter, adv., (brevis.) Shortly, briefly, in a word; narrowly.

### C.

C. Caius. See Hist. and Geo. Index.

Cado, ĕre, cecĭdi, cāsum. To fall, be overturned; happen, occur; incur, as, cadere in suspicionem.

Caduceus, i, m., et caduceum, i, n. The wand of Mercury, rod, staff, with the figure of snakes twisted round it, carried by ambassadors who sued for peace.

Cædes, is, f., (cædo.) Slaughter, havoc, massacre.

Cædo, ĕre, cecīdi, cæsum. To beat, strike, cut, kill.

Cælum. See Cælum.

Cæremonia and Cærimonia. See Ceremonia.

Cæsariānus. See Hist. and Geo. Index.

Cæter and cæterus, a, um, adj.
The rest, other.

Cæterum, adv., (cæter.) But, in other respects, as to the rest.

Calamitas, ātis, f., (calamus.)
Calamity, misfortune, distress.

Calefacio, ere, eci, actum, (caleo, facio.) To make warm; pass., calefio, fieri, factus, to be made warm.

Calendæ, ārum, f. See Kalendæ. Calidus. See Callidus.

Callidè, adv., (callidus.) Shrewdly, expertly, skilfully; cunningly.

Calliditas, ātis, f., (callidus.)

Expertness, shrewdness, cun ningness.

Callidus, a, um, adj., (calleo. Shrewd, sagacious, wise, expert; cunning.

Calx, cis, m. and f. The heel; end of a thing, goal.

Campester or ris, ris, re, adj., (campus.) Of or pertaining to a plain, champaign or level.

Campus, i, m. A plain, level field.

Canis, is, m. and f. A dog, a

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bitch.
Cano, ĕre, cecĭni, cantum. To

sing; foretell, predict.

Canto, āre, (freq. from cano.) To sing or chant; play on a musical instrument, Auc. Præf.

Capesso, ère, īvi, ītum, (capio.)
To take; rempublicam, to take
the management of; pericula,
to undergo.

Capillus, i, m., (as if capitis pilus.)
Hair.

Capio, ĕre, cepi, captum. To take, receive; contain; seize; consilium, to form a scheme or resolution.

Capitulātim, adv., (caput.) In a summary manner, briefly.

Captīvus, a, um, adj., (capio.) Captive, taken in war; subs. m., a prisoner, captive.

Captus, a, um, part. See Capio. Caput, itis, n. The head; whole man, person; state or condition, life, safety, liberty; accusatus capitis, accused of a capital crime; damnatus capitis, condemned to death; a judicio capitis discessit, he was acquitted of a capital charge, Epam. viii.; top or extremity; a capital city; source of a river; chapter.

Care, adv., (carus.) Dearly, af fectionately; of high price or value.

Careo, ere, ui To be without, want; stand in need of; dispense with; be excluded from; carere patria, be exiled or hanished.

ness, dearth, a high price; love, esteem, affection, charity.

Carmen, inis, n., (cano.) A verse, song, ode, poem; a set form of words; prediction.

Carus, a, um, adj. Dear or loved; expensive, precious, valuable.

Casa, a, f. A cottage, soldier's hut.

Castellum, i, n., (diminutive from castrum.) A little fort, castle, redoubt, a small fortified place

Castrum, i, n. A fortress, castle, intrenchment, fortified town.

Castra, ōrum, n. A camp; stativa, standing camp; æstiva, summer camp; hiberna, winter quarters; nautica, place where ships are laid up; ponere castra, pitch a camp; movere, decamp; metari, measure out ground for a camp.

Casus, ûs, m., (cado.) A fall; chance or misfortune; case.

Caterva, a, f. A multitude of men who belong together, a troop of soldiers.

Causa and Caussa, e, f. A cause; suit at law; causâ, abl., for the sake of.

Caveo, cavēre, cāvi, cautum. To beware, avoid, be on one's guard; use precaution; provide.

Cedo, cedere, cessi, cessum. To give place, de part ; yield ; cesserunt hæc ei prospere, these things fell out luckily for him; cedere vitâ, to die.

Celĕber, or ris, ris, re, adj. Frequented; renowned, celebrated. Celebritas, ātis, f., (celeber.) A

great resort; renown, celebrity Celebro, are, (celeber.) To frequent; celebrate, make famous; solemnize; celebrare funus, perform funeral solemnities.

Celer, or ĕris, ĕris, ĕre, adj. Swift, nimble, speedy, quick.

Celeritas, ātis, f., (celer.) Swift-

Caritas, ātis, f., (carus.) Dear- | Celeriter, adv., (celer.) Quickly speedily.

Celo, are. To conceal, hide.

Cena. See Cana. Ceno. See Cano.

Censeo, ere, ui, um. To think, judge; deliver one's opinion, decree; estimate the fortunes of the people, in order to tax them.

Censor, oris, m., (censeo.) A censor. At Rome there were two magistrates, called Censors, elected every five years, to take an account of the number and fortunes of the citizens, and to take cognizance of the public morals.

Censorius, a, um, adj., (censor.) Of or pertaining to the censor; homo censorius, one who has been censor.

Censūra, æ, f., (censeo.) The office of censor, censorship; censure.

Centies, adv., (centum.) A hundred times.

Centum, pl. adj., indecl. A hundred.

Cera, æ, f. Wax; book, writingtablet, because the Romans wrote upon tablets covered with

Ceremonia, cæremonia, æ, f. A ceremony; veneration, sanctity, Themist. viii.; splendor pomp.

Cerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum. separate with a sieve; see, discern, distinguish; deliberate, judge, determine.

Certamen, inis, n., (certo.) Contest, battle; rivalship.

Certe and certo, adv., (certus.) Certainly, at least.

Certus, a, um, adj., (cerno.) Sure, certain; trusty, steady; resolved; stated, appointed,

fixed. Ceterum. See Cæterum.

Ceterus, a, um, adj Not used in nom. sing masc The other the rest.

ness, quickness, speed, dispatch. | Chiliarchus, i, chiliarcha, a, m

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A commander of a thousand

Chorda, a, f. The string of a musical instrument; cord, rope. Cibāria, ōrum, n., (cibus.) Meat, victuals, food, provisions.

Cibus, i, m. Meat, food, victuals,

provender.

Cingo, ĕre, cinxi, cinctum. To gird, tie about, surround.

Circa, prep. About, around, round, round about.

Circiter, adv. About, near, somewhere about.

Circulus, i, m., (dim. from circus.) Circle; company of people standing or sitting together in a

Circumdo, ăre, ĕdi, ătum, (circum, do.) To put or place round, to surround, encompass,

environ, invest.

Circumeo, ire, ivi and ii, itum, (circum, eo.) To go round, encompass, surround.

Circumfundo, ĕre, ūdi, ūsum, (circum, fundo.) To around, to surround.

Circumfūsus. See Circumfundo. Circumsedeo, circumsideo, ēre, ēdi, essum, (circum, sedeo.) To besiege, invest, blockade.

Circumveho, ere, exi, ectum, (circum, veho.) To carry round, sail round; classe circumve-Peloponnesum, sailing round the Peloponnese.

Circumvehor, věhi, vectus sum, dep. To sail round, carry or go

ound.

Circumvěnio, īre, ēni, entum, (circum, venio.) To come round, surround; circumvent, overreach, cheat.

Circumventus. See Circumvenio Citerior, us, adj., comp. from citer, obsolete, sup. citimus; nearer, hither; sup. nearest, hithermost.

Citharizo, āre, (cithăra.) play on the harp.

Cito, are, avi, atum, (freq. from | Coctus, a, um. See Coquo.

cieo.) To summon or call; te rouse, excite; to mention; celebrate, Auc. Præf.

Civilis, is, e, adj., (civis.) Of or pertaining to a citizen; affable, humane, civil; polite, courte-

Civis, is, m. and f., (perhaps cieo.) A citizen, free man or woman of a city, fellow-citizen.

Civitas, ātis, f., (civis.) An assemblage of citizens living in the same place, and enjoying the same laws; city, or state; the inhabitants of a whole kingdom or country, having the same privileges and laws; right of citizens.

Clam, adv. Secretly; prep., without the knowledge of.

Clandestīnus, a, um, adj., (clam.) Secret, clandestine.

Clare, adv., ius, issime. Clearly, evidently; brightly; loudly.

Claritas, ātis, f., (clarus.) Clearness, brightness; celebrity, renown.

Clarus, a, um, adj. Clear, bright; renowned, famous, illustrious.

Classiārius, i, m., (classis.) One who fights in a fleet; a marine. Classis, is, f. A number of ships, fleet; class of citizens; class of boys in a school.

Claudo, ere, si, sum. To shut, close; surround, encompass, begirt; stop, stay; fig., preclude. Claudus, a, um, adj. Lame, halting.

Clava, a, f. A club, a cudgel. Clemens, tis, adj. Mild, calm gentle, merciful.

Clementia, a, f., (clemens.) Gentleness, mercy, clemency.

Clypeus, i, m. A shield, buckler or target.

Cn.Abbreviation for Cnæus, Cneus.

Coarguo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (con, argue.) To detect, prove; re buke; convict.

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Cælum, i, n., pl. cæli, orum, m. Heaven; the sky, air

Cana, a, f. Supper; the principal meal among the Romans. Cano, are, (cana.) To sup; be

at supper.

Capi, sse, and captus sum, def.

To begin; undertake.

Coeo, ire, īvi or ii, ĭtum, (con, eo) To go or come together; meet, conspire.

Coerceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, (con, arceo.) To restrain, check, confine.

Cogitatio,  $\bar{o}nis, f., (cogito.)$ Thought, meditation, reflection.

Cogitatum, i, n. A thought, cogitation, reflection; plan, design, intention.

Cogito, are, avi, atum. To think, consider, meditate; devise, in-

Cognatio, ōnis, f., (con, nascor.) Relation or connection by blood; fig., connection, likeness, resemblance.

Cognātus, i, m., (con, nascor.) A relation by blood; a kinsman, either by male or female descent.

Cognitus, a, um, part. See Cog-

Cognosco, ĕre, ōvi, ĭtum, (con, nosco.) To find out, discover; know, understand; examine.

Cognomen, inis, n., (con, nomen.) A surname, added to one's name for something remarkable.

Cogo, ĕre, coēgi, coactum, (con, ago.) To gather together, assemble, collect; compel.

Cohortătio, ōnis, f., (hortor.) An

encouraging; exhortation. Collabefacio, ere, eci, actum, (con, labefacio.) To cause to fall, ruin, supplant.

Collabefio, iĕri, factus sum. See Collabefacio.

Collatus, a, um, parts See Confero.

Collaudo, are, avi, atum, (con, laudo.) To praise, commend. Collectus, a, um. See Colligo.

Collega, a, m., (con, lego.) A colleague, partner in office.

Colligo, are, avi, atum, (con, ligo.) To tie, bind together; connect; comprehend.

Colligo, ĕre, ēgi, ectum, (con, To gather together, collego) lect.

Collis, is, m. A hill.

Colloco, are, avi, atum, (con, loco.) To place together; settle in a place, Milt. ii.; settle in marriage, Arist. iii.; place money at interest.

Colloquium, i, n., (con, loquor.) A dialogue, conversation; con-

ference.

Colloquor, qui, cūtus or quutus, dep., (con, loquor.) To speak with one, speak together, have a conference.

Colo, ĕre, ui, ultum. To till, cultivate; inhabit; esteem; wor-

ship.

Colonia, a, f., (colo.) A colony, number of citizens sent to inhabit a foreign district; district so occupied.

Colonus, i, m., (colo.) A husbandman, farmer; colonist, in-

dividual of a colony.

Comes, itis, m. and f., (con, eo.) Attendant, companion.

Cominus, comminus, adv., (con, manus.) Hand to hand; in close combat; forthwith, instantly.

Comis, is, e, adj. Mild, gentle, good-natured; affable, courte-

ous, polite.

Comitas, ātis, f., (comis.) Good humor, complaisance, affability Comitium, i, n., (con, eo.) place near the Forum, in Rome, where the people assembled for the purpose of enacting laws, &c.; a popular assembly.

Comitia, orum, n. An assembly

of the Roman people.

Comitor, āri, ātus, dep., (comes.) | Communitas, ātis, f. A commu-To accompany, attend; wait

upon.

Commeatus, ûs, m., (con, meo.) Liberty of going and coming, passport, furlough, leave of absence; concourse of people; provisions.

Comměmoro, āre, āvi, ātum, (con, memor.) To relate, mention,

recount.

Commendatio, onis, f., (commendo.) Commendation, recommendation; commendatio oris, a prepossessing appearance.

Commendo, āre, āvi, ātum, act., (con, mando.) To intrust, commit; recommend; commend,

praise.

Commeo, āre, āvi, ātum, (con, meo.) To come, go; move.

Comminiscor, i, dep. To design, imagine, invent, contrive, devise.

Commiseror, āri, ātus, dep., (con, miseror.) To pity; deplore, lament.

Commissum, i, n., (committo.) A. fault, crime; secret intrusted. Commissus. See Committo.

Committo, ĕre, īsi, issum, (con, mitto.) To join; committere prælium, join battle; intrust; commit a trespass.

Commodè, adv. comp. ius, sup. issime, (commodus.) Fitly, conveniently; well; advantageous-

ly.

Commodum, i, n., (commodus.) Advantage, profit, convenience.

Commoditas, ātis, f., (commodus.) Convenience, advantage, utility. Commotus. See Commoveo.

Commoveo, ēre, ovi, otum, (con, moveo.) To move together; excite; alarm, disquiet.

Commūnio, īre, īvi, ītum, (con, munio.) To fortify, strengthen,

secure.

Commūnis, is, e, adj., (con, munus) Common; belonging to one as well as another.

nity, having all things in common, common right, fellowship,

Communiter, adv., (communis.) Promiscuously, in common; commonly.

Commutatio, onis, f., (commuta.)

A change.

Commūto, āre, āvi, ātum, (con, muto.) To change, alter; barter, exchange.

Compareo, ēre, ui, (con, pareo.)

To appear, be seen.

Compăro, āre, āvi, ātum, (con, paro.) To procure, prepare, purchase; compare; exercitum, levy.

Compello, āre, āvi, ātum, (con, pello, obs.) To address, speak to; to sue at law, to accuse.

Compello, ĕre, ŭli, ulsum, (con, pello.) To drive together; force, compel, restrain.

Comperio, ire, eri, ertum, (con, pario.) To find out; ascertain by inquiry; know accurate-

Complector, cti, xus, dep., (con, plecto.) To embrace, clasp; join; comprehend; express.

Compleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum. To fill up; complete, finish.

Complexus. See Complector. Complūres, es, a and ia, adj., (con, plures.) Several; good many; considerable number.

Compono, ĕre, ŏsui, ositum, (con, pono.) To place together or in order; settle; componere bellum, finish a war by treaty.

Composite, adv., (con, pono.) order; properly, neatly, elegantly.

Composito, adv., (con, pono.) purpose, designedly.

Compositus. See Compono.

Comprehendo, ĕre, di, sum, (con, prehendo.) To lay hold of, apprehend, seize; perceive, comprehend.

Comprimo, ĕre, essi, essum, (con,

premo.) check, repress, restrain.

Comprobo, āre, āvi, ātum, act., (con, probo.) To prove; approve, ratify, Han. iii.

Conatum, i, n., (conor.) An attempt, endeavor. This word is generally used in the plural.

Conatus, a, um, part. See Conor. Canatus, ûs, m., (conor.) endeavor, effort, attempt.

Concalefio. See Calefio.

Concēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, (cedo.) To yield, give place; depart, Them. viii.; grant, allow; agree, give up.

Concīdo, ĕre, di, sum, (con, cæ-do.) To cut in pieces, slay,

Concido, ĕre, i, —, (con, cado.) To fall down; be slain; be ruined.

Conciliator, oris, m., (concilio.) One who reconciles, peace-

maker; procurer.

Concilio, āre, āvi, ātum, act., To call together, (concilium.) unite; conciliate, gain over, gain the affections; attach one to another; procure; reconcile.

Concilium, i, n., (con, calo.) A council, assembly; place of

meeting.

Concinnus, a, um, adj., (con, cinnus.) Concise, neat, elegant, Epam. v.; agreeable, entertaining.

Concio, contio, onis, f., (con, cio.) An assembly of people, met to be harangued; speech, harangue, popular address.

Concitatus. See Concito.

Concito, are, avi, atum, act., (con, cieo.) To move greatly; stir up, excite, provoke; equum, spur on.

Conclave, is, n., (con, clavis.) An inner room; apartment under

lock and key.

Conclūdo, čre, si, sum, (con, claudo.) To shut up, confine; contain; conclude.

To press tegether, | Conclusio, onis, f., (conclude.) Long confinement, Eum. v.; an end, conclusion.

Concupisco, ĕre, īvi, ītum, (con, cupio.) To desire earnestly,

covet; aspire to.

Concurro, currere, curri and cucurri, cursum, (con, curro.) To run or meet together; engage in battle; join, agree.

Concursus, ûs, m., (concurro.) A running or meeting together, concourse; conflict, onset in

battle.

Concutio, ĕre, ssi, ssum, (con, quatio.) To shake violently;

Condiscipulātus, ûs, m., (condiscipulus.) Fellowship at school. Condiscipulus, i, m., (con, disci-

pulus.) A schoolfellow.

Conditio, Condicio, onis, f., (condo.) A state or condition, fortune; offer, proposal; terms of peace.

Conditor, oris, m., (condo.) A founder or builder; author, inventor; writer, composer; com-

piler.

Condo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum. To lay up; found, build; hide, con

ceal; compose.

Condūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (con, duco.) To bring together, bring along with; hire, Auc. Præf.; undertake at an estimated price.

Conductătius, a, um, adj., (conduco.) Hired, mercenary.

Confectus. See Conficio.

Confero, ferre, tuli, latum, (con fero.) To bring together, col lect; se, go; convey; pecun: am, contribute; arma, fight facta illustrium virorum, compare.

Confestim, adv. Immediately

forth with.

Conficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (con, facio.) To finish, accomplish; subdue; kill; orationes, write. Confido, ĕre, īsus, (con, fido.)

To trust, confide; to be as-

Configo, ĕre, xi, xum, (con, figo.) To fix, fasten together; pierce.

Confinis, is, e, adj., (con, finis.) Adjoining, contiguous, border-

ing on.

Confirmo, are, avi, atum, act., (con, firmo.) To strengthen, confirm, increase; affirm, declare solemnly.

Confiteor, ēri, essus, dep., (con, fateor.) To confess.

Confixus. See Configo.

Conflicto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. and conflictor, ari, atus, dep., (con, fligo.) To contend, struggle; encounter, fight.

Confligo, ĕre, xi, ctum, (con, fligo.) To contend, fight; strive. Conflo, are, avi, atum, (con, flo.) To blow together; metallum, melt; bellum, raise; æs alie-

num, contract debt.

Confluo, ĕre, xi, xum, (con, fluo.) To flow together; flock together, assemble.

Confodio, ĕre, ōdi, ossum, (con, fodio.) To dig; pierce, stab.

Confugio, ĕre, ūgi, ugitum, (con,

fugio.) To flee for refuge.

Congero, čre, essi, estum, (con,
gero.) To fill up, heap together, collect.

Congredior, di, ssus, dep., (con, gradior.) To meet, go together; accost, address; engage in battle; dispute.

Congruo, ĕre, ui, —. To agree, accord.

Conjectus. See Conjicio.

Conjectus, ûs, m. A throwing, casting.

Conjicio, Ere, ēci, ectum, (con, jacio.) To throw together; aim; cast; conjecture.

Conjugium, i, n. A joining together, conjunction; marriage, matrimony, wedlock.

Conjunctè, adv. comp. ius, sup.

ly; in a friendly manner; intimately.

Conjunctim, adv., (conjungo) Conjointly, together.

Conjunctus. See Conjungo.

Conjungo, ĕre, xi, ctum, (con, jungo.) To join together; unite in marriage; associate, procure. Conjūrātio, ōnis, f., (conjuro.)

A conspiracy, combination. Conlatus, (collatus.) See Con-

fero.

Conor, āri, ātus, dep. To endeavor, try, attempt.

Conquiro, ere, sivi, situm, (con, quæro.) To search, seek for diligently; collect; acquire.

Conscendo, ĕre, di, sum, (con. scando.) To climb, mount;

navem, to embark.

Conscisco, ĕre, īvi, ītum. vote together by common consent; determine, resolve, de. cree.

Conscius, a, um, adj., (con, scio., Privy to, being witness to, Milt.

iii.; conscious, guilty.

Conscribo, ere, psi, ptum, (con scribo.) To write, enroll, enlist Conscripti, m., (sc. patres.) Conscript fathers, the title by which the Roman senators were addressed.

Conscriptus. See Conscribo.

Consector, āri, ātus, dep., (freq. consequor.) To follow after diligently, pursue; overtake; obtain.

Consecutus. See Consequor. Consensio, onis, f., (consentio.)

Agreement, consent; combina-

Consentio, īre, si, sum, (con, sen tio.) To agree in sentiment, consent; combine, conspire.

Consequor, qui, quutus and cūtus, dep., (con, sequor.) To follow, pursue; overtake; get, obtain

Consero, ĕre, ui, tum, (con, sero.) To join, knit together; manum, to fight in close combat.

issime, (conjunctus.) Conjoint- Conservo, are, avi, atum, con,

servo.) To keep; preserve; observe.

Consideo, ēre, ēdi, essum, (con, sedeo.) To sit together, sit down; encamp; abide, remain in one place.

Considero, are, avi, atum.

consider, to observe.

Consido, ĕre, ēdi, essum, (con, sido.) To rest, alight as a bird; sit down; settle.

Consilium, i, n., (consulo.) Advice, counsel; design; wisdom, conduct; talent, Alc. i.; scheme, purpose.

Consimilis, is, e, adj. Like.

Consisto, čre, tīti, tītum, (con, sisto.) To stand firmly, settle; consist in; depend upon.

Consobrina, a, f. A female cousin, daughter of a mother's

sister.

Consolor, ari, atus, dep. comfort, console; alleviate sor-

Conspectus, ûs, m., (conspicio.) Sight, view; presence.

Conspicio, ĕre, exi, ectum, (con, specio.) To see, behold; consider; pass., be conspicuous or remarkable.

Conspicor, āri, ātus, dep., (conspicio.) To see, behold.

Constans, tis, adj., (consto.) Constant, steady; uniform, regular, consistent.

Constituo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (con, statuo.) To place, erect, build; establish; appoint; determine, resolve.

Consto, are, iti, itum and atum. To stand together, continue, be steady; consist; cost; be evident.

Consuesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, (con, suesco.) To be accustomed; act., to accustom.

Consuetūdo, inis, f., (consuesco.) Custom, habit; acquaintance, familiarity.

Consul, ŭlis, m., (consulo) A consul. The two consuls were | Contineo, ere, inui, entum.

the supreme magistrates of Rome: they were elected annually with regal authority, preceded by twelve lictors, and distinguished by the other ensigns of royalty.

Consularis, is, e, adj. Of or belonging to a consul, consular.

Consulatus, ûs, m. Consulship, consulate: it refers both to office and term of service.

Consulo, ĕre, ui, tum. To consult, ask or give advice; consulo te, I ask your advice; consulo tibi, I provide for your welfare.

Consultus, a, um, part (consulo.) Adj., experienced, practised,

skilful.

Consumo, ere, psi, ptum, (con, sumo.) To wuste, consume, spend.

Contego, ĕre, xi, ctum, (con, tego.) To cover all over; hide, conceal.

Contemno, ĕre, psi, ptum, (con, temno.) To despise, contemn.

Contendo, ere, di, tum, (con; tendo.) To stretch; strain; act with great effort; go or hasten to a place; contend, fight; affirm confidently, Att. xii.

Contentio, onis, f., (contendo.) A strong exertion, earnest endeavor; contest, dispute.

Contentus, a, um, part., (con, tendo.) Stretched, strained. Contentus, a, um, adj., (con,

teneo.) Content, satisfied. Contexo, ĕre, ui, tum, (con, texo.) To weave, join, or knit together; historia contexta, continued

history, Att. xvi.

Continens, tis, adj. and part., (contineo.) Moderate, temperate, Epam. iii.; adjoining, successive, uninterrupted; terra, the continent, main land.

Continentia, a, f. The contents. continuity, proximity; moderation, forbearance, restraint.

tain; restrain.

Contingit, igit, ingëre, imp., (con, tango.) It happens.

Contingo, ĕre, igi, tactum. To touch, touch upon.

Contra, prep. Against; opposite to; contrary to.

Contraho, ĕre, xi, ctum, (con, traho.) To draw together, assemble; contract or gather; bring on, cause; shorten; contract or bargain.

Contrario, adv., (contrarius.) On

the contrary.

Contrarius, a, um, adj., (contra.) Contrary, opposite; e or ex contrario, on the contrary.

Contueor, ēri, ītus, dep., (con, tueor.) To see, behold steadily; survey.

Contumāciter, adv. comp. us, sup. ssime, (contumax.) Obstinately, proudly; rebelliously, Cim. ii.

Contumelia, &, f., (con, tumeo.) An affront, insult, reproach, Them. i.; bad usage, injury.

Convenio, īre, ēni, entum, (con, venio.) To come together, meet with; agree; suit; be agreed on; imp., it is agreed.

Conventus, ûs, m., (convenio.) A meeting, assembly, agreement.

Converto, ĕre, ti, sum, (con, verto.) To turn, apply, convert, change. Convictus, ûs, m., (convivo.) Liv-

ing or boarding with; familiarity, acquaintance, society.

Conviva, a, m. or f., (convivo.) A person invited to an entertainment, guest.

Convoco, are, avi, atum, (con, voco.) To call together, summon, assemble.

Coorior, īri, ortus sum, dep., (con, orior.) To arise with violence; burst forth, Epam. viii.

Copia, a, f. Plenty, abundanco; ability, leave; pl., forces.

Copiōsus, a, um, adj., (copia.) Copious, plentiful, abundant; rich.

hold together; keep close, con- | Copula, &, f. A chain, fetter bond, tie.

Coquo, ĕre, xi, ctum. To boil, to cook, or dress meat.

Coram, prep. Before, in presence of; adv., openly.

Cornu, n. sing. indecl., plur. cornua, um. A horn, trumpet; extremity of any thing; wing of an army.

Corona, e, f. A crown, garland, ring or circle of people.

Corono, are, avi, atum. To crown, surround.

Corpus, ŏris, n. A body; person, stature; substance; society or corporation.

Corripio, ĕre, ipui, eptum, (con, To snatch or seize rapio.) hastily; hasten; blame, cen-

Corrumpo, ĕre, ūpi, uptum, (ton, rumpo.) To spoil, corrupt; bribe.

Corruptus, a, um. See Corrum-

Coss., for consulibus, dat. and abl. pl. of consul.

Crastinus, a, um, adj., (cras.)
Of to-morrow; of the time to come.

Creber, ra, rum, adj. Frequent. thick, close.

Crēdo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum. To bo. lieve; trust; think, suppose.

Cremo, āre, āvi, ātum. To burn. Creo, āre, āvi, ātum. To create, make; beget; elect.

Cresco, ĕre, vi, tum, (creo.) grow, increase; increase in wealth or power; grow great.

Crimen, inis, n. A crime; im peachment, accusation.

Crudelis, is, e, adj., (crudus.) Cruel, inhuman.

Crudelitas, ātis, f., (crudelis.) Cruelty, inhumanity.

Crudeliter, adv., (crudelis.) Cruelly.

Cruento, āre, āvi, ātum, (cruor.) To stain with blood.

Cubitus, i, m., (cubo.) The el-

bow; arm from the elbow to | Custodio, ire, ivi, itum, (custo. the end of the middle-finger; cubit, measure of a foot and a

Cubo, āre, ui, ĭtum. To lie dow? be in bed, recline at table,

dwell, reside.

Culeus and culleus, i, m. A leathern sack or bag; the greatest liquid measure among the Romans, containing twenty amphoræ.

Culpa, æ, f. A fault, miscarriage, blame, guilt; involuntary

offence.

Cultus, ûs, m., (colo.) Cultivation; worship; respect; dress;

manner of living.

Cum, prep. With, together with. Cum, adv. and conj. When, see-

ing that, since.

Cunctus, a, um, adj. All, whole. Cupide, adv. comp. ius, sup. issime, (cupidus.) Eagerly, fondly.

Cupiditas, ātis, f., (cupidus.) Desire, eagerness; covetous-

ness, ambition.

Cupidus, a, um, adj., (cupio.) Desirous, eager, fond; covetous; ambitious.

Cupio, ĕre, īvi, ītum. To covet, desire; wish.

Cur, adv. Why, wherefore; be-

Cura, a, f. Care, concern; charge;

darling.

Curatio, ōnis, f., (cura.) A taking care or charge of; cure, healing of disease.

Curo, āre, āvi, ātum, (cura.) To take care of; cause; refresh, cure.

Curro, ĕre, curri and căcurri, To run; pass away cursum. speedily.

Cursor, ōris, m., (curro.) A runner, footman; courier, post.

Cursus, ûs, m., (curro.) A running; race, course; voyage.

Custodia, æ, f., (custos.) keeping; charge; imprisonment, custody; prison.

dia.) To guard, watch; keep, defend.

Custos, ödis, m. and f. A guaraian, guard, keeper; watch.

D., Decimus; in titles of emperors, Divus; five hundred.

Damnātio, ōnis, f., (damno) Condemnation.

Damno, are, avi, atum, (damnum.) To condemn, reprove doom, consign over; damnatus voti, bound by his vow, in consequence of having gained the object for which the vow was made.

De, prep. Of, concerning, about, from; de die, by day; diem de

die, day after day.

Dea, æ, f., (deus.) A goddess. Debeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, (de, habeo.) To owe, be indebted; be obliged; with the infinitive it is translated ought, as, debeo ire, I ought to go; debui ire, I ought to have gone.

Debilito, āre, āvi, ātum, (debilis.) To weaken, enfeeble; discourage. Debitum, i, n., (debeo.) A debt.

Decedo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, (de, cedo.) To depart; yield; de vitâ, die. Decem, adj. indecl. Ten.

Decemplex, icis, adj., (decem, plico.) Tenfold.

Decemviri, ōrum, m. Ten men united in office.

Decemvirālis, is, e, adj., (decem, vir.) Of or pertaining to the decemviri.

Decerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, (de, cerno.) To decree, determine, resolve, Milt. ii.; fight.

Decerto, āre, āvi, atum, (de, certo.) To contend vehemently, strive; fight.

Decessus, ûs, m., (decedo.) departure, decease, death.

Decet, ere, uit, imp. It becomes; is proper or suitable.

Decido, ĕre, i, —, (de, cado) To fall down; die.

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Decipio, ere, epi, ptum, (de, To deceive, beguile, capio.) make to forget.

Declaro, are, avi, atum, (de, clarus.) To show, make evident; declare.

Decorus, a, um, adj., (decor.) Comely, beautiful; honorable.

Decretum, i, n., (decerno.) decree, statute.

Decreturus, a, um, part. See Decerno.

Decurro, ĕre, curri and căcurri, cursum, (de, curro.) To run down; run hastily, run a race; have recourse to.

Deditio, onis, f., (dedo.) A sur-

render.

See Dedo. Deditus.

Dēdo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, (de, do.) To surrender, give up to, submit.

Dedūco, čre, xi, tum, (de, duco.) To bring down; lead out, conduct, Milt. iv.; derive; deduce.

Deductus, a, um, part. See Deduco.

Defatigo, are, avi, atum. weary or tire greatly, tire out, fatigue.

Defectio, onis, f., (de, facio.) revolt; failure of strength, weak-

Defendo, ĕre, di, sum, (de, fendo, To keep off; defend; support, preserve.

Defensio, onis, f., (defendo.) defence.

Defero, erre, tuli, latum, (de, fero.) To bring, carry, report, tell; inform against, accuse; defer

Deficio, ere, ēci, ectum, (de, facio.) To fail; be discouraged;

Deformitas, ātis, f., (de, forma.) Deformity, ugliness; disgrace, dishonor; indecency.

Degredior, ědi, gressus sum, dep., (de, gradior.) To depart.

hortor.) To discourage, dis suade.

Dejicio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (de, To throw down, cast jacio.) down; dispossess; degrade; re-

Deinde, adv., (de, inde.) Then, thereafter, after that.

Delatus, a, um, part. See De. fero.

Delecto, are, avi, atum, (de, lacto.) To allure; please, delight.

Delectus, a, um, part. See De ligo.

Delectus, ûs, m., (leligo.) choosing, election; levy of soldiers.

Deleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, (de, leo, for lino.) To blot out, efface; destroy utterly, raze, terminate, quash, Alcib. viii.

Delībero, āre, āvi, ātum, (de, libero.) To deliberate, consult,

consider.

Delicāte, adv., (delicatus.) Softly, delicately; wantonly, Alc. ii. Delictum, i, n., (delinguo.) Fault,

crime, offence, sin; error, over-

Deligo, āre, āvi, ātum, (de, ligo.) To bind up, tie, fasten.

Deligo, ĕre, ēgi, ectum, (de, lego.) To choose, pick out, select.

Demens, tis, adj., (de, mens.) Mad, frantic, outrageous; silly Dementia, a, f., (demens.) Mad-

ness, phrensy; folly. Demergo, ĕre, si, sum, (de, mergo.) To dip or plunge into water; drown; sink.

Demigratio, onis, f., (demigro.) An emigration, change of place or abode.

Demigro, āre, āvi, ātum, (de, To remove, change migro.) one's place of abode, go from one place to another.

Demolior, īri, ītus, dep., (de, To demolish or throw molior.) down a building; destroy.

Dehortor, ari, atus sum, dep., (de, Demonstro, are, avi, atum.

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Demum, adv. At length, at last; tum demum, then, and not till

Denique, adv. Finally, in short, to conclude.

Denuncio, āre, āvi, ātum, (de, nuncio.) To foretell, forewarn; denounce, threaten.

Depello, ĕre, ŭli, ulsum, (de, pello.) To drive away, repel, keep off.

Depingo, ĕre, xi, ctum, (de, pingo.) To paint, describe. Depono, ere, osui, ositum, (de,

pono.) To lay down; deposite; lay aside; resign.

Depopulor, āri, ātus, dep., (de, populus.) To lay waste, depopulate; pillage, ravage.

Deporto, are, avi, atum, (de, porto.) To carry away, convey; banish.

Deprecor, ări, ătus, dep., (de, precor.) To pray for, pray earnestly, entreat; deprecate, pray against.

Deprimo, ĕre, essi, essum, (de, premo.) To press or keep down; sink; repress, check.

Depugno, are, avi, atum, (de, To fight eagerly-; pugno.) strive, contend.

Depulsus. See Depello.

Descendo, ĕre, di, sum, (de, scando.) To go down, descend, dismount; condescend.

Descisco, ĕre, īvi or ii, ītum, (de,

scisco.) To revolt, rebel.

Describo, čre, psi, ptum, (de, scribo.) To write over, copy; describe, define; distribute; assign. Desero, ere, ui, tum, (de, sero.)

To leave, forsake, desert. Desiderium, i, n., (desidero.) Desire or regret for a thing lost;

longing. Desīdero, āre, āvi, ātum. To desire

or regret a thing lost; long for. Desino, ere, ivi or ii, itum, (de, To leave off, give over; sino.) terminate.

show, point out, prove evidently, Desisto, ere, titi, titum, (de, demonstrate. Sisto.) To desist from; discontinue, cease.

> Despectus, a, um. See Despicio. Desperatio, onis, f., (despero.) Despair.

Despēro, āre, āvi, ātum, (de, spero.) To despair; be without hope.

Despicio, ĕre, exi, ectum, (de, specio.) To look down upon, despise.

Despondeo, ēre, di or spopondi, sum, (de, spondeo.) To promise; betroth, promise in marriage; lose hope, despond.

Destino, are, avi, atum. To bind or fasten; appoint, design.

Destituo, ere, ui, ūtum, (de, statuo.) To forsake, disappoint; break promise.

Desum, esse, fui, irreg. neut., (de, sum.) To be wanting, be absent; fail.

Detego, ere, exi, ectum, (de, tego.) To uncover, expose; de-

Deterior, ior, ius, adj. comp. Worse; sup. deterrimus, worst. Deterreo, ēre, ui, ītum, (de, terreo.) To frighten from, deter; dissuade, discourage.

Detestor, āri, ātus, dep., (de, testor.) To witness against, Timol.; to pray that it may be removed; detest.

Detraho, ĕre, xi, ctum, (de, traho.) To draw or drag down: draw or pull off; take from, detract.

Detrīmentum, i, n., (detero.) Loss, damage, detriment.

Detrūdo, ĕre, si, sum, (de, trudo.) To thrust down; drive or thrust out; dispossess; compel.

Deus, i, m. A god, deity, divini-

Deutor, ti, sus sum, dep., (de, utor.) To make an ill use of; abuse.

Devěho, ěre, xi, ctum, (de, veho.) To carry down; convey.

Devěnio, ire, ēni, entum, neut., (de, | Diffido, ĕre, sus sum, (dis, fido.) venio.) To come down; happen. Deverto, ĕre, ti, sum, (de, verto.)

To turn away, turn aside; wander, digress.

See Devinco. Devictus.

Devincio, ire, xi, ctum, (de, To bind fast; oblige; vincio.) attach, or gain the affections of.

Devinco, ĕre, ici, ictum, (de, vinco.) To subdue, vanquish completely.

Devius, a, um, adj., (de, via.) Out of the way or road, retired, sequestered; erring.

Doroco, are, avi, atum, (de, voco.) To call; call away or aside;

invite, Cim. iv.

Devotio, onis, f., (de, voveo.) devoting or giving up; curse.

Devoveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, (de, voveo.) To vow; devote; curse. Dexter, ĕra, ĕrum or ra, rum,

adj. Right, on the right hand; prosperous, lucky.

Dextra, æ, f., sc. manus, (dexter.) The right hand.

Diadēma, ătis, n. A diadem, crown. Dicis, gen., (nom. dix, obsol.) Dicis gratiâ, for form's sake; in word only, not in reality.

Dico, ĕre, xi, ctum. To speak, say, tell; name; appoint; plead. Dictator, oris, m., (dicto.) dictator, a Roman magistrate, created in times of extraordinary difficulty, with absolute

Dictito, are, avi, atum, (freq. dicto.) To say commonly or frequently; give out.

Dictum, i, n., (dico.) A saying, word; wise saying, proverb. Dies, ēi, m. and f., plur. m.

day; time, a season.

Differo, erre, stuli, latum, irreg. (dis, fero.) To scatter, disperse, spread abroad; differ; delay or put off.

Difficile, adv., (difficilis.) Hardly, with difficulty.

Difficilis, is, e, adj., (dis, facilis.)

To distrust, to despair of.

Digitus, i, m. A finger; finger's breadth; inch.

Dignitas, ātis, f., (dignus.) Dignity, authority.

Dignus, a, um, adj. Worthy, deserving of.

Digredior, di, ssus sum, dep., (dis, gradior.) To depart, go away or aside.

Dilābor, bi, psus sum, dep., (di labor.) To slip or steal away, go away; fail or decay.

Dilatus. See Differo.

Diligens, tis, adj., (diligo.) Fond, studious, diligent, careful.

Diligenter, adv., (diligens.) Diligently, carefully.

Diligentia, a, f., (diligens.) Diligence, attention.

Diligo, ĕre, exi, ectum, (di, lego.) To love, esteem highly.

Dimico, āre, āvi, seldom ui, ātum, To fight, con-(di, mico.) tend.

Dimidius, a, um, adj., (di, medius.) Half.

Dimitto, ĕre, si, ssum, (di, mitto.) To dismiss, disband; let go or let slip; discard; divorce; arrange or draw up an army; order.

Dirigo, ĕre, exi, ectum, (di, rego.) To direct, guide.

Diripio, ĕre, ipŭi, eptum, (di, To take away by viorapio.) lence, plunder; tear in pieces.

Diruo, uĕre, ŭi, ŭtum, (di, ruo.) To pull down, overthrow, destroy.

Discēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, (dis, cedo.) To go in another direction; go away, depart; die.

Discerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, (dis, cerno.) To separate; discern, distinguish; determine.

Disciplina, a, f., (discipulus.) Instruction, learning; discipline; skill.

Disco, ĕre, didĭci. To learn. Difficult; morose, peevish, Att. v. Discrimen, inis, n., (discerno) A difference, distinction; danger; contest.

Diserte, adv. Clearly, expressly;

eloquently.

Disertus, a, um, adj., (dissero.) Clear and copious in expression; fluent, eloquent.

Disjicio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (dis, jacio.) To disperse, scatter, Milt. ii.; cast down, overthrow.

Dispālor, āri, ātus, dep., (dis, To scatter up and palor.) down; wander here and there, straggle.

Vispenso, āre, āvi, ātum, (dispendo.) To manage, regulate or take care of, Con. iv.; to dispense, afford, distribute; determine.

Dispergo, ĕre, si, sum, (di, spargo.) To disperse, scatter.

Dispertio, ire, ivi, itum, and dispertior, īri, ītus sum, dep., (dis, partio.) To divide, distribute.

Displiceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, (dis, placeo.) To displease. placeo.)

Dispono, ĕre, ŏsui, ĭtum., (dis, pono.) To arrange, put in order, dispose; appoint; distribute.

Disputo, are, avi, atum, (dis, puto.) To reason or discourse

of, discuss; dispute.

Dissensio, onis, f., (dissentio.) Difference in sentiment or opinion, disagreement, dissent; strife, dissension.

Dissentio, ire, sensi, sensum, (dis, sentio.) To differ in opinion or sentiment, dissent, disa-

Dissideo, ēre, ēdi, -, (dis, sedeo.) To be at variance; differ, quarrel.

Dissimilis, is, e, adj., (dis, similis.) Unlike.

Dissimilitūdo, inis, f., (dissimiiis.) Unlikeness, dissimilitude; diversity.

Dissocio, are, avi, atum, (dis, To dissolve partnersocio.) ship; disjoin, disunite, separate.

Dissolutus. See Dissolvo.

Dissolūtus, a, um, adj. Looso careless; profligate, Alcib. i.

Dissolvo, čre, vi, ūtum, (dis, solvo.) To loose, dissolve; disengage; destroy; æs alienum, pay debt.

Distineo, ēre, ŭi, entum, (dis, teneo.) To hold or keep asunder; separate, divide; distract,

perplex, Att. ix.

Distraho, ĕre, xi, ctum, (dis, traho.) To draw asunder or into different parts; separate, divide or distract.

Distringo, ĕre, nxi, ctum, (dis, stringo.) To bind fast, wound slightly, graze; rub; pass., be much engaged.

Ditissimus, a, um, adj. sup., (dives.) Very rich; richest.

Diu, adv. comp. diutius, sup. diutissime, (dies.) Long, a long time

Diūtīnus, a, um, adj., (diu.) Long, lasting, continual.

Diuturnitas, ātis, f., (diuturnus.) Long continuance, length of time.

Diuturnus, a, um, adj., (diu.) Long, lasting.

Different ways, Diverse, adv. hither and thither; in different parts, here and there; in a different manner, differently.

Diversus, a, um, adj, (diverto.) Turned aside or out of the way;

different.

Diverto, ĕre, ti, sum, (di, verto.) To turn aside or out of the

way; take lodgings.

Dives, itis, adj. Rich, wealthy; able. It wants the nominative, accusative, and vocative, plural neuter.

Divido, ĕre, īsi, īsum, (dis, iduo, To divide, distribute;

separate.

Divinatio, anis, f., (divino.) The foreseeing or foretelling future events, divination; conjecture.

Divino, are, avi, atum, (divinus.)
To foresee or foretell, divine;
judge, conjecture.

DIVINO

Divīnus, a, um, adj., (divus.) Divine, godlike, heavenly; subst., a diviner, a soothsayer.

Divisus. See Divido.

Divitiæ, ārum, f., (dives.) Riches. Divum, or Dium, i, n. The open air.

Divus, i, m. A god.

Do, are, dedi, datum. To give, to grant; dare manus, to yield, Hamil. i.; dare fidem, to promise, to swear.

Doceo, ēre, ui, tum. To teach; inform, tell.

Docālis, is, e, adj., (doceo.) Apt to learn or to be taught, docile.

Docilitas, ātis, f., (docilis.) Apt-

ness to learn, docility.

Doctor, ōris, m., (doceo.) A

teacher, instructor.

Doctrina, æ, f., (doctor.) Learning, instruction, doctrine.

Dodrans, tis, m. Nine ounces, or three-fourths of a pound; three-fourths of any thing.

Dolor, ōris, m., (doleo.) Grief, sorrow; pain.

Dolus, i, m. Deceit, guile, false-hood; wile, trick, stratagem.

Domesticus, a, um, adj., (domûs.)
Belonging to a house or family;
domestic.

Domicilium, i, n., (domus, colo.)
A. place of abode, lodging;
dwelling-place, residence.

Dominātio, ōnis, f., (dominus.)
Power, sway, sovereignty; usurpation, tyranny.

Dominatus, ûs, m., (dominus.)
Rule, power, sovereignty, tyranny.

Dominus, i, m. A master of slaves; owner; master, ruler; lord.

Domus, ûs, f. A house, a dwelling; gen. domi, at home.

Donec, adv. Until.

vinus.) | Donicum, conj. Until

Dono, āre, āvi, ātum, (donum.)
To give freely, present.

Donum, i, n. A gift, offering bribe.

Dos, dōtis, f., (do.) A dowry, marriage portion; endowment of body or mind.

Dubito, āre, āvi, ātum, (dubius.)
To doubt; hesitate; distrust.

Dubium, i, n., (dubius.) Doubt, hesitancy, distrust.

Dubius, a, um, adj. Doubtful, dangerous, uncertain.

Ducenti, a, a, adj., (duo, centum.)
Two hundred.

Duco, ere, xi, ctum. To lead, conduct, bring; tempus, pass the time, delay; think, reckon, esteem.

Ductor, ōris, m., (duco.) A leader, commander, captain, general.

Ductus, a, um. See Duco.

Ductus, ûs, m., (duco.) A leading, conduct.

Dulcis, is, e, adj. Sweet; pleasant, delicious, Att. xviii.

Dum, adv. While, whilst; until, provided.

Duo, a, o, adj. Two.

Duoděcim, adj. pl. indecl., (duo, deccm.) Twelve.

Duplex, icis, adj., (duo, plico.)
Double, twofold; crafty.

Duplico, āre, āvi, ātum, (duo, plico.) To double, to increase twofold

Duritia, a, f., (durus.) Hardness; austerity, frugality, Alc. xi.; rudeness, cruelty, harshness.

Durus, a, um, adj. Hard, solid; hardy; rough, harsh, unpleasant.

Dux, ducis, m. and f., (duco.) A guide; leader, general.

Dynasta or dynastes, a, m. A prince; ruler, governor.

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E or ex, prep. Of, out of, from; e or ex contrario, on the contrary; e or ex regione, over, against, opposite; e or ex longinquo, afar off; e or ex vestigio, instantly; e or ex republicâ, for the good of the commonwealth.

Edictum, i, n., (edico.) An edict or order, proclamation.

Editus, a, um, part. and adj., (edo.) Sprung or descended; published, declared; high, lofty.

Edo, ěre, idi, itum, (e, do.) To bring forth; utter, give out, Dat. vi.; publish, Att. xvi.; exhibit or show.

Edŭco, āre, āvi, ātum, (e, duco.)
To bring up, maintain; instruct; train, form.

Edūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (e, duco.)
To lead forth or out; draw out; bring up.

Effero, erre, extăli, elātum, (ex, fero.) To carry out; bury, Cim. iv.; extol, Alc. xi.; transport, elate, puff up, Alc. vii.; produce.

Efficio, ere, eci, ectum, (ex, facio.) To finish; accomplish, effect; cause, bring about, Ages.

Efflo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex, flo.)
To breathe out, exhale; animam, to die, to expire.

Effractus, a, um, part. See Effringo.

Effringo, ère, ègi, actum, (ex, frango.) To break open; break in pieces.

Effugio, ĕre, ūgi, ugĭtum, (ex, fugio.) To flee from; escape, elude.

Effundo, ĕre, ūdi, ūsum, (ex, fundo.) To pour out, lavish, squander.

Effusus, a, um, part., (effundo.)
Lavished; too common, Mil. vi
Ego, mei, m. and f., pron. I.

Egŏmet, meimet, pron. I mysself.

Egrědior, di, ssus sum, dep., (e, gradior.) To go out; navi, disembark.

Egregius, a, um, adj., (e, grex.) Eminent, remarkable, excellent. Ejectus. See Ejicio.

Ejīcio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (e, jacio.)
To cast out; discard; banish;
throw off.

Ejusmödi, (is, modus.) Of that sort.

Elābor, bi, psus sum, dep., (e, labor.) To slide or slip away; escape; fall out.

Elabōro, are, avi, atum, (e, laboro.) To labor greatly or diligently; procure by great labor Elate, adv., (elatus.) Proudly

haughtily, loftily.

Elegans, tis, adj., (e, lego.) Elegant without splendor, Att. xiii.; handsome, polite.

Elegantia, æ, f., (elegans.) Elegance, politeness.

Elephantus, i, m. An elephant; ivory.

Elicio, ère, ui, itum, (ex, lacio, obs.) To draw or bring out; allure; elicit or strike out.

Eligo, ĕre, ēgi, ectum, (e, lego.)
To choose, elect.

Eloquentia, &, f., (eloquens.)
Eloquence.

Elūceo, ĕre, xi, —, (e, luceo.)
To shine forth; be conspicuous.
Emax, ācis, adj., (emo.) Fond
of buying.

Emendo, are, avi, atum, (e, menda.) To amend or correct.

Emergo, ĕre, si, sum, (e, mergo.)
To rise up, emerge; extricate,
Att. xi.

Emineo, ēre, ui, —, (e, mineo, obs.) To rise or grow up as a tree; be raised above others be conspicuous or eminent.

Eminus, adv., (e, manus.) At a distance.

Emitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (e, mitto.)
To send out; throw away; let

pire, die.

Emo, ĕre, emi, emptum. To buy; take; bribe.

Enarro, āre, āvi, ātum, (e, nar-To relate from beginning to end; recite, declare.

Enim, adv. and conj. For, indeed.

Enimvero, conj. Truly, of a truth, indeed, surely.

Enumero, āre, āvi, ātum, (e, To reckon up, renumero.) count; enumerate.

Enuncio, and Enuntio, are, avi, ātum, (e, nuncio.) To pronounce, utter; declare; pub-

Eo, îre, īvi, ītum, irreg. neut. To go.

Thither, to that place; Eo, adv. therefore.

 $E\bar{o}dem$ , adv. To the same place; to the same purpose.

Ephēbus, i, m. A youth; a young man who has reached the age of puberty, or fifteen.

Ephēmēris, idis, f. A journal; a book in which are recorded the events and transactions of each day.

Fphorus, i, m. One of the Ephori, or magistrates of Sparta. They were five in number, elected annually, and their power was so great, as even to control their kings.

Epigramma, ătis, n., dat. pl. atis, seldom atibus. An inscription; an epigram, or short pointed poem.

Epistola, a, f. A letter, epistle. Epŭlor, āri, ātus, dep., (epulum.) To feast.

Epŭlum, i, n., pl. æ, arum, f. A feast or banquet.

Eques, itis, m., (equus.) A horseman; knight,—a title of rank among the Romans.

Equester, or ris, ris, re, adj., (equus.) Of or pertaining to a horse or cavalry · equestrian.

go; discharge; animam, ex- | Equitatus, ûs, m., (eques.) Juvalry; the equestrian rank.

Equus, i, m. A horse.

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Ereptus, a, um. See Eripio. Erga, prep. Towards; over

Erga, prep. against; against.

Ergo, conj. Therefore, then; ergo, adv., on account of, for the sake of, governs the geni-

Erigo, ĕre, exi, ectum, (c, rego) To raise up, erect, build; encourage.

Eripio, ĕre, ipui, eptum, (+, rapio.) To take or snatch by force, wrest from, Con. ii.; rescue.

Error, oris, m., (erro.) A wandering; mistake or false opinion; offence.

Erudio, ire, ivi, and ii, itum, (e, rudis.) To teach, instruct.

Erudītus, a, um, part. and adj Learned; skilful.

Erumpo, ĕre, ūpi, uptum, (e, rumpo.) To break or burst out; sally forth; attack with violence.

Eruo, ĕre, ui, ŭtum, (e, ruo.) To pluck or tear up by the roots; dig up; overturn; overthrow; search or find out; discover.

Eruptio, ōnis, f., (erumpo.) A bursting forth; sally; violent assault.

Escendo, ĕre, di, sum, (e, scando.) To disembark, land; ascend, mount, climb up to, step up.

Esse. See Sum. Et, conj. And, both. When it is repeated in successive clauses of a sentence, it first signifies

both, then and. Etenim, conj. For; because that; truly.

Etiam, conj. Also; even; yes; etiam atque etiam, again and again.

Etsi, conj. Though, although. Evado, ere, si, sum, (e, vado.) To go out; escape; turn out, fall out, Dion. viii.; happen; become.

Evenio, ire, ēni, entum, (e, venio.) To come out; fall out or happen; evenit, imp., it happens.

Evito, are, avi, atum, (e, vito.)

To shun, to avoid.

Evoco, are, avi, atum, (e, voco.) To call out; send for, summon; invite.

Ex, prep. Of, out of, from.

Exacuo, ere, ui, utum, (ex, acuo.) To whet or sharpen; irritate, Phoc. iv.

Exadversum, or us, adv. Oppo-

site to; over against.

Exagito, are, avi, atum, (ex, agito.) To drive out; harass or vex; agitate; excite.

Exanimo, are, avi, atum, (ex, animus.) To astonish, terrify; frighten to death; kill; pass., die.

Exardeo, ēre, si, sum, (ex, ardeo.) To blaze, be on fire; rage, as war or sedition; be inflamed with rage.

Exardesco, ĕre, arsi. See Ex-

ardeo.

Exaudio, īre, īvi, ītum, (ex, audio.) To hear perfectly; attend to or regard.

Excēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, (ex, cedo.) To go out, depart; exceed or go

beyond; die.

Excellens, tis, adj. and part. Excelling, excellent; eminent, Alc. i.; high, rising.

Excellenter, adv., (excellens.) Transcendently, in an excellent

Excello, ĕre, ui, -, (ex, cello, To excel or surpass; be obs.) eminent.

Exceptus. See Excipio.

Excio, īre, and excieo, iere, īvi, *ītum*, (ex, cio.) To raise; rouse, incite; excite; call or send for, Han. viii

Excipio, ere, epi, eptum, (ex, capio.) To take; receive; sustain or withstand, Chab. i.; entertain; except; attack by surprise; catch; follow or succeed.

Excito, are, avi, atum, (ex, cie, or cieo.) To stir or raise up excite, rouse, animate; instigate, Han. x.; awaken.

Exclūdo, ĕre, si, sum, (ex, claudo.) To shut out, exclude ;

reject or refuse.

Excogito, are, avi, atum, (ex, To think; find out by cogito.) intense thinking; invent, devise.

Exculpo. See Exsculpo.

Excursio, onis, f., (excurro.) An excursion; sally; inroad or invasion.

Excutio, žre, ussi, ussum, (ex, quatio.) To shake off or out; extort or press out; search; consider.

Exemplum, i, n. An example; copy or model; way or man-

Exeo, īre, īvi, or ii, ĭtum, irreg neut., (ex, eo.) To go out, abroad; be divulged; die; end Exerceo, ēre, ūi, ītum, (ex, ar-ceo.) To exercise; train.

Exercitatio, onis, f., (exercito.) Exercise, practice, custom.

Exercitatus, a, um, part. and adj Practised, experienced, disciplined.

Exercitus, ûs, m., (exerceo.)

army.

Exhæredo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex, hæres.) To exclude from an inheritance, disinherit.

Exhaurio, ire, si, stum, seldom hausum, (ex, haurio.) To draw or drink out; empty; drain, ex-

Exiguus, a, um, adj. Small, little; scanty.

Exīlis, is, e, adj. Slender, lean; poor, mean; empty.

Exilium, exsilium, i, n., (exul.) Banishment, exile.

Eximie, adv. Particularly, excellently, remarkably.

Eximo, čre, ēmi, emptum, (ex, emo.) To take from; exempt; discharge or free.

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Exisse. See Exec.

Existimo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex, æstimq.) To think, judge; determine; esteem.

Existimatio, onis, f., (ex stimo.) An opinion; estimation; character, reputation, credit.

Existo, ěre, střti, seldom střtum, ·(ex, sisto.) To be, exist; become; appear.

Exitus, ûs, m., (exec.) A going out; end; event; death.

Exordior, iri, sus, (ex, ordior.) To begin.

Expectatio, onis, f., (expecto.) Expectation, desire.

Expecto, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex, specto.) To look or wait for; hope or wish for; fear; expect. Expedio, ire, ivi, itum, (ex, pes.)

·To disentangle, extricate, free; finish or accomplish; explain; produce.

Expědit, imp., (ex, pedio.) It is expedient or profitable, Milt.

Expeditus, a, um, adj. and part., (expedio.) Disengaged, not encumbered; free; ready; light. Expello, ĕre, ŭli, ulsum, (ex, pel-

lo.) To drive out, expel. Expendo, ĕre, di, sum, (ex, pendo.) To weigh, pay; atone or

suffer for; consider. Expensum, i, n., (ex, pendo.) Ex-

pense, cost. Expensus, a, um, part. See Ex-

pendo. Experior, īri, tus, dep. To try;

prove ; experience. Expers, tis, adj., (ex, pars.) Des-

titute, void of; free from.

Explendesco, ĕre, dui, n. shine; fig., to distinguish one's self.

Explico, are, ui, itum, or avi, ātum. To unfold, spread out; draw out in battle array; disentangle; execute or perform; explain, narrate at length, Pe-

Expioro, are, avi, atum, (ex, Extremo, adv. Lastly, at last.

ploro.) To search out; examine diligently; explore.

Expono, ĕre, ŏsui, ositum, (ex, pono.) To lay or put out; disembark; expose; set forth to view; explain; mention, relate.

Exposco, ěre, poposci, —, (ex, posco.) To ask earnestly; demand urgently; entreat.

Exprimo, ere, essi, essum, (ex, premo.) To press or squeeze out; extort; express; resemble.

Exprobro, are, avi, atum, (ex, probrum.) To upbraid or reproach.

Expugno, are, avi, atum, (ex, pugno.) To take by storm or assault; attack with success; vanquish.

Expulsor, oris, m, (ex, pello.) An expeller; one that drives

Exsculpo, ere, si, tum, (ex, sculpo.) To scratch out; erase.

Exspectatio, onis, f. An awaiting, expecting, expectation.

Exspecto, are, avi, atum. look out, be on the look-out, watch or wait for.

Exsplendesco, ĕre, ui, —. shine forth; become eminent. Externus, a, um, adj., (exter.)

Outward, foreign, alien. Extimesco, ĕre, ui, -, (ex, ti-

meo.) To be greatly afraid of; dread.

Extinguo, ere, xi, ctum, (ex, stinguo, obs.) To extinguish; wipe away, Them. i.; suppress,

Exsto, or Exto, are, titi, titum, or tātum, neut., (ex, sto.) To stand or be above; remain, be extant.

Without, opposed Extra, prep. to within; beyond; besides; except.

Extrăho, ĕre, xi, ctum, (ex, traho.) To draw out, extract; disengage.

Extremus, or extimus, a, um, | Falso, adv., (falsus.) Falsely, adj. sup., (exter.) Outermost; last: utmost.

Extruo, or exstruo, ēre, uxi, uctum, (ex, struo.) To pile up, raise; build, erect.

Extuli. See Effero.

A ban-Exul, or exsul, ŭlis, m. ished person, exile.

Exulto, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex, sa-lio.) To leap or frisk about; rejoice or exult.

### F.

Faber, ri, m. One that works in wood, metal, stone, ivory, or the like materials; workman, artificer, mechanic.

Facies, ēi, f. The face; form, figure, shape; appearance.

Facile, adv., (facilis.) Easily, readily.

Facilis, is, e, adj., (facio.) Easy; gentle, good-natured, indulgent; propitious.

Facilitas, ātis, f. Easiness, facility, readiness; gentleness, courteousness, kindness, good humor.

Facinus, oris, n., (facio.) deed, action, exploit, either good or bad; wickedness, villainy.

Facio, ĕre, fēci, factum. To do, make, cause, effect. Facio takes various significations, according to the word with which it is connected.

Factio, onis, f., (facio.) A doing or the power of doing; faction,

Factiosus, a, um, adj., (factio.) Factious, seditious, contentious. Factum, i, n., (facio.) Deed or action.

Factus, a, um, part. See Facio. Facultas, ātis, f., (facio.) Ability, power; occasion, opportunity; faculty, power of the mind; wealth, riches.

Fallo, ĕre, fefelli, falsum. To deceive; disappoint; break one's

word or promise.

unfaithfully; wrongfully.

Falsus, a, um, adj., (fallo.) False: mistaken, deceived.

Fama, a, f. Report, rumor; fame. reputation, renown.

Fames, is, f. Hunger, famine.

Familia, a, f. The slaves of one master; family; branch of a clan; patrimony or family estate.

Familiaris, is, e, adj., (familia.) Of the same family; intimate, familiar.

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Familiarītas,ātis, f., (familiaris.) Intimacy, familiarity.

Familiarīter, adv., (familiaris.) Familiarly, intimately.

Fanum, i, n., (fari.) A temple, church, fane.

Fastigium, i, n., (fastus.) The top or roof of a house, height; declivity, slope; dignity, rank.

Fateor, eri, ssus sum, dep. To confess, acknowledge.

Fatīgo, āre, āvi, ātum. tigue, weary; harass, importune.

Fautor, ōris, m., (faveo.) vorer, supporter, partisan. Fautrix, icis, f., (faveo.)

male partisan or favorer. Faveo, ĕre, fāvi, fautum.

favor; linguis, listen in silence.

Febris, is, f., (ferveo.) A fever. Fefelli. See Fallo.

Felicitas, ātis, f., (felix.) Happiness, felicity, good fortune, Milt. ii.

Fenestra, a, f. A window, inlet. Fenus. See Fanus.

Fere, adv. Almost; for the most part; generally.

Fero, ferre, tüli, latum. To bear or carry; advance, approach; endure; tell, report; ferre suffragium, vote.

Ferōcia, a, f., (ferox.) Fierceness; cruelty; insolence.

Ferociter, adv. Fiercely, sav. agely, impudently, insolently,

Ferox, ōcis, adj. Fierce, bold, warlike; insolent, cruel.

Ferreus, a, um, adj., (ferrum.)

Of iron; hard-hearted; cruel.

Ferrum, i, n. Iron; a sword. Ferus, a, um, adj. Wild; sav-

age, cruel, fierce. Festinatio, onis, f., (festino.)

Haste, speed, dispatch. Festum, i, n. A stated festival;

holiday; feast. Festus, a, um, adj. Festival, joy-

ful; pleasant.

Fictălis, is, e, adj., (fingo.) Earthen; made of earth or clay. Fidelis, is, e, adj., (fides.) Faithful, trusty; sure.

Fideliter, adv., (fidelis.) Faithfully.

Fidens, tis, part. and adj., (fido.) Trusting in; confident, courageous, bold.

Fides, ei, f. Faith; credit; protection, Them. viii.; a promise. Fīdo, ĕre, fīdi or fisus sum. To

trust; to confide in. Fiducia, a, f., (fido.) Trust,

confidence; pledge. Fidus, a, um, adj., (fido.) Faithful, trusty.

Figura, a, f., (fingo.) A figure, shape; image.

Filia, a, f. A daughter.

Filius, i, m. A son.

Fingo, ĕre, nxi, ctum. To form, fashion, frame; feign.

Finio, ire, īvi, ītum. To confine in limits, circumscribe, limit; bound, restrain, check.

Finis, is, m. and f. The end; purpose, design; plur. m., boundaries of a field, territories of a state.

Finitimus, a, um, adj., (finis.) Bordering upon; neighboring.

Fio, fièri, factus sum, (pass. of facio) To be made, become; happen.

Firmitas, ātis, f., (firmus.) Firmness; strength, constancy.

courageously, bravely, valorous- | Firmus, a, um, adj. Firm; strong steady; constant.

Fistula, a, f. A pipe for conveying water; pipe, flute; disease in the anus, Att. xxi.

Flagitium, i, n. A flagrant crime; profligacy, lewdness; infamy,

disgrace.

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Flagito, āre, āvi, ātum. To ask with importunity; crave; solicit; demand; accuse, impeach.

Flagro, āre, āvi, ātum. To burn;

be inflamed with desire.

Flamma,  $\alpha$ , f. A flame; ardor; love.

Flecto, ere, xi, ctum. To bend, turn; bend or direct one's course; persuade, move; change.

Fleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum. To weep; lament.

Floreo, ēre, ui, —, (flos.) To flourish, blossom; be conspicuous, make a figure.

Flos, oris, m. A flower, blos-

Fluctus, ûs, m., (fluo.) A wave, billow; commotion.

Flumen, inis, n., (fluo.) A river. Fæderatus, a, um, part. and adj., (fædus.) Allied, confederate.

Fanus, oris, n. The interest of money, usury; money lent at interest.

Forem, fore, def. I might, or should be.

Forensis, is, e, adj., (forum.) Of or pertaining to the forum, or court of law; homo forensis, a lawyer, advocate; usus forensis, practice at the bar; opera forensis, attendance in the forum, or at the bar.

Foris, is, f. More frequently used in the plural. A door.

Foris, adv. Without doors, without; answering to the question, Foras, out of doors, out; forth, abroad, -to the question, quo?

Forma, a, f. A form, shape, fig. ure; beauty.

Handsome, beautiful.

Fors, tis, f. Chance, luck; for-

tune, lot; destiny.

Forte, adv. By chance; perhaps. Fortis, is, e, adj. Brave, valiant; stout, vigorous, manly.

Fortiter, adv., (fortis.) Bravely, manfully; strongly.

Fortitudo, inis, f., (fortis.) Bravery; fortitude.

Fortuito, adv. By chance, accidentally.

Fortuna, a, f., (fors.) Fortune, chance; the goddess of fortune. Forum, i, n. A public place in Rome, where assemblies of the people were held, justice administered, and other public business transacted, particularly what concerned the borrowing and lending of money market-place.

Frango, ère, egi, actum. To break; impair, weaken; sub-due, vanquish, Them. ii.; dis-

courage, Them. i.

Frater, ris, m. A brother. Fraternus, a, um, adj., (frater.)

Of a brother; fraternal. Fratricida, a, m. and f., (frater,

cædo.) A murderer of a brother; fratricide.

Fraus, dis, f. Fraud, deceit.

Frequens, tis, adj. Thronged, crowded; frequent; constant. Frequentia, &, f., (frequens.)

crowd, throng; great company. Fretus, a, um, adj. Trusting to, relying on.

Fructus, ûs, m., (fruor.) Fruit; reward, advantage, profit.

Frumentum, i, n., (as if frugmentum, frugis.) Corn of all kinds, especially wheat.

Fruor, i, itus and ctus sum, dep. To enjoy.

Frustra, adv. In vain; ineffectually; to no purpose.

Frustror, ari, ātus, dep., (frustra.) To disappoint, deceive; frustrate.

Formosus, a, um, adj., (forma.) | Fuga, &, f. Flight, running away.

> Fugio, ĕre, fūgi, ĭtum. To flee, run away; chase, escape.

> Fugo, āre, āvi, ātum. To put te flight, rout; drive away.

> Fulgeo, ēre, si, -. To shine, be bright.

Fumus, i, m. Smoke.

Fundamentum, i, n., (fundus.) A foundation, basis.

Funditor, ōris, m., (funda.) A slinger.

Fundus, i, m. The bottom of any thing; farm or estate in the country; site of buildings in the city.

Funestus, a, um, adj., (funus.) Fatal; doleful, lamentable.

Fungor, i, ctus sum, dep. discharge a duty; to bear an office or honor.

Funus, ĕris, n. A funeral; death;

dead body.

Fundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum. pour; melt; defeat, rout. Fusus, a, um. See Fundo.

Futurus, a, um, part. See Sum.

G.

Galea, a, f. A helmet, covering for the head.

Gaudeo, ēre, gavīsus. To rejoice; be glad.

Gaza, a, f. The treasure of a prince; wealth, riches.

Gener, ĕri, m., (gigno.) A sonin-law.

Generatus. See Genero.

Genero, āre, āvi, ātum, (gigno.) To beget; bring forth; produce;

Generosus, a, um, adj., (genus.) Of noble birth; generous; brave, excellent.

Gens, tis, f., (gigno.) A nation; clan, comprehending all of the same general name, and di-vided into several familia.

Genu, n. A knee; pl., genua, uum, ibus or ubus, &c.

Genui. See Gigno.

Genus, ĕris, n., (gigno.) Race, lineage, descent; kind, containing several species or sorts.

Gero, ere, ssi, stum. To carry; wear; conduct; rem bene, be successful; rem male, be unsuccessful; manage, behave.

Germana, a, f., (germen.) A sister by the father's side.

Gesta, ōrum, n., (gero.) Exploits, achievements, deeds.

Gestus, a, um See Gero.

Gigno, ère, genui, genutum. To beget; conceive, bring forth; produce; cause.

Gladius, i, m. A sword.

Globus, i, m. Any round body; globe, ball, bowl; band, crowd. Gloria, æ, f. Glory, renown; de-

sire of glory.

Glorior, ari, atus sum, dep., (gloria.) To boast; glory.

Gloriose, adv., (gloriosus.) Boastfully, vaingloriously.

Glorious, a, um, adj., (gloria.)
Glorious, renowned; vaunting,
boasting.

Gradus, ûs, m., (gradior.) A step; step of a ladder or stair; degree; station, rank.

Græce, adv., (Græcus.) In Greek. Græcus, a, um, adj., (Græcia.) Of Greece, Greek.

Graius, a, um, adj. Of or pertaining to the Grecians, Greek.
Grandis, is, e, adj. Large, big,

very large; great, noble, brave; grand, lofty, sublime.

Gratia, a, f. Favor, partiality, influence; thanks; gratia, for the sake of.

Gratis, adv. Freely; for noth-

ing.

Gratus, a, um, adj. Grateful,
thankful; acceptable, pleasant.

Gravis, is, e, adj. Heavy; grievous; severe; important; dignified.

Gravitas, ātis, f., (gravis.) Heaviness; gravity; dignity; authority.

Graviter, adv., (gravis.) Heavlly; grievously; severely

Gubernātor, ōris, m., (guberno.)
The pilot of a ship; governor, ruler.

Gymnasium, i, n. A place of ex-

ercise; school.

Gynæconītis, ĭdis, f., (called likewise gynæceum.) An inner apartment in Grecian houses, appropriated to the women.

### H.

Habeo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum. To have; possess; suppose; esteem. Habito, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. ha-

beo.) To dwell, inhabit.

Habitus, ûs, m. A habit; state

or condition; a manner.

Hac, adv., (or abl. of hic, viâ being understood.) By this way.

Hactenus, adv., (hac, tenus.) Thus

far, hitherto. Hærēdītas, ātis, f., (hæres.) An

inheritance.

Hærēdium, i, n., (hæres.) A small estate or farm.

Haruspex, īcis, m., (ara, or haruga, specio obs.) One who foretold future events by inspecting the entrails of victims; a soothsayer, diviner.

Hasta, a, f. A spear, pike, lance. Hastale, is, n., (hasta.) The shaft of a spear; spear or rod.

Haud, adv. Not.

Hemerodromus, i, m. A post, day courier.

Herma, and Hermes, a, m. A statue of Mercury.

Hetarice, es, f. The social band; name given to a body of cavalry among the Macedonians.

Hiberna, and Hibernacula, orum, n., (sc. castra.) Winter quarters.

Hic, hac, hoc, pron. This; opposed to is, hic signifies the latter, is, the former.

Hic, adv. Here, in this place hereupon, upon this.

Hiemalis, is, e, adj., (hiems.) Of | Hortus, i, m. A garden, orchard winter, wintry.

Hiemo, āre, āvi, ātum, (hiems.) To winter; pass the winter.

Hiems, ĕmis, f. Winter; storm,

tempest; year.

Hierophanta, or es, a, m. An interpreter of sacred mysteries; priest at Athens, whose office was to instruct the initiated in the knowledge of holy ceremonies and rites.

Hilăris, is, e, or us, a, um, adj.

Cheerful, gay.

Hilaritas, atis, f., (hilaris.) Cheerfulness, mirth, gayety.

Hinc, adv. Hence, from this place; from this cause; henceforth.

Hirtus, a, um, adj. Shaggy; rough; rude, rugged, unpolish-

Historia, a, f. History; a continued narrative of events in the order of time.

Historicus, i, m. An historian. Hodie, adv., (hoc, die.) To-day, this day.

Homo, inis, m. and f. A man or

woman; human being. Honestas, ātis, f., (honestus.) Honesty, probity; dignity, de-

respectability, Auc. cency, Præf.; reputation.

Honestus, a, um, adj., (honor.) Honorable; respectable; honest.

Honor, or, os, oris, m. Honor, respect; public office; beauty,

gracefulness.

Honorātus, a, um, adj., (honor.) Honored, honorable; respected; having borne or bearing a public office.

Honorificus, a, um, adj., (honor, facio.) Conferring or causing honor; honorable.

Hortatus, ûs, m., (hortor.) An exhortation, encouragement, ad-

Hortor, āri, ātus, dep. To exhort, encourage; advise.

Hospes, itis, m. and f. A host, entertainer; guest, person entertained; stranger, foreigner.

Hospitium, i, n., (hospes.) Friendship arising from mutual hospitality; an inn, place of lodg-

Hostia, &, f., (hostis.) A victim;

animal sacrificed.

Hostis, is, m. and f. An enemy; public enemy; originally, stranger.

HS. See Sester lius, and Notes

iv., v., Att.

Huc, adv. Hither, to this place. Hujusmodi, or hujuscemodi, (gen.

of hic, modus.) Of this kind. Humānītas, ātis, f., (humanus.) Humanity; gentleness, politeness; learning.

Humānus, a, um, adj., (homo.) Of or pertaining to a man; human, humane; polite, gentle.

Humilis, is, e, adj., (humus.) Low; humble; mean, poor.

Humo, āre, āvi, ātum, (humus.) To cover with earth; bury, in-

Hyems. See Hiems.

#### I.

Ibi, adv.There, in that place; then, thereupon.

Ibidem, adv. In the same place Ico, ĕre, īci, ictum. To strike; fædus, to make a league.

Ictus, a, um, part. See Ico.

Idem, eadem, idem, pron., (is.) The same.

Ideo, conj. Therefore; for that

Idoneus, a, um, adj. Fit, proper, suitable.

Igitur, conj. Therefore, then. Ignis, is, m. Fire; lightning.

Ignominia, a, f., (in, nomen.) Disgrace, ignominy.

Ignoro, are, avi, atum, (igna-rus.) Not to know, be ignorant of.

Ignorantia, a, f. (ignoro.) Ignorance.

Ignosco, ĕre, ōvi, ōtum, (in, nosco.) To pardon; overlook.

Ignotus, a, um, adj. Unknown; not knowing, ignorant.

Ille, a, ud, pron. That; he, she, it.

Illic, adv. There, in that place. Illo, adv. Thither, to that place. Illuc, adv. Thither.

Illūdo, ĕre, si, sum, (in, ludo.)
To make sport of; mock; deceive.

Illustris, is, e, adj., (in, lustro.) Bright, clear; evident; conspicuous, illustrious.

Illustro, āre, āvi, ātum, (in lux.)
To make clear or evident; illustrate; render famous.

Illusus, a, um, part. See Illudo. Imāgo, inis, f. An image, picture; likeness, representation of any thing; vision, apparition.

Imbuo, čre, ui, ūtum. To wet, moisten; dye, stain; animum, fill, impress, bias, instruct.

Imitator, oris, m., (imitor.) An imitator, one who imitates.

Immërens, tis, adj., (immereo.)
Undeserving; innocent, unworthy of punishment, Dion. x.

Immineo, ēre, ui, —, (in, mineo, obs.) To hang over; watch an opportunity of injuring, Eum. x.; threaten.

Imminuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (in, minuo.) To lessen, diminish; impair.

Immitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (in, mitto.) To send, let or drive in; throw in; se, rush.

Immoderatus, a, um, adj., (in, modus.) Without bounds or moderation; immoderate, excessive.

Immodestia, &, f., (immodestus.)
Want of modesty or moderation; insubordination, disobedience, Lysan. i., Alc. viii.; intemperance.

Immolo, are, avi, atum, (in, mo-

la.) To sprinkle a victim with the salted cake; immolate; sacrifice.

Immortālis, is, e, adj., (in, mortalis.) Free from death, immortal.

Immutātus, a, um, part., (immuto.) Changed greatly.

Imparatus, a, um, adj., (in, paratus.) Unprepared.

Impedimentum, i, n., (impedio.)
An encumbrance or hinderance; impediment; plur., the baggage and beasts of burden of an army.

Impědio, īre, īvi, ītum, (in, pes.)
To entangle; encumber; hinder.

Impello, ĕre, ŭli, ulsum, (in, pello.) To drive or push forward; impel; instigate, incite, persuade.

Impendeo, ēre, di, sum, (in, pendeo.) To hang over, impend; threaten.

Impensa, &, f., (impendo.) Expense, cost, charge.

Imperātor, ōris, m., (impero.) A commander-in-chief, generalissimo, emperor.

Imperatorius, a, um, adj., (imperator.) Of or pertaining to a commander or emperor; imperatorial, imperial.

Imperatum, i, n., (impero.) The command of a general; peremptory command.

Imperiosus, a, um, adj., (impero.)
Possessed of command; uncontrollable; imperious, tyrannical,

Pelop. ii.
Imperite, adv., (imperitus.) Unskilfully.

Imperītus, a, um, adj., (in, peritus.) Unskilful, inexperienced, ignorant.

Imperium, i, n., (impero.) Military command, empire, sway, dominion, Milt. vi.

Impëro, are, avi, atum, (in, paro.) To command, order, rule over. Impertio, ire, (in, pars.) To im-

part, bestow.

Impertior, īri, ītus, (in, pars.) To be furnished or instructed,

Impetro, āre, āvi, ātum, (in patro.) To obtain; finish, effect.

Impetus, ûs, m., (in, peto.) attack, assault; vehemence; violent desire, instinct.

Impiger, ra, rum, adj., (in, pi-Not sluggish, active, dili-

gent.

Impius, a, um, adj., (in, pius.) Impious, irreligious; undutiful; wicked.

Impiacābilis, is, e, adj., (in, placo.) That cannot be appeased or reconciled, implacable.

Implicătus, a, um, part. and adj., (implico.) Entangled, involved, intricate; im morbum, seized with a disease.

Implico, āre, āvi, ātum, and ui, itum, (in, plico.) To wrap in; infold, entangle, involve.

Impōno, ĕre, ŏsui, ositum, (in, pono.) To place, put, or lay upon; impose on or deceive,

Eum. v.

Impŏtens, tis, adj., (in, potens.) Weak; unable to restrain, as impotens iræ, doloris, etc.; incapable of being restrained, as, impotens ira, amor, lætitia, etc.; insolent, cruel, impotens dominatio, Lys. i.

Impræsentiarum, adv., (in præsentia rerum.) In present circumstances, as things are, (were, or shall be;) for the present, at present, for now,

Imprīmis, adv., (in, primus.) the first place, chiefly, especial-

Imprūdens, tis, adj., (in, prudens.) Not knowing, Lys. iv.; off our guard, unawares, Ages. ii.; imprudent, inconsiderate. Imprudenter, adv., (imprudens.)

Ignorantly, unwittingly; imprudently, heedlessly.

Imprūdentia, æ, f., (imprudens.) Want of knowledge or foresight; imprudence, unskilfulness, Epam. vii.

Impugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (in, pugno.) To fight against, attack; thwart, oppose, resist.

Impulsus, a, um. See Impello. Impulsus, ûs, m., (impello.) A pushing on, impulse; advice, instigation, Pelop. i.

Impūne, adv., (in, pæna` out hurt, punishment, or danger; with impunity or safety.

Imputo, are, (in, puto.) To impute or ascribe; reckon, account.

Imus, a, um. See Inferus.

In, prep. When it governs the abl. it signifies, in, among, during; when the accus., into, towards, upon, against, &c.

Inānis, is, e, adj. Empty, void; vain, fruitless; frivolous, insig-

nificant.

Incendium, i, n., (incendo.) Fire, burning flame, conflagration.

Incendo, ĕre, di, sum, (in, can-deo.) To set on fire, kindle; burn, inflame.

Incensus. See Incendo.

Inceptum, n., (incipio.) ginning, undertaking.

Incido, ere, idi, asum, (in, cado.) To fall into or upon; fall in with, meet, happen, occur.

Incido, ĕre, di, sum, (in, cædo.) To out; carve or engrave, Alcib. iv.

Incipio, ĕre, epi, eptum, (in, capio.) To begin, attempt.

Incito, are, avi, atum, (in, cito.) To incite, spur on, provoke.

Inclino, are, avi, atum, (in, clino, To incline, lean towards; dispose or direct towards.

Incognitus, a, um, adj., (in, cognitus.) Unknown, unheard of: causa incognita, his cause not being tried.

Incola, a, m., (incolo.) An in- | Indigne, adv., (indignus.) Unhabitant.

Incolo, ĕre, olui, ultum, (in, colo.) To inhabit, reside in a place.

Incolumis, is, e, adj. Safe, entire, sound.

Incolumitas, ātis, f. Safety.

Incommodum, i, n., (in, commo-Inconvenience, disadvantage, damage, loss.

Incommodus, a, um, adj., (in, commodus.) Inconvenient, troublesome; detrimental, disadvantageous.

Inconsiderātus, a, um, adj., (in, consideratus.) Inconsiderate, thoughtless; injudicious.

Incredibilis, is, e, adj., (in, credo.) Not to be believed, incredible.

Incresco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, (in, cresco.) To grow up, increase. Incūria, æ, f., (in, cura.) Care-

lessness, negligence.

Incurro, ere, curri or cucurri, cursum, (in, curro.) To run against, attack; fall into, incur; meet by chance.

Inde, adv. Thence, from that place; ever since.

Index, icis, m. and f. An informer, Paus. iv.; indication or mark, sign; index or title; index or pointer.

Indicium, i, n., (index.) A discovery or proof; information;

accusation.

Indico, āre, āvi, ātum, (index.) To show, discover; to indi-

Indīco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (in, dico.) To declare or proclaim, denounce.

Indidem, adv., (inde, idem.) From thence, from the same place.

Indigens, tis, part. and adj., (indigeo.) Wanting, needy, indi-

Indigeo, ēre, ui, —, (in, egeo.) To want, stand in need of.

worthily, shamefully, basely.

Indignor, āri, ātus, dep., (in dignor.) To be very angry or displeased; be indignant at; disdain.

Indignor, āri, ātus sum, dep. To consider as unbecoming or unseemly; scorn, disdain, be enraged or highly offended at.

Indignus, a, um, adj., (in, dignus.) Unworthy; base, shaine-

Indiligens, tis, act, (in, diligens.)

Careless, negligent.

Indoles, is, f., (in, oleo.) Natural disposition or inclination; natural talents or abilities.

Induciæ, ārum, f. A truce, cessation of hostilities.

Indūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (in, duco.) To bring in, introduce; cover, put on; persuade; in animum, think.

Inductus, a, um. See Induco. Indulgeo, ere, si, tum. To indulge; grant; be kind to.

Indulgens, tis, part. and adj., (indulgeo.) Indulgent, kind, gracious.

Indulgentia, a, f., (indulgeo.) Indulgence, favor.

Industria, a, f. Industry, diligence.

Indutiæ. See Induciæ.

Ineo, ire, ivi and ii, itum, (in, eo.) To go into, enter upon, begin; consilium, form a scheme or resolution; gratiam, obtain favor.

Inermis, is, e and us, a, um., adj., (in, arma.) Unarmed, defence-

Inertia, a, f., (in, ars.) Want of art or skill; inactivity, sloth.

Inexercitatus, a, um, adj., (in, exercitatus.) Unexercised, undisciplined; untrained, unskilful.

Infamia, a, f. Ill report, disgrace, dishonor, infamy.

Infamis, is, e, adj., (in, fama.) Infamous, disgraceful.

Infamo, are, avi, atum, (in, | Inimicus, i, m., (in, amicus.) fama.) To defame, to slander.

Infectus, a, um, part. and adj., (in, facio.) Not done, unfinished.

Inferior. See Inferus.

Infero, ferre, intuli, illatum, (in, fero.) To bring into or upon; bellum, wage; signa, advance; se hostibus, rush upon.

Inferus, a, um, adj. Below, low; comp. ior, lower, inferior; sup. infimus and imus, lowest.

Infestus, a, um, adj., (in, festus.) Hostile, inveterate against, ex-

asperated.

Inficias, Infitias, f. Used only in the acc. pl., and always joined with ire. A denial; ire inficias, to deny.

Inficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (in, facio.) To stain, dye; taint, infect;

season, instruct.

Inficior, āri, ātus sum, dep., (inficias.) To deny.

Infimus. See Inferus.

Infinitus, a, um, adj., (in, finis.) Unbounded, endless, vast, infinite.

Infirmus, a, um, adj. Infirm, weak; unsteady, fickle.

Infitior. See Inficior.

Infodio, čre, ōdi, ossum, (in, fodio.) To inter, bury.

Ingenium, i, n., (in, gigno.) Natural disposition; genius, ability, capacity.

Ingratiis, Ingratis, abl., (in, gratia.) In spite of; against one's will.

Ingrātus, a, um, adj., (in, gratus.) Ungrateful; unpleasant, disagreeable.

Injīcio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (in, jacio.) To throw into or upon; inspire, infuse.

Inimīcītia, æ, f., (inimicus.) Enmity, hostility.

Inimīcus, a, um, adj., (in, amicus.) Unfriendly; hostile, hurtful, injurious.

enemy.

Initium, i, n., (ineo.) A beginning; pl. elements; mysteries of Ceres.

Injūria,  $\alpha$ , f., (in, jus.)Injury, wrong; damage, hurt.

Injuste, adv., (injustus.) Unjustly, wrongfully.

Innitor, ti, sus and xus sum, dep., (in, nitor.) To lean upon, de-

pend upon. Innocens, tis, adj., (in, nocens.)

Innocent, harmless.

Innocentia, a, f., (innocens.) Innocence; integrity, Arist. ii.

Innoxius, a, um, adj., (in, noxius.) Harmless, inoffensive; innocent.

Inopia, a, f., (inops.) Want; indigence, poverty.

Inopinans, tis, adj., (in, opinor.) Not thinking, not expecting, unawares.

Inopinātus, a, um, part. and adj... (in, opinor.) Unexpected, sudden.

Inops. ŏpis, adj., (in, opes.) Poor, needy, destitute; mean, humble.

Inpræsentiārum, adv., (for in præsentia rerum.) At present Inprimis. See Imprimis.

Inquam, is, it, def. I say.

Inrideo. See Irrideo.

Insciens, tis, adj., (in, scio.) knowing, ignorant.

Inscientia, &, f., (inscius.) norance, unskilfulness.

Inscius, a, um, adj., (in, scio.) Not knowing, ignorant; unskil-

Inscribo, ere, psi, ptum, (in, scri bo.) To inscribe, write; mark; indicate, show.

Insequor, qui, quūtus and cūtus sum, dep., (in, sequor.) To pursue; persecute, harass.

Inservio, ire, neut., (in, servio,) To serve, attend to; firmitats corporis, to study, attend to. Alc. xi.; temporibus, avail himself of.

Insidia, ārum, f., (insideo.) Snares, ambush, ambuscade; treachery.

Insidiator, ōris, m., (insidiæ.)
One that lieth in wait.

Insidior, āri, dep. Lie in wait, deceive.

Insigne, and insigniter, adv., (insignis.) Remarkably, excellently.

Insolens, tis, adj., (in, soleo.) Unusual; unaccustomed to; insolent, proud, haughty.

Insolentia, æ, f., (insolens.) Want of custom; insolence, haughtiness, disdain.

Instituo, čre, ŭi, ŭtum, (in, statuo.)
To institute, appoint, ordain;
resolve, Alc. v.; begin, Cat. iii.;
be accustomed, Att. xiv.

Institutum, i, n., (instituo.) A custom, institution, Præf.; law; settled plan of life, Att. vii.

Insto, are, iti, itum, and atum, (in, sto.) To press on, urge; be at hand; instans periculum, impending danger; affirm; be eager for.

Instruo, ĕre, uxi, uctum, (in, struo.) To furnish, prepare; draw up in order of battle; equip, fit out; build.

Insuesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, (in, suesco.) To accustom, train, inure; be accustomed to.

Insula, a, f. An island.

Insum, esse, fui, (in, sum.) To be in or within.

Integer, ra, rum, adj. Entire, whole; fresh, new; sound, vigorous; equitatus, undiminished; upright, honest.

Integritas, ātis, f. Soundness, integrity, honesty.

Intelligo, ere, exi, ectum, (inter, ego.) To understand, be sensible of; know.

Intemperans, tis, adj., (in, temperans.) Intemperate, immoderate, excessive, violent.

Intemperanter, adv. Immoderately, excessively, extravagantly.

Intempĕrantia, æ, f., (intemperans.) Intemperance; violence; insolence.

Inter, prep. Between, among. Intercèdo, ère, ssi, ssum, (inter, cedo.) To be or go between, intervene.

Intercipio, ere, cepi, ceptum, (inter, capio.) To intercept; seize or cut off by surprise.

Interdico, ĕre, xi, ctum, (inter, dico.) To forbid, interdict; prohibit.

Interdiu, adv., (inter, dies.) In the daytime.

Interdum, adv. Sometimes.

Interea, adv., (inter, ea.) In the meantime.

Intereo, ire, ivi and ii, itum, irreg.
neut. To perish, die; be lost,
Them. ii.

Interfector, ōris, m., (interficio.)
A slayer, murderer, assassin.

Interficio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, (inter, facio.) To kill, destroy.

Intĕrim, adv., (inter, id.) In the meantime.

Interimo, čre, ēmi, emptum, (inter, emo.) To take away; kill.

Interior, ĭor, us, adj. comp. More inward, inner, interior.

Interitus, ûs, m., (intereo.) Destruction, ruin, death.

Internècio, onis, f., (inter, nex.)
Utter destruction, Eum. iii.; a
massacre, slaughter, carnage.

Internuncius, and Internuntius, i, m., (inter, nuncius.) A messenger that goes between two parties; a go-between.

Interpōno, ĕre, ŏsui, osĭtum, (inter, pono.) To put in or between, interpose; become surety for, Att. ii. and ix.

Interpretor, āri, ātus sum, dep., (interpres.) To interpret, explain, translate.

Interrögo, āre, āvi, ātum, (inter, rogo.) To interrogate or question, ask; examine; accuse.

Intersero, ere, ui, tum, (inter, sero.) To insert, intermingle

Intersum, esse, fui, irreg. neut., (inter, sum.) To be present; engage, take part in ; differ.

Intestinus, a, um, adj., (intus.) Internal; intestine; bellum, a civil war.

Intestinum, i, n., (intestinus.) An entrail, bowel, gut.

Intime, adv., (intimus.) Intimate-

ly, affectionately.

Intimus, a, um, adj. sup., (interus, obs.) Innermost, familiar, intimate.

Intra, prep. Within.

Intro, are, avi, atum, (intra.) To enter; penetrate; insinuate.

Introeo, ire, ivi, or ii, itum, irreg. neut., (intra, eo.) To enter, go

Introitus, ûs, m., (introeo.) An entrance.

Intromitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (intra, mitto.) To let in, admit; allow.

Intueor, ēri, ĭtus, dep., (in, tueor.) To look at, behold; consider; regard; imitate.

Intuor, ui, ūtus, dep., (in, tuor.) To see, behold.

Inutilis, is, e, adj., (in, utilis.) Useless, unprofitable; hurtful.

Invādo, ĕre, si, sum, (in, vado.) To go or come upon; seize; invade; attack.

Invectus. See Inveho.

Invěho, čre, exi, ectum, (in, veho.) To import; carry in; inveigh against.

Invenio, īre, eni, entum, (in, ve-nio.) To find; invent.

Inventum, i, n., (invenio.) A contrivance, device, invention: stratagem.

Inveterasco, ere, —, —, incomp., (in, veterasco.) To grow old, continue long; become inveterate or incurable.

Inveteratus, a, um, part., (in, vetero.) Old, long-continued, confirmed, inveterate.

interserens causam, alloging as Invictus, a, um, part. and adj, (in, vinco.) Unconquered, invincible; unwearied, indefatigabla

Invideo, ēre, īdi, īsum, (in, video.) To envy, hate.

Invidia, a, f., (invidus.) Envy; hatred; ill-will, odium, Them. viii.

Invidus, a, um, adj., (invideo.) Envious; malicious, spiteful.

Inviolatus, a, um, part. and adj., (in, violatus.) Inviolate, unhurt, uninjured; incorrupted, pure, immaculate.

Invisus, a, um, part. and adj., (invideo.) Unseen; hated, odious.

Invīto, āre, āvi, ātum. To invite.

Invitus, a, um, adj. Unwilling, reluctant.

Invoco, are, avi, atum, (in, voco.) To call upon, invoke; implore; beg assistance.

Ipse, a, um, pron. Himself, herself, itself.

Ira, a, f. Anger, wrath, rage, displeasure.

Irascor, i, -, dep., (ira.) To be angry, to be in a passion.

Irātus, a, um, adj., (irascor.) Angry, enraged.

Irrīdeo, ēre, īsi, isum, (in, rideo.) To laugh at.

Irritus, a, um, adj., (in, ratus.) Not ratified; vain, of no effect; spei, disappointed in hope.

Is, ea, id, pron. He, she, it, or that; such; opposed to hic, it sometimes signifies the former, and hic, the latter.

Iste, a, ud, pron. That; he, she, it; iste is generally used in contempt.

Ita, adv. So, thus; yes. Ităque, conj. And so; therefore. Item, adv. Also, likewise.

Iter, itiněris, n., (eo.) A journey, a march; a road.

Iterum, adv. Again, the second time.

J.

Jaceo, ēre, ŭi. To lie, be situate; be low; be fallen or slain. Jaceo, ĕre, ēci, jactum. To throw,

cast, fling, hurl.

Jacto, are, avi, atum, (freq. jacio.)
To throw; toss; throw out; alter; boast; revolve in one's mind.

Jactus, a, um. See Jacio.

Jam, adv. Now, presently, immediately.

Janua, a, f., (Janus.) A gate, entry, beginning.

Jocor, āri, ātus sum, dep. To joke or speak in jest. Jocōse, adv., (jocosus.) Sportive-

ly, merrily, in jest.

Jocus, i, m., pl. joci and joca,

orum. A joke, jest.

Jubeo, ēre, jussi, jussum, (jus, habeo.) To order, command, charge.

Jucundus, a, um, adj., (juvo.)
Pleasant, agreeable, delightful;
joyful, merry.

Judex, icis, m. and f., (jus, dico.)
A judge.

Judicium, i, n. Judgment; opinion.

Judīco, āre, āvi, ātum, (judex.)
To judge, think; decide, give sentence.

Jugërum, i, n., and juger, not used, gen. jugeris, abl. jugere, pl. jugera, jugerum, jugeribus, (jugum.) An acre of ground.

Jugulo, āre, āvi, ātum. To cut the throat, butcher, kill, slay; fig., silence, confute, convict.

Jumentum, i, n., (juvo.) A beast of burden; a beast used for the assistance of man.

Junctus, part. See Jungo. Jungo, ĕre, xi, ctum. To join; couple, yoke; unite.

Jurisconsultus, i, m., (jus, consulo.) A lawyer.

Juro, āre, āvi, ātum. To take an oath; swear, conspire Jus, jūris, n. Right, law

Jusjūrandum, jurisjurandi, n. (jus, juro.) An oath.

Jussum, i, n., (jubeo.) An order, command; mandate

Jussus, ûs, m., (jubeo.) A command, charge.

Justitia, a, f., (justus.) Justice.

Justus, a, um, adj., (jus.) Just, honest; lawful, proper.

Jurencus, i, m. A bullock, a steer. Juvo, ōre, jūvi, jūtum. To aid, help; profit, be advantageous; delight.

Juxta, prep. Nigh, near to.

## K.

Kalendæ, and Calendæ, ārum, f., (calo, obs.) The kalends, the first day of the month. See Att. xxii.

## L.

Labor, or os, ōris, m. Labor, toil; distress.

Laboriosus, a, um, adj., (labor.)
Laborious, toiling; painstaking.

Laboro, are, avi, atum, (labor.)
To labor, toil; be in distress;
be ill of a disease; be in danger.

Lacero, āre, āvi, ātum, (lacer.)
To tear, mangle; rend; waste; revile.

Lacesso, ĕre, īvi, ītum. To provoke; challenge, attack.

Lacrima, or Lachryma, Lacruma, a, f. A tear.

Lacrymo, Lacrumo, Lacrimo, are, āvi, ātum, (lacryma.) To weep, shed tears.

Lædo, ĕre, si, sum. To hurt, injure, offend.

Lætĭtia, æ, f., (lætus.) Joy, gladness; mirth.

Lapideus, a, um, adj., (lapis.)
Of stone.

Lapis, idis, m. A stone.

Largitio, ōnis, f., (largior.) Liberality; prodigality; bribery largess, bribe.

Lassitudo, inis, f., (lassus.) Wea- | Lepor, or os, oris, m. Polite wit riness, fatigue; lassitude.

Late, adv., (latus.) Widely, extensively, far and wide.

Lateo, ere, ui. To lurk, be hid; be concealed.

Latine, adv., (Latinus.) In Latin. Latinus, a, um, adj., (Latium.) Latin; of the people of Latium.

Latus, a, um, adj. Broad, wide; spacious, extensive.

Laudatio, onis, f., (laudo.) Commendation, praise.

Laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, (laus.) To praise, commend.

Laus, dis, f. Praise; glory, renown; excellence, merit.

Laute, adv., (lautus.) Elegantly; sumptuously, splendidly, Chab.

Lautus, a, um, part., (lavo.) Washed, dressed; adj., elegant, splendid, sumptuous, rich.

Laxo, āre, āvi, ātum, (laxus.) To loose; open; slacken, relax.

Lectica, a, f., (lectus.) A couch; sedan, chair.

Lectīcăla, æ, f., (dim. lectica.) A small horse-litter or sedan.

Lectio, onis, f., (lego.) A gathering, choosing; reading, lesson, Att. xiv.

Lector, oris, m., (lego.) A reader. Lectus, i, m., (lego.) A bed, couch, Dion. ix.

Legātio, ōnis, f., (lēgo.) An embassy; lieutenancy; office of delegate or deputy.

Legātus, i, m., (lēgo.) A delegate, deputy; ambassador; lieutenant.

Legitimus, a, um, adj., (lex.)Lawful, just; required by law.

Lego, ĕre, lēgi, lectum. gather; choose, select, pick, Paus. i.; read.

Lenio, ire, ivi, itum, (lenis.) To mitigate, soften; calm, sooth; appease, tame.

Lenis, is, e, adj. Gentle, mild, tame, calm.

Leo, onis, m. A lion.

or humor; elegance; gracefulness in speech.

Lethum, or Letum, i, n. Death. Levis, is, e, adj. Light; nimble, swift; small; slight, trivial, insignificant; fickle, inconstant.

Levo, are, avi, atum, (levis.) To raise or lift up; assist, relieve;

mitigate, lighten.

Lex, legis, f., (lego.) A law; statute, ordinance; condition. Liberter, Lubertur, adz (libers.)

Willingly.

Liber, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. Free, frank. Liber, ri, m. The inner bark, rind of a tree; a book.

Liberālis, is, e, adj., (liber.) Liberal, becoming a gentleman;

bountiful, generous.

Liberālītas, ātis, f., (liberalis.) Liberality, bounty; generosity. Liberator, ōris, m., (libero.)

deliverer.

Libere, adv. Freely, frankly, liberally, cheerfully.

Liberi, ōrum, m. Children, offspring.

Libero, āre, āvi, ātum, (liber.) To free, to deliver, let go. Libertas, ātis, f., (liber.)

tv. freedom. Libet, uit, or itum est, imp.

pleases.

Libīdo, inis, f., (libet.) Desire. lust, passion; pleasure, unlawful indulgence; caprice, extravagance.

Libīdīnāsus, a, um, adj., (libido.) Lustful, libidinous, sensual, Alc.

i.; arbitrary, capricious.

Librārius, i, m., (liber.) A clerk, amanuensis; copier or translator of books.

Licenter, adv., (licet.) Licentiously, too freely.

Licentia, a, f., (licet.) Excess of liberty, license; licentiousness.

Licet, uit, and ītum est, ēre, imp It is lawful, it is allowed.

Ligneus, a, um, adj., (lignum.) Wooden, made of wood.

Lignum, i, n. Wood, timber; Luctor, ari, atus sum, dep To log of wood.

Limen, inis, n. A threshold; entrance; beginning.

Lingua, e, f. A tongue; language.

Linteus, a, um, and Lineus, a, um, adj., (linum.) Made of flax or lint; flaxen, linen.

Lis, litis, f. A lawsuit; fine imposed by law, Milt. vii.; controversy, strife, debate.

Litera, Littera, a, f. A letter of the alphabet; pl., letter or epistle; learning.

Literātus, Litteratus a, um, adj., (litera.) Marked with letters; learned.

Littus, or Litus, ŏris, n. shore; coast.

L.L.S., duæ libræ et semissis. Two pounds and a half, a ses-

Locuples, ētis, adj., (locus, plenus.) Rich, opulent.

Locupleto, are, avi, atum, (locuples.) To enrich, make rich.

Locus, i, m., pl. loci, or loca, orum. A place, rank, condition, dignity; occasion; loca, places, loci, topics of discourse.

Longe, adv., (longus.) Far off, at a distance; comp. longius, sup. longissime.

Longinguus, a, um, adj., (longus.) Far off, distant, rémote; long continued.

Longus, a, um, adj. Long, tall; lasting, tedious; longior, longissimus.

Loquor, qui, quutus or cutus, dep. To speak; say, tell; de-

Lorica, a, f. A corslet; coat of mail; breastwork, parapet.

Lorum, i, n. A thong; pl., the reins of a bridle.

Lucide, adv., (lucidus.) Clearly, plainly, evidently.

Lucrum, i, n. Gain, profit, advantage.

wrestle, struggle contend.

Lucus, i, m. A wood or grove consecrated to some deity.

Ludus, i, m. Play, sport, diversion; school, place of exercise. Lumbus, i, m. The loin, reins.

Lumen, inis, n. Light; the eye; day.

Luna, a, f. The moon.

Luxuria, a, f. Luxury, delicate living; superfluity, excess.

Luxuriose, adv., (luxuriosus.) Luxuriously, wantonly.

Luxuriosus, a, um, adj., (luxuria.) Luxurious, excessive; luxuriant.

# M.

Macrochir, īris, or īros. Longhanded. A surname of Artaxerxes.

Maculo, are, avi, atum, (macula.) To stain; pollute, defile.

More. Magis, adv.

Magister, ri, m. A master, teacher; ruler.

Magistrātus, ûs, m., (magister.) A magistrate; magistracy, the office of a magistrate.

Magnifice, adv., (magnificus.) Magnificently, nobly; splendidly.

Magnificus, a, um, adj., (magnus, facio.) Great, noble, Thras. i.; magnificent, splendid, pompous, Att. xiii.

Magnitūdo, inis, f., (magnus.) Greatness, power.

Magnopëre, adv., (magnus, opus.) Greatly, very much.

Magnus, a, um, adj. Great, large; comp. major, sup. maximus.

Majestas, ātis, f., (major.) Majesty, grandeur; power, authority

Major, Majus, oris. See Magnus.

Majores, um, m., (major.) And cestors, forefathers.

Male, adv., (malus.) Ill, badly;

wickedly, amiss.

Maledicus, a, um, adj., (male, dico.) Evil speaking, slanderous, scurrilous, reviling, abusive.

Maleficus, a, um, adj., (male, facio.) Mischievous, hurtful.

Malitiose, adv., (malitiosus.) Spitefully, maliciously, crafti-

Malitiosus, a, um, adj., (malitia.) Spiteful, malicious; crafty.

Malo, malle, malŭi, irreg. neut., (magis, volo.) To be more (magis, volo.) willing; wish rather.

Malus, a, um, adj. Bad, evil, wicked, comp. pejor, sup. pessi-

mus.

Malum, i, n., (malus.) An evil,

misfortune; mischief.

Manceps, ipis, m. and f., (manus, capio.) A farmer of the public taxes, Att. vi.; undertaker of any public work.

Mandatum, i, n., (mando.) A command or charge, commis-

sion.

Mando, āre, āvi, ātum. To commit, intrust, give in charge; command.

Maneo, ēre, si, sum. To stay, remain; wait; expect.

Manūbiæ, ārum, f., (manus.) Spoils taken in war.

Manus, ûs, f. A hand; band or body of men; handwriting.

Mare, is, n. The sea.

Maritimus, a, um, adj., (mare.) Of or belonging to the sea, lying near the sea, maritime.

Mater, ris, f. A mother.

Matricida, &, m. and f., (mater, cædo.) A murderer of his mother.

Matrimonium, i, n., (mater.) Marriage.

Mature, adv., (maturus.) speedily.

Matūro, āre, āvi, ātum, (maturus.) To ripen, hasten, mature.

Maxime, adv., (maximus.) Very much, most.

Medeor, ēri, -, dep. To heal. cure; prevent; provide against, Pelop. i.

Medicina, a, f. Physic, medicine; remedy, consolation.

Medicus, i, m., (medeor.) A phy-

sician, a surgeon.

Medimnus, m., and Medimnum, i, n. A measure of corn among the Athenians, containing six modii or pecks, Att. ii.

Mediocris, is, e, adj., (medius.) Moderate; middling; indiffer-

ent, ordinary.

Meditor, āri, ātus sum, eep. To think, muse upon, meditate.

Medius, a, um, adj. Mid, middle; ordinary, common.

Megalesia, ōrum, n., (Megale.) Games celebrated on the fourth or fifth of April, in honor of Megale or Cybele, the mother of the gods.

Mel, lis, n. Honey.

Melior, us, adj. com., (bonus.) Better.

Memini, isse, def. To remember, mention, think of, call to mind, recollect.

Memor, oris, adj. Mindful; abl. ori, gen. pl. orum, want's the nom. acc. and voc. sing. and plur. neut. and the dat. and abl. plur. in all the genders.

Memoria, a, f. Memory, remembrance; record, mention.

Mendacium, i, n., (mendax.) lie, falsehood, untruth.

Mens, tis, f. The mind, understanding; judgment, opinion.

Mensa, a, f. A table; a course of dishes.

Mensis, is, m., (metior.) A month Mensura, æ, f., (metior.) Measure, capacity, proportion; quantity, quality, length.

Mentio, ōnis, f., (memini.) Mention, a making mention or speak-

Mentior, īri, ītus, dep. To lie,

tell a falsehood, deceive, impose | Minus, adv. comp. See Parum. upon; feign, counterfeit, pretend. Mercator, oris, m., (mercor.) A

purchaser, merchant.

Mercenarius, a, um, adj., (merces.) Mercenary; hired, bribed. Mercenarius, i, m., (merces.) mercenary soldier; one that works for hire; day-laborer.

Merces, edis, f. Hire, wages, pay, reward for labor; rent.

Mereo, ere, ui, itum, and Mereor, ēri, itus sum, dep. To serve, earn, gain; stipendia, serve as a soldier.

Meridies, ēi, m., (medius, dies.) Mid-day, noon, the south.

Merito, adv., (mereo.) Deservedly.

Meritum, i, n., (mereo.) Merit, desert; reward, kindness.

Meritus, a, um, part., (mereo and mereor.)

Metallum, i, n. Metal, a mine. Metior, īri, mensus sum, dep., (meta.) To measure, survey, estimate, judge of, value.

Metuo, ĕre, ŭi, (metus.) To fear, be afraid of.

Meus, a, um, pos. pron., (mei, gen. of ego.) My, mine.

Migro, are, avi, atum. To remove from one place to another, change one's place of abode, migrate.

Mile. See Mille.

Miles, itis, m. and f. A soldier, military man, warrior.

Militaris, is, e, adj., (miles.) Of or pertaining to a soldier, military, warlike, martial, soldierlike.

Mille, ind. adj. A thousand; plur. millia, um, n., thousands. Minime, adv. Very little; not at

all; by no means.

Minimus, a, um, superl. Parvus.

Minor, comp. See Parvus.

Minuo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum, (minor.) To lessen, diminish, impair, abate, lower, weaken.

Minutus, a, um, adj. Minute, small, little; low, insignificant, mean.

Mirabilis, is, e, adj., (miror.) Wonderful, strange, marvellous, astonishing, amazing, stupendous, extraordinary.

Mirābiliter, adv., (mirabilis.) Wonderfully, admirably, exceedingly, very much.

Miror, āri, ātus sum, dep., (mi-

To wonder; be astonishrus.ed at; to admire.

Mirus, a, um adj. Wonderful, strange, marve.lous.

Misceo, ēre, ŭi, tum, and xtum. To mix, mingle, blend; confound, throw into confusion; embroil.

Miserandus, a, um, part. and adj. Lamentable, pitiable, deplored, mourned over.

Misereor, ēri, miseritus and misertus sum, dep. To pity, compassionate.

Misericordia, a, f., (misereor, cor.) Compassion, pity.

Miseror, āri, ātus sum, dep., (miser.) To lament, bewail; pity, have compassion upon.

Missus. See Mitto.

Missus, ûs, m. A sending, dispatching, deputing; throwing, hurling, discharge; a match, course, heat in a race; course at an entertainment.

Mitto, ĕre, misi, ssum. To send; throw, cast.

Mobilis, is, e, adj., (moveo.) Moveable; changeable, inconstant, fickle.

Mobilitas, ātis, f., (mobilis) Fickleness, inconstancy.

Moderate, adv., (moderatus.) Moderately.

Moderatio, onis, f., (moderor.) Moderation, temperance; rule, government.

Moderatus, a, um, part. and adj. Moderate, discreet, temperate, gentle, unassuming, modest.

Moderor, āri, ātus sum, dep., (modus.) To moderate, restrain; rule, govern.

Modestia, æ, f., (modestus.) Modesty, humility; temperance,

moderation.

Modestus, a, um, adj., (modus.)
Moderate, keeping within due
bounds; modest; gentle.

Modicus, a, um, adj., (modus.)

Moderate; small.

Modius, i, m. The chief Roman measure for things dry, somewhat more than an English peck; a bushel.

Modo, adv. Lately, just now; sometimes; only; provided that. Modus, i, m. A measure; man-

ner or fashion; method, rule.

Mænia, um, n. Fortified walls;

Mænia, um, n. Fortified walls town.

Molestus, a, um, adj. Troublesome; irksome; painful; uneasy.

Molior, īri, ītus sum, dep., (moles.) To attempt or perform any thing difficult; contrive, plot, manage.

Molītio, ōnis, f., (molior.) A great effort, an attempt, an enter-

prise.

Momentum, i, n., (noveo.) Motion or any thing that causes motion; force, power, weight; importance, value; moment of time.

Moneo, ēre, ŭi, štum. To put in mind; admonish, advise; warn; inform

Mons, tis, m. A mountain.

Monstro, āre, āvi, ātum. To show, point out; tell, declare.

Monumentum, i, n., (moneo.) Memorial, record; monument; tomb, sepulchre.

Mora, æ, f. Delay, hinderance; leisure; division or body of men, Iph. ii.

Morbus, i, m. A disease, distemper, disorder, malady.

Morior, i, tuus sum, dep. To die, expire, perish.

Moror, āri, ātus sum, dep., (mora.)
To delay, retard; hinder, stay,
linger.

Mors, tis, f. Death.

Mortalis, is, e, adj., (mors.) Mortal, subject to death; belonging to men.

Mortifer, era, erum, adj., (mors, fero.) Deadly, causing death.

Mos, cris, m. Manner or custom; gerere morem, to comply with, obey; plur., morals.

Motus, a, um. See Moveo.

Motus, ûs, m. Motion, gesture; commetion.

Moveo, ēre, māvi, mātum. To move; excite, provoke; persuade.

Mulcta. See Multa. Mulcto. See Multo.

Muliebris, is, e, adj., (mulier.)
Of or pertaining to a woman;
effeminate; inconstant.

Mulier, eris, f. A woman; matron.

Multa, and cta, &, f., (mulgeo.)
A fine, penalty.

Multimodis, for multis modis. In many ways.

Multiplico, are, avi, atum, (multus, plico.) To multiply, increase, augment, enlarge.

Multitūdo, inis, f., (multus.`
Multitude, a great number.
Multo, and eta äre äri ätum

Multo, and cto, are, avi, atum, (multa.) To fine, to punish.

Multo, and um, adv. Much, greatly; by much, by far.

Multum, adv. Much, very much, frequently, often, many times, far, very, greatly.

Multus, a, um, adj. Much, many, comp. plus. neut., plur. plures, es, a or ia, sup. plurimus.

Mundities, ēi, f., (mundus, adj.)
Neatness; cleanliness.

Mundus, i, m. The world, the universe.

Municipium, i, n., (munis, capio.)
A town, the ckizens of which
enjoyed, in whole or part, the
rights of Roman citizens.

Munio, ire, ivi, itum, (mania.) | Natious, a, um, adj., (nascor., To fortify, enclose with walls, defend, secure, strengthen; itinera, make or pave roads, Han.

Munitio, onis, f., (munio.) A fortifying; fortification.

Munitor, oris, m., (munio.) fortifier; pioneer.

Munitus, a, um, part. and adj. Enclosed with walls, fortified, defended, guarded, secured, protected.

Munus, ĕris, n. A gift, present; office, charge, function.

Munuscălum, i, n., (dim. munus.) A small gift or present.

Murus, i, m. A wall of a city; any kind of wall.

Musica, or e, a, or es, f., (musa.) Music.

Musicus, i, m. A musician.

Mutatio, onis, f., (muto.) change, alteration; an exchange.

Muto, are, avi, atum. To change, alter; exchange, barter.

Mutus, a, um, adj. Dumb, mute. Mutuus, a, um, adj. Borrowed or lent; mutual.

Mysterium, i, n. A mystery; secret religious rite.

#### N.

Nam, conj. For; as for; but. Namque, conj. For; as for.

Nanciscor, i, nactus sum, dep. To get, obtain; find, meet with, stumble upon.

Narro, āre, āvi, ātum. To tell, relate, recount, recite, set forth, report, declare, affirm, press.

Nascor, nasci, natus sum, dep. To be born; spring up, arise, grow.

Natālis, is, e, adj., (nascor.) Natal; native; belonging to one's birth.

Natio, onis, f., (nascor.) A nation, people, tribe, sect.

Natural, native.

Nato, are, avi, atum, (freq. no.) To swim, sail, float about, flow; fluctuate, waver, doubt.

Natu, abl. m., (nascor.) By birth; minor natu, younger; major natu, older.

Natūra, e, f., (nascor.) Nature, disposition.

Naturalis, is, e, adj. Natural, by birth; natural, usual, custom-

Natus, a, um, adj. and part. Born, brought forth, sprung fit, apt, suited.

Natus, ûs, m. See Natu.

Naufragium, i, n., (navis, frango.) A shipwreck; fig., ruin, loss, destruction; pl., shattered remains, the wreck.

Nauticus, a um, adj., (navis.) Belonging to ships or mariners.

Navālis, is, e, adj., (navis.) Of or pertaining to ships, naval.

Navis, is, f., (no.) A ship, bark, vessel, galley, boat.

Ne, adv. Not; conj., lest, that not; ne, in the end of a word, asks a question, and is equivalent to, an.

Nec, conj. Neither, nor.

Necessario, adv., (necessarius.) Of necessity, necessarily.

Necessārius, a, um, adj., (necesse.) Necessary, needful; subs, a friend, a connection.

Necesse, adj. n. ind. Necessary, unavoidable.

Necessitas, ātis, f., (necesse.) Necessity; force, constraint.

Necessitudo, inis, f., (necesse.) Necessity; intimacy, relation, connection.

Necne, conj. Or not, whether or

Nefas, n. indecl., (ne, fas.) An impious or unlawful action; horrid crime; adj., impious, unlawful, wicked.

Negligenter, adv., (negligens.) Carelessly, negligently.

Negligo, ere, xi, ctum, (ne, lego.) | Nobilitas, ātis, f., (nobilis.) No. To neglect, overlook; slight; scorn, despise.

Nego, are, avi, atum. To deny, refuse, say no, be unwilling.

Negotium, i, n., (nec, otium.) Employment, business; affair, matter, thing; trouble.

Nemo, inis, m. and f., (ne, homo.)

Nobody, no one.

Nepos, otis, m. A grandson; prodigal; pl., posterity.

Neptis, is, f. A grand-daughter. Neque, conj. Neither, nor.

Ne quidem, adv. Not even, not so much as; not only, (sometimes.)

Nescio, ire, ivi and ii, itum, (ne, scio.) Not to know, be igno-

Neuter, ra, rum, adj., (ne, uter.) Neither of the two.

Neve, conj. Neither, nor.

Nex, něcis, f. Violent death, slaughter, murder.

Niger, ra, rum, adj. Black, sable, dusky, dark, gloomy.

Nihil, contr. nil, n. indecl., and Nihilum, i, n., (ne, hilum.) Nothing, naught.

Nihilominus, adv., (nihilum, minus.) By nothing less, nevertheless, notwithstanding.

Nimis, adv. Too much, excessively; very much.

Nimius, a, um, adj., (nimis.) Too much, excessive, above measure, superfluous.

Nisi, conj., (ne, si.) Unless, if not, except, but, and yet, however, only.

Nisus, a, um, part. See Nitor. Nitidus, a, um, adj., (niteo.)

Shining, neat, sleek, fat, Eum. v. Nitor, i, nisus or nixus, dep. To strive, endeavor; lean upon, depend upon, Milt. iii.

Nixus, a, um, part. See Nitor. No, are, avi. To swim; sail.

Nobilis, is, e, adj., (nosco.) Well known, famous; noble, of high descent; generous.

bility, high rank; fame, renown, Thras. i.; excellence.

Nobilito, āre, āvi, ātum, (nobilis.) To ennoble, make famous or re-

nowned.

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Noceo, ere, ŭi, ĭtum. To hurt, injure, harm, do mischief to.

Noctu, abl., (nox.) By night, in the night-time.

Nocturnus, a, um, adj., (nox.) Of night, nightly, nocturnal.

Nolo, 'nolle, nolŭi, irreg. neut., (non, volo.) To be unwilling, not to wish, be unfavorable.

Nomen, inis, n., (nosco.) name; renown, reputation, Milt. viii.; nation, Han. vii.

Nominātim, adv., (nomen.) By name, expressly, Milt. i.; par-

ticularly, especially.

Nomino, āre, āvi, ātum, (nomen.) To name, call; say, tell; nomappoint; accuse, arinate, raign.

Non, adv. Not, even not.

Nonaginta, adj., pl. indecl. Nine-

Nondum, adv. Not yet, not as vet.

Nonnihil, n. indecl., (non, nihil.) Something, somewhat, a little.

Nonnullus, a, um, adj., (non, nullus.) Some; pl., some per-

Nonnunquam, adv., (non, nunquam.) Sometimes, now and then, occasionally.

Nonus, a, um, adj., (novem.) Ninth. Nona sc. hora, ninth hour of the day, when the Romans took their dinner, cana.

Nosco, ĕre, novi, notum. To know, understand, learn, get a knowledge; examine, consid-

Noster, ra, rum, pron., (nos.) Our, ours, our own; convenient for us, favorable to us.

Notitia, æ, f., (nosco.) Know. ledge, acquaintance; notion, idea.

Noto, are, avi, atum, (nosco.) To | Nuptiae, arum, f., (nubo.) Nup. mark, observe; note, censure.

Notus, a, um, part. and adj., (nosco.) Known; acquainted with, remarkable, noted.

Novem, adj., pl. indecl. Nine.

Novi. See Nosco. Novitas, ātis, f., (novus.)

Newness, novelty; strangeness.

Novus, a, um, adj. New, strange, unusual, fresh, recent; extraordinary, wonderful.

Nox, ctis, f. Night, night-time, the night. um, adj., (noceo.)

Noxius, a, Hurtful, pernicious; guilty, criminal.

Nubilis, is, e, adj., (nubo.) Marriageable, applied to females.

Nubo, ĕre, psi, ptum, neut. veil; marry, be married, applied to females.

Nudo, āre, āvi, ātum, (nudus.) To make naked or bare; to uncover, strip, strip bare; lay open, expose.

Nullus, a, um, adj. No, none, not any, nobody.

Num, adv. Whether; whether or

Numen, inis, n, (nuo.) A deity; divine power or will, divinity.

Numero, āre, āvi, ātum, (nume-ris.) To number, count, reckon, value; pay, count out; recite, adduce.

Numerus, i, m. A number, quantity; value.

Nummus, i, m. A coin, piece of money, of the value of two oboli or a drachma.

Nunc, adv. Now, at this time. Nuncio and Nuntio, are, avi, ātum, (nuncius.) To bring news; announce, report, tell.

Nuncius and Nuntius, i, m. A messenger; news, message.

Nuncupo, are, avi, atum, (nomen, capio.) To name, call; recite; declare publicly.

Nunquam, adv. Never, at no time.

tials, marriage, wedding, nuptial feast.

Nuptus, ûs, m., (nubo.) Marriage, wedlock.

Nusquam, adv., (ne, usquam.) Nowhere, in no place; never. Nutus, ûs, m., (nuo.) A nod;

will, pleasure, consent.

# 0.

O, interj. O! Oh!

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Ob, prep. For, on account of; before.

Obdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (ob, duco.) To lead against; bring or draw over, cover, overspread, Han. v Obductus, a, um, part. See Ob-

duco. Obēdio, īre, īvi, ītum, (ob, audio.) To obey, to comply with, give

obedience to, conform to. Obeo, īre, īvi and ii, ītum, irreg. neut., (ob, eo.) To go to or about; be present at; enter upon, undergo; discharge, execute; diem, (sc. supremum,) die, Milt. vii.; Dion. x.

Objectus, ûs, m., (ob, jacio.) An interposition, opposition; object, spectacle, sight, Han. v.

Objicio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (ob, jacio.) To throw to or against; expose; present before; object; oppose.

Obitus, ûs, m., (oheo.) A coming or meeting; death; setting of the sun.

Oblīvio, onis, f., (obliviscor.) Forgetfulness, oblivion.

Oblīviscor, i, oblitus sum, dep. To forget, let slip from the memory, be unmindful.

Obnītor, i, obnītus and obnixus sum, dep., (ob, nitor.) struggle or strive against, contend with.

Oborior, īri, ortus sum, dep., (ob, orior.) To arise; spring up, rise on a sudden.

Obortus. See Oborior.

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Obruo, ere, ui, ŭtum, (ob, ruo.) To fall upon; cover over, con-Dat. xi.; overwhelm, ceal. Dion. iv.; bury.

Obscūrus, a, um, adj. Dark, obscure, gloomy, darksome, dus-

ky, dun, shady.

Obsecro, are, avi, atum, (ob, sacer.) To be seech by what is sacred; treat, conjure.

Obsequium, i, n. Deference to another's wishes, deference, vieldingness, submission, compliance, &c.

Obsequor, i, quūtus and cūtus sum, dep., (ob, sequor.) To comply with, humor; oblige.

Obsero, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob, sera.) To bolt, to bar; to lock, fasten,

shut out.

Observantia, &, f., (ob, servo.) Observance, respect, honor, courtesy, Att. vi.

Obses, idis, m.f., (ob, sedeo.) A hostage, pledge, sponsor, sure-

ty.

Obsideo, ēre, ēdi, essum, (ob, sedeo. To besiege, invest; blockade; beset.

Obsidio, onis, f A besetting; surrounding; blockade; siege. Obsigno, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob, sig-

num.) To seal; seal up, mortgage, impress, stamp.

Obsisto, čre, titi, seldom titum, (ob, sisto.) To oppose, obstruct, withstand.

Obsolētus, a, um, adj., (ob, oleo.) Obsolete, out of use.

Obsonium, and Opsonium, i, n. Meat, fish, flesh, any thing eaten with bread.

Obstinatio, onis, f. Inflexible resolution; obstinacy.

Obsto, are, iti, atum and itum, (ob, sto.) To stand in the way; obstruct; oppose, sunder.

Obstruo, ĕre, xi, ctum, (ob, struo.) To shut or block up; obstruct.

Obsum, esse, fui, irreg. neut., (ob, sum.) To hurt, be prejudicial; hinder.

Obtempëro, are, avi, atum. To obey, comply with.

Obtero, ĕre, rīvi, rītum, (ob, tero.) To crush, bruise; trample upon; undervalue, Timol. i.

Obtestatio, onis, f., (obtestor.) An earnest or solemn injunction; earnest entreaty.

Obtineo, ēre, inui, entum, (ob, teneo.) To hold, retain; gain, obtain, procure; effect; prove.

Obtingit, ingëre, igit, imp., (ob, tango. It happens; sometimes used personally, to fall by lot; happen, Cat. i.

Obtrectātio, ōnis, f., (obtrecto.) A disparaging, detracting, slandering; envious opposition,

Eum. x.; Att. v., xx.

Obtrectator, oris, m. A detracter, disparager, traducer, slanderer, calumniator, spiteful or malicious person.

Obtrecto, are, avi, atum, (ob, tracto.) To disparage, detract from; oppose, Arist. i.

Obviam, adv., (ob, via.) In the way; ire obviam, go to meet.

Obvius, a, um, adj., (ob, via.) Meeting in the way; opposing, hindering.

Occāsio, ōnis, f., (occido.) An occasion; opportunity.

Occāsus, ûs, m., (occīdo.) Fall or decay; sunset; the west; death. Occido, ĕre, idi, āsum, (ob, cado.) To fall down; set, die.

Occīdo, ĕre, di, sum, (ob, cædo.) To kill.

Occisus, a, um, part. See Occido Occulo, ĕre, ui, tum, (ob, colo.) To hide, conceal.

Occulto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. occulo.) To hide; keep secret. Occupatio, onis, f. A seizing, taking possession, occupation;

anticipation.

Occupo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob, ca-pio.) To take hold of, seize upon, occupy; anticipate.

Occurro, ere, curri or cucurri cursum, (ob, curro.) Run up,

meet; oppose, resist; obtrude;

prevent, Pelop. i. Octo, pl. adj. ind. Eight.

Octogesimus, a, um, adj., (octo.) Eightieth.

Octoginta, pl. adj. ind., (octo) Eighty.

Oculus, i, m. The eye.

Odi, isse, def. To hate, detest, have aversion for, abominate, loathe.

Odiosus, a, um, adj., (odium.) Hateful, burdensome, disgusting, offensive, irksome, tedious, vexatious.

Odium, i, n., (odi.) Hatred, hate, animosity, aversion.

Offendo, ere, di, sum, (ob, fendo obs.) To strike against; hurt; offend, displease.

Offensio, onis, f., (offendo.) striking against; hurt, calamity; offence, displeasure.

Offensus, a, um. See Offendo. Offero, re, obtuli, oblatum. offer, bring to or before; se periculo, expose; se alicui, present, meet.

Officina, a, f. A workhouse, shop, manufactory, forge.

Officium, i, n., (ob, facio.) Duty; office; attendance on a great man.

Oleāginus, a, um, adj., (olea.) Of an olive-tree.

Olim, adv. Formerly, of old; once on a time; hereafter, long hence.

Omitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (ob, mit-To lay aside, let pass; neglect, omit.

Omnino, adv., (omnis.) At all, altogether, wholly.

Omnis, is, e, adj. Every, all, the whole.

Onerārius, a, um, adj., (onus.) Serving for burden or carriage; navis oneraria, a ship of bur-

Onustus, a, um, adj., (onus.) Loaded or laden, burdened, heavy

Opera, a, f., (opus.) Work, la bor, endeavor; help, means. Operio, ire, ŭi, tum, (ob, pario.)

To cover, shut, hide.

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Opinio, onis, f., (opinor.) opinion, expectation, Milt. ii.; imagination, belief.

Opinor, ari, atus sum, dep. To

think, imagine, judge.

Opis, gen. of ops, obs. Help; pl., power, strength, resources. Oportet, ere, uit, imp. It behooves, it is meet or fit.

Opperior, īri, tus sum, dep. wait or tarry for; expect.

Oppidanus, a, um, adj., (oppi-Of a town: subs., a dum.) townsman.

Oppidum, i, n. A walled town. Oppono, ere, osui ositum. To place against or in the way; oppose.

Opportūnus, a, um, adj., (ob, portus.) Commodious, fit; season-

Oppressus, a, um. See Opprimo. Opprimo, ĕre, essi, essum, (ob, premo.) To press or crush down; oppress, overwhelm, ruin; grieve; dispirit.

Opprobrium, i, n., (ob, probrum) A reproach, disgrace, injury. Oppugnātor, ōris, m., (oppugno.)

Assaulter, enemy; besieger. Oppugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob, pugno.) To fight against, as-

sault, besiege. Opsonium. See Obsonium.

Optimas, ātis, m. and f., (optimus.) One who supports the cause of the nobles, an aristocrat; a person of high rank; used chiefly in the plural.

Optime, adv., (optimus.) well, right well; best, excellently; most opportunely, most seasonably, in the very nick of time.

Optimus, a, um, adj. Very good best; excellent, right good. Opulens, tis, adj. Wealthy, rish.

abundant.

power, greatness. Opus, žris, n. Work, labor, diffi-

culty.

Opus, adj. ind. Needful, necessary; expedient; subs., need, necessity.

Ora, a, f. A coast, border, re-

gion, country.

Oraculum, i, n., (oro.) An oracle, an answer or response given by a priest or priestess, inspired by a god.

Oratio, onis, f., (oro.) A speech, oration; persuasion, Milt. vii.

Orator, oris, m., (oro.) A speaker, deputy, orator.

Orbis, is, m. A circle, globe; the world.

Ordino, are, avi, atum, (ordo.) To set in order; arrange, ordain. Ordior, īri, orsus, dep. To spin or weave; begin; speak or write of, Alc. xi.

Ordo, inis, m. Order, arrange-

ment; rank, condition.

Origo, inis, f., (orior.) An origin, beginning; source, cause; pedigree.

Orior, īri, tus sum, dep. To rise,

spring; be descended.

Ornāmentum, i, n., (orno.) An ornament, dignity, honor, title, distinction.

Ornātus, a, um, adj. and part., (orno.) Adorned, furnished, provided, accomplished.

Ornatus, ûs, m., (orno.) Dress,

apparel, finery.

Orno, āre, āvi, ātum. To deck, adorn; equip, Dion. ix.; furnish; invest with honors.

Oro, āre, āvi, ātum, (os.) To plead as an orator; entreat.

Os, oris, n. The mouth; face, countenance, appearance, visage.

Os, ossis, n. A bone.

Osculor, ari, atus sum, dep., (os.) To kiss, buss.

Ostendo, ĕre, di, sum. To show, display; set forth; declare.

Opulentia, &, f. Wealth, riches; | Ostentatio, onis, f., (ostento.) An ambitious display, parade, os tentation; boasting.

Ostrācismus, i, m., (ostrea.) A

judgment or sentence by shells ostracism; the manner of voting at Athens for the banishment of a citizen, the name of the person to be banished being written on shells.

Otium, i, n. Leisure, freedom from business; repose, peace.

# Ρ.

P., Publius. See H. and G. Index.

Pabulum, i, n., (pasco.) Food for cattle, pasture; fodder, for-

Pactio, onis, f., (paciscor.) bargain, contract or agreement, a condition, term; way, man-

Pactum, i, n., (paciscor.) A bargain, contract, agreement.

Pane, adv. Almost, well-nigh, nearly, all but, as it were, in a manner; wholly, entirely.

Palæstra, æ, f. A school for wrestling; place for exercise; wrestling, exercise.

Palam, adv. Openly, plainly manifestly, evidently.

Panis, is, m. Bread; plur. loaves Par, paris, adj. Equal; alike the same; meet, proper; match for.

Paratus. See Paro.

Parcimonia, æ, f., (parco.) Spa ringness, frugality, parsimony.

Parco, ĕre, peperci, seldom parsi, parsum, and parsitum. spare; forbear; pardon.

Parens, tis, m. and f. A parent. Parento, are, avi, atum. To perform the funeral solemnities of parents or near relations; to make oblations in honor of the dead; expiate; revenge one's death.

Pareo, ere, ŭi, itum. To appear,

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be seen, be present or at hand; obey, submit to, comply with, indulge, gratify, humor, be subject to, be ruled or governed by.

Pario, ère, pepëri, partum, and paritum. To bring forth; get, procure, Alc. vii.; gain, acquire.

Parius, a, um, adj. Parian.

Parma, a, f. A round shield or buckler, larger than the pelta.

Paro, āre, āvi, ātum. To prepare, make ready; procure, purchase; copias, levy forces.

Pars, tis, f. A part, share; party in the state.

Particeps, ipis, adj., (pars, capio.) A sharer, partaker, partner.

Partim, adv., (pars.) Partly; some.

Partior, iri, itus sum, dep., or partio, ire, (pars.) To distribute, divide into parts, share.

Partus, a, um, part. See Pario.

Parum, adv., (parvus.) A little, little, too little, not much.

Parvulus, a, um, adj., (dim. of parvus.) Very little, young; tender.

Parvus, a, um, adj., comp. minor, sup. minimus. Little, small, puny, slight; minoris æstimare, to value at a lower rate or less; non minimum, not a little.

Passus, part. See Patior. Passus, ûs, m., (pando.) A pace,

Patefacio, ĕre, fēci, factum, (pateo, facio.) To open, lay open, discover, detect.

Pateo, eré, ui, —. To be open, lie open, be clear, be manifest. Pater, ris, m. A father.

Paterfamilias, patris familias, m. pater familiæ, patris familiæ. The master of a family.

Paternus, a, um, adj., (pater.) Of a father, fatherly, paternal.

Patiens, tis, adj. and part., (pa-

tior.) Able to bear or endure,

patient.

Patientia, æ, f. The power of enduring or suffering, patience.
Patier, pati, passus sum, dep

To suffer, endure.

Patria, a, f., (pater.) sc. terra.
The land of one's fathers; one's native country.

Patrimonium, i, n., (pater) A paternal estate or fortune; in-

heritance, patrimony.

Patrius, a, um, aoj., (pater.) Of a father, paternal; native.

Protection, patronage.

Patruus, i, m. An uncle, a father's brother.

Pauci, a, a, pl. adj. Few.

Paucitas, ātis, f., (pauci.) Few-ness, scarcity.

Paucus, a, um, adj. See Pauci Paulo and Paullo, adv. A little, little, somewhat.

Paululum and Paullum, adv., (paulo.) A little, very little.

Paulātim, adv., (paulo.) By degrees.

Pauper, Eris, adj. Poor, needy, feeble, in want.

Paupertas, ātis, f., (pauper.)
Need, poverty, indigence.

Pausa, æ, f. Stop, pause, cessation, stay, end.
Pax, cis, f. Peace, quiet, tran-

quillity.

Pecco, āre, āvi, ātum. To do

wrong, offend, sin.

Pecūnia, æ, f., (pecu.) Money,
wealth, property, riches.

Pecuniosus, a, um, adj., (pecu-

nia.) Rich, wealthy.

Pedes, itis, m., (pes.) A foot-

man, foot-soldier; pl., infantry.

Pedester and tris, tris, tre, adj.,

(pedes.) On foot, belonging to
footmen, foot-soldiers.

Pedisĕquus, Pedissĕquus, i, m., (pes, sequor.) A foot-attendant, footman.

Peditatus, ûs, m., (pedes.) Infantry, foot-soldiers.

Pellicio, ere, xi, ctum, (per, lacio, obs.) To allure, inveigle, wheedle, decoy.

Pellis, is, f. A skin, hide; tent.

Pello, ĕre, pepŭli, pulsum. To drive away; defeat, banish; strike.

Pelta, a, f. A short buckler or target, in the shape of a half-

Peltasta and tes, a, m. A targeteer, one armed with a target or pelta.

Penates, ium, m., (penu.) Gods worshipped at home, household

gods.

Pendo, ĕre, pependi, pensum. To weigh; value, esteem; pay; pænas, suffer punishment; ponder, deliberate upon.

Pene, adv. Almost.

Penes, prep. In the power of. Penetro, āre, āvi, ātum. To penetrate, pierce; enter into.

Penitus, adv. Inwardly, deeply, far within, Alc. ix.; wholly,

altogether, quite.

Per, prep. By, through; for, during; per in composition greatly heightens the signification of the simple word.

Peractus. See Perago.

Peradolescentulus, i, m., (per, adolescens.) A very young

Peræque, adv. Very equally.

Perago, ĕre, ēgi, actum, (per, ago.) · To perform; accomplish, finish.

Peragro, are, avi, atum, (per, ager.) To wander or travel through; traverse; survey.

Percello ĕre, cŭli, culsum, (per, cello.) To strike down, overthrow, destroy, astonish.

Perceptus, a, um. See Percipio. Percipio, ere, epi, eptum, (per, capio.) To take entirely, reap; receive; understand.

Perculsus. See Percello.

Percutio, ere, ssi, ssum, (per,

quatio.) To strike, beat down,

Perditus, a, um. See Perdo. Perdo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, (per, do.)

To lose; ruin; destroy; waste, consume.

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Perdūco, cere, xi, ctum, (per, duco.) To lead through or all the way; conduct, convey; bring over, persuade, Eum. ii.

Peregrinatio, onis, f., (peregrinor.) Travelling or residing in

foreign countries.

Pereo, ire, ivi and ii itum, irreg neut., (per, eo.) To perish; be ruined; die.

Perexiguus, a. um, adj., (per, exiguus.) Very ittle, very small.

Perfero, re, tăli, lātum, (per, fero.) To carry or bring through, or all the way; bear, endure; pass a law.

Perficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (per, facio.) To perform, accomplish, finish; effect, bring about.

Perfidia, a, f., (perfidus.) Perfidy, treachery, perfidiousness, falsehood.

Perfuga, a, m., (perfugio.) A deserter, runaway, fugitive, renegade.

Perfugio, ĕre, ūgi, ugītum, ( per. fugio.) To fly or flee for suc-

Perfunctus, a, um. See Perfun-

Perfungor, i, ctus sum, dep, (per, fungor) To discharge an office or duty, undergo; be freed from.

Pergamenus, a, um, adj Of, from, in, or belonging to Pergamus.

Periculum, i, n. Danger, hazard; facere, make trial.

Perillustris, is, e, adj., (per, illustris.) Very illustrious.

Perinde, adv., generally construed with, ac. Just as, so as, so equally.

Peritus, a, um, adj. Skilful, ex pert.

Perjurium, i, n., (per, jus.) | Persuasus, a, um. See Persuades Perjury, false swearing, false

Perlatus. See Perfero.

Permaneo, ēre, si, sum, (per, maneo.) To stay to the end; remain, continue.

Permitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (per, mitto.) To yield; deliver over, give up, Ham. i.; permit, allow.

Permotus, a, um, part. See Permoveo.

Permoveo, ēre, ovi, otum, (per, moveo.) To move greatly; disquiet, vex; persuade.

Pernicies, ēi, f., (per, neco.) Utter destruction, ruin; death.

Perniciosus, a, um, adj., (pernicies.) Destructive, pernicious,

Pernocto, āre, āvi, ātum, (per, nox.) To pass the night; tarry

all night.

Peroro, are, avi, atum, (per, oro.) To plead a cause; de ceteris, answer, Epam. vi; conclude an oration.

Perpauci, a, a, pl. adj., (per, pauci.) Very few.

Perpetior, ěti, essus sum, dep., (per, patior.) To suffer, bear,

Perpetuo, adv., (perpetuus.) Perpetually, constantly.

Perpetuus, a, um, adj., (perpes.) Perpetual, continual, permanent; entire, complete.

Perscribo, ere, psi, ptum, (per, To write, prepare in scribo.) writing, write down accurately and fully, write down in full or

at length.

Persequor, i, quūtus and cūtus sum, dep., (per, sequor.) To pursue, prosecute, persecute.

Persevēro, āre, āvi, ātum, (per, severus.) To persevere, persist; continue constant.

Persona, a, f. A mask; disguise, borrowed character; person.

Persuadeo, ēre, si, sum, (per, suadeo.) To persuade, advise.

Pertædet, ere, duit, sum est, imp., (per, tædet.) It very much wearieth or disgusteth.

Pertæsus, a, um, part. See Pertædet.

Perterreo, ēre, ui, itum, (per, terreo.) To frighten, terrify.
Pertimesco, ĕre, ui, —, (perti-

meo.) To fear greatly; be greatly afraid.

Pertinacia, a, f., (pertinax.)
Obstinacy, stubbornness; perseverance.

Pertineo, ēre, inui, entum, (per teneo.) To reach or extend to to belong or pertain to.

Perturbo, are, avi, atum, (per To disturb greatly, turba.) trouble; confound, embroil. alarm greatly.

Perveho, ĕre, xi, ctum, (per, veho.) To carry along, con-

vey.

Pervenio, īre, ēni, entum, (per, To come to, arrive at, venio.) regain.

Perverto, ĕre, ti, sum, (per, verto.) To turn upside down, to overthrow, to ruin; to corrupt; to bring over to a party, Lys. ii. Pervulgatus. See Pervulgo.

Pervulgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (per, vulgus.) To publish, spread abroad, make known.

Pes, edis, m. A foot.

Peto, ĕre, īvi, ītum. To seek, aim at; go to, Them. ii.

Petulans, tis, adj., (peto.) Petulant, saucy; wanton, insolent.

Phalanx, gis, f. A large body of men drawn up in close order. The Macedonian a phalanx. phalanx generally consisted of 16,000 men.

Philosophia, a, f. Philosophy, the love or study of wisdom.

Philosophus, i, m. A philosopher; a lover of learning and wisdom. Pietas, ātis, f. Piety; duty to

parents or relations; natural affection.

Pila, a, f. A pillar, Alc. iv.; Poëticus, a, um, adj. Poetical,

pile; prop.

Pius, a, um, adj. Pious, religious; dutiful or affectionate to one's parents, relations, or country.

Placeo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum. To please; imp. placet, it pleases; placet senatui, the senate decrees; philosophis, philosophers think.

Placo, are, avi, atum, (placeo.) To please by sacrifice or gifts;

appease, pacify.

Plāga, æ, f. A wound, a stripe, a blow; plăga, æ, f., a climate, zone or portion of the heavens; region, country; net.

Plane, adv. Plainly, evidently;

certainly.

Plebiscītum, i, n., (plebs, scisco.) A decree of the people.

Plebs, ebis, f. The common people; all the people exclusive of the nobles; the vulgar, rabble.

Plecto, ere, xi and xui, xum. To twist; plait, knit; punish, Milt. viii.

Plenus, a, um, adj. Full; plentiful, bountiful, abundant.

Plerumque, adv. For the most

part, commonly.

Plerique, æque, ăque, pl. adj. The most or greatest number; many; it is sometimes used in the singular, with collectives.

Plumbum, i, n. Lead.

Plurimum, adv. Most of all. Plurimus, a, um, adj. Most, very much or many; very

great Plus, pluris, comp. See Multus. Plusquam, adv., (plus, quam.)

More than.

Poëma, ătis, n. A poem. Pana, a, f. Punishment, pen-

alty; pain. Paniteo, ēre, ui, —. To repent; generally impers. pænitet, it

repenteth. Poëta, æ, m. A poet.

Poëtica, a, and Poëtice, es, f. The art of poetry.

of or pertaining to poetry.

Polliceor, ēri, ītus sum, dep., (liceor.) To promise, make liberal offers.

Pollicitatio, onis, f., (polliceor.) A promise, a free or voluntary promise.

Pompa, a, f. A solemn procession; parade, pomp, ostentation.

Pondero, āre, āvi, ātum, (pondus.) To weigh; consider, ponder, examine; judge.

Pondus, eris, n. Weight, heavi-

ness; a load, burden.

Pono, ĕre, ŏsui, osĭtum. To pui or place; lay down, lay aside; lay a foundation.

Pons, tis, m. A bridge.

Populāris, is, e, adj., (populus.) Popular; of the same country or nation.

Populiscītum, i, n., (populus. scisco.) A decree of the people. Populor, āri, ātus sum, dep. To lay waste; ravage a country, plunder.

Populus, i, m. The people, a nation.

Porrigo, ĕre, exi, ectum, (per, rego.) To stretch or reach out, extend, spread out, lengthen, protract, prolong.

Porta, a, f. A gate, entrance, passage.

Porticus, ûs, f., (porta.) A covered walk, surrounded with pil-

lars; portico, gallery, porch. Porto, āre, āvi, ātum. To bear, carry, convey, conduct, bring.

Portus, ûs, m., (porto.) A harbor, haven or port.

Posco, ere, poposci, -. To ask, demand, importune, entreat.

Positus, a, um, part. See Pono. Possessio,  $\bar{o}nis$ , f., (possideo.) Apossession, estate, any thing possessed, property.

Possideo, ēre, ēdi, essum, (pos for potis, sedeo.) To possess, have, hold, enjoy, occupy.

Possum, posse, potui, irreg neut., (potis, sum.) To be able, have power, weight or influence.

Post, prep. After, behind; since. Postea, adv., (post, ea.) Afterwards, hereafter.

Posteaquam, adv., (post, ea, quam.) After that, after.

Posterius, adv., comp. Afterwards, in time to come.

Posterus, a, um, adj. That comes after, following; future.

Postquam, adv. After that, after; since.

Postremo, adv. Lastly, finally, at last.

Postremus, a, um, adj., (posterus.) The last, final, ultimate, extreme.

Postridie, adv., (postero, die.)
The day after, the day following.

Postulatum, i, n., (postulo.) Ademand, request, petition.

Postulatus, ûs, m., (postulo.) A demand, request, petition, suit. Postulo, āre, āvi, ātum. To de-

sire; demand as a right; sue at law; accuse.

Potens, tis, adj., (potis.) Powerful, strong, mighty, able, capable, efficacious.

Potentia, æ, f., (potens.) Power, might, force, influence.

Potestas, atis, f. Power, authority; a civil office or magistracy. Potio, onis, f. The act of drink-

ing, drink, draught, potion; poisonous drug.

Potior, īri, ītus sum, dep., (potis.)
To be master of, possess; obtain.

Potior, or, us, adj. Better, preferable; more excellent, more powerful.

Potius, adv. Rather.

Potissimum, adv. Chiefly, especially; most of all; in preference to all, Milt i.

Præ, prep. Before; in comparison of; for, on account of.

Præbeo, ēre, ŭi, štum, (præ,

habeo.) To afford, give; show præbuit se, he behaved himself Dat. ii.

Præceptor, ōris, m., (præcipio.)
An instructor, teacher, preceptor, master.

Præceptum, i, n., (præcipio.) A precept, maxim; direction, admonition; command.

Praceptus, a, um, part. See Pracipio.

Pracipio, ere, epi, eptum, (pra, capio.) To teach, instruct; command; foresee, anticipate.

Pracipito, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq pracipio.) To throw headlong, precipitate; hasten, hurry; urge or press on.

Præcipue, adv., (præcipuus.) Chiefly, especially.

Pracipuus, a, um, adj. Chief, principal; singular, peculiar, special.

Praclare, adv. Very clearly; very well, eminently, nobly.

Præclarus, a, um, adj. Very clear or bright; illustrious; excellent.

Præcurro, currère, curri or cucurri, cursum, (præ, curro.) To run before; outstrip; surpass, excel.

Præda, æ, f. Prey, booty, plunder, prize.

Prædico, āre, āvi, ātum, (præ, dīco.) To declare, proclaim; tell, relate; boast, extol.

Prædīco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (præ, dīco.) To foretell, prophesy, predict, announce beforehand.

Prædium, i, n., (præs.) A farm; estate or property in houses or land, whether in town or countru.

Prædor, āri, ātus sum, dep., (præda.) To plunder, rob.

Prædo, ōnis, m., (præda.) A robber; maritimus, pirate.

Præfatio, onis, f. That which is said before one does any thing, introduction, opening, proëm, preface.

Præfectura, æ, f., (præficio.) The office of prefect or governor; province governed by a prefect.

Præfectus, i, m., (præficio.) A commander; governor; superin-

tendent.

Præfero, ferre, tŭli, lātum, irreg. act., (præ, fero.) To carry be-

fore; prefer.

Præficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (præ, To set over; invest with the command of.

Præfinio, ire, ivi and ii, itum, (præ, finio. To determine beforehand, Epam. vii.; limit, prescribe.

Prælium, i, n. A battle, engage-

ment; war.

Præmium, i, n. A reward, prize. Prænuncio and Prænuntio, are, āvi, ātum, (præ, nuncio.) To foretell; intimate beforehand. Prænuntio. See Prænuncio.

Præoccupatio, ōnis, f., (præ-occupo.) A seizing or taking possession of beforehand.

Præoccupo, āre, āvi, ātum. seize on beforehand, preoccupy, anticipate, take by surprise, Dion. iv.; prevent, do before another.

Præopto, āre, āvi, ātum, (præ, To wish rather, preopto.)

fer.

Præpono, ĕre, ŏsui, ositum, (præ, pono.) To put or place before; set over or appoint to the command of, Thras. i.; prefer.

Præpositus. See Præpono.

Præs, dis, m. and f. A surety for money, one who engages for another.

Præscribo, čre, psi, ptum (præ, scribo.) To write before; prescribe or set bounds; direct, appoint, Att. xxii.

Præsens, adj. and part., (præ, sum.) Present; propitious, fa-

vorable.

Præsentia, æ, f., (præsens.) Presence; presence of mind, reso- Precor, ari, atus sum, dep., (pre-

lution, courage, power, efficacy, effect.

Præsertim, adv. Especially, chief. ly, principally, particularly.

Præsidium, i, n., (præ, sedeo.) A guard; garrison; protection, security, defence.

Præstans, tis, adj. and part. Extraordinary, superior, excelling, excellent, distinguished, remark-

able, notable.

Præsto, are, titi, titum, and tatum, (præ, sto.) To stand before; perform, make good; show; excel; imp., it is bet-

Præstituo, ēre, ŭi, ūtum, (præ, statuo.) To determine or appoint beforehand; prescribe.

Præsum, esse, fui, irreg. neut., To be over or be-(præ, sum.) fore others, command.

Præter, prep. Besides, except; beyond, contrary to.

Præterea, adv. Bosides; more-

Prætereo, īre, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, (præter, eo.) To go or pass by, Ages. iii.; omit, Lys. iv.; surpass, excel.

Prætermitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (præter, mitto.) To pass over, omit;

neglect, Cim. iv.

Præterquam, adv. Besides, besides that.

Prætor, oris, m., (præeo.) A chief commander or magistrate; a Roman magistrate, next in power to the consuls; lieutenantgeneral; lieutenant-governor.

Prætorius, a, um, adj., (prætor.) Of or pertaining to a prætor,

prætorian.

Prætura, æ, f., (prætor.) office of prætor; prætorship.

Prævideo, ēre, īdi, īsum, (præ, video.) To foresee; provide beforehand; use precaution, Han.

Precis, f. gen. of prex, obs. A prayer, an entreaty.

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cis.) To pray, beseech, sup-

plicate.

Premo, ere, ssi, ssum. To press; oppress, enslave; pursue closely, to harass, vex, to urge.

Pretiosus, a, um, adj., (pretium.)
Costly, valuable, excellent.

Pretium, i, n. A price, value, reward.

Pridie, adv., (prior, dies.) The day before.

Primo, or um, adv., (primus.) First, the first time, in the first place.

Primum, adv. In the beginning, first, in the first place.

Primus, a, um, adj. First, chief, best.

Princeps, ipis, m. and f., (primus, capio.) First, foremost, the chief; prince or princess; grandee; author, adviser, instigator; ringleader.

Principatus, ûs, m., (princeps.)
The first place; pre-eminence; sovereignty, dominion.

Principium, i, n., (princeps.) A beginning; origin or race; pl., the first line of an army in order of battle; an open space in the middle of the camp.

Prior, or, us, adj. Former, better, preferable; superior.

Pristinus, a, um, adj. Ancient, former.

Prius, adv. Sooner, before. Priusquam, adv. Before that.

Privatus, a, um, adj., (privo.)
Private, invested with no public office; peculiar; one's own; part., deprived of.

Privignus, i, m. A step-son. Privo, are, avi, atum. To de-

prive of, bereave.

Pro, prep. For; as; before, in presence of; according to; in comparison of, in proportion to, on account of.

Probabilis, is, e, adj., (probo.)
Probable, likely; plausible, not
contemptible, Cato iii.

Probo, are, avi, atum, (probus.)

To prove, approve of, to recommend to; to try, examine.

Procācītas, ātis, f., (procax.) Petulance, impertinence, wantonness

Procēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, (pro, cedo.) To go forth, advance, proceed; prosper.

Procella, a, f. A tempest, storm; civil commotion, tumult, Att. x

Proclivis, is, e, adj., (pro, clivus.)
Sloping downwards, inclizing,
prone; subject, liable, easy.

Procreo, āre, āvi, ātum, (pro, creo.) To beget, procreate, produce, cause.

Procul, adv. At a distance, afar, far off.

Procūrātio, ōnis, f., (procuro.)

The administration or doing of a thing; charge, office.

Procuro, are, avi, atum, (pro, curo.) To manage for another; take care of, refresh.

Prodeo, ire, ivi and ii, itum, irreg. neut., (pro, eo.) To go forth, proceed, advance; go before one.

Proditio, onis, f., (prodo.) A discovery; treachery, treason.

Proditor, ōris, m. A discoverer, betrayer, traitor.

Prodo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, (pro, do.)
To betray, give up; disclose,
violate a promise.

Produco, ere, xi, ctum, (pro, duco.) To lead or bring forth, produce, draw out

Prælium. See Prælium.

Profanus, a, um, adj., (pro, fanum.) Profane, not sacred; not initiated; impious, irreligious.

Profectio, onis, f., (proficiscor.)
A setting out or departure
journey, march, voyage.

Profecto, adv. Certainly, surely truly, in truth, indeed, doubtless assuredly, really.

Profero, ferre, tuli, latum, (profero.) To hold out, bring out set forward, advance; show publish.

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Proficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (pro, facio.) To do good, profit, avail; make progress.

Proficiscor, i, ectus, dep. To set out, go on a journey, advance;

Profiteor, ēri, essus sum, dep., (pro, fateor.) To declare openly, profess; discover.

Profligo, are, avi, atum, (pro, fligo.) To rout, put to flight; overwhelm.

Profugio, ĕre, ūgi, ŭgitum, (pro,

To flee, run away; fugio.) escape. Progenies, ēi, f., (progigno.) Pro-

geny, offspring; race.

Progenitor, oris, m., (progigno.) An ancestor, forefather, progenitor.

Progredior, edi, essus sum, dep., (pro, gradior.) To go forward, advance, proceed.

Prohibeo, ēre, ŭi, itum, (pro, habeo.) To forbid; prohibit, hinder, debar; defend.

Projectus. See Projicio.

Projicio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (pro, jacio.) To throw away, cast off, banish; to stretch out or extend, Chab. i.

Proinde, adv. Therefore; quasi,

just as if.

Prolabor, bi, psus sum, dep., (pro, labor.) To slip, glide forward, fall down; let grow in length, Dat. iii.; promise.

Promitto, čre, īsi, issum, (pro, mitto.) To throw forward.

Promptus, and Promtus, a, um, (promo.) Drawn or brought out; adj, ready, prompt, inclined to.

Pronuncio, and Pronuntio, are, āvi, ātum, (pro, nuncio.) pronounce, recite, Att. i.; declare or tell plainly, Ages. iii.; nominate, appoint.

Propago, inis, f., (pro, pango.) A race, stock, offspring, line-

Propago, are, avi, atum, (propa-

go.) To multiply, increase; spread or propagate; enlarge of extend; prolong.

Propătulus, a, um, adj., (pro, pateo.) Open, spreading wide; in propatulo, openly, in open view.

Prope, adv. Near at hand, near, almost.

Propello, ĕre, ŭli, ulsum, (pro, pello.) To push or drive forward; drive away, repulse.

Propere, adv. Hastily, speedily. Propinquitas, ātis, f., (propinquus.) Nearness, reighborhood; relation by blood or alliance.

Propinguus, a, um, adj., (prope.) Neighboring, near; nearly related, near of kin, allied; subs., kinsman, relation.

Propior, or, us, adj. Nearer.

Propitius, a, um, adj., (prope.) Kind, favorable.

Propono, ere, osui, ositum, (pro, pono.) To set up to view; promise, Ages. iii.; propose, Att. xx.; apply, Att. xxi.

Propositum, i, n., (propono.) purpose, a resolution.

Proprius, a, um, adj. Peculiar, proper, one's own; permanent, as property, Thras. iv.; fit or becoming.

Propter, prep. For, on account of; near.

Propugnaculum, i, n., (propugno.) A bulwark, rampart.

Propugnator, oris, m., (propugno.) A defender, champion.

Prorumpo, ĕre, ūpi, uptum. To break forth, burst out.

Proscribo, ere, psi, ptum, (pro, scribo.) To post up in writing, publish for sale; proscribe, banish.

Proscriptio, onis, f. Proscription, confiscation of one's effects, ban ishment.

Proscriptor, oris, m. One who proscribes or outlaws.

Proscriptus, i, m. See Proscrip.

Prosequor, i, quutus and cūtus sum, dep., (pro, sequor.) To follow after; attend, accompany; prosecute, pursue. Prosequor often takes the meaning of the word with which it is connected; thus, Prosequi laude, to praise; honore, honor; præmio, reward.

Proskunein, προσκυνείν. Το ven-

erate, worship.

Prosper, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. Prosperous, fortunate, successful.

Prospere, adv., (prosper.) Prosperously, successfully.

Prosperitas, ātis, f., (prosper.) Good success, prosperity.

Prospicio, ere, exi, ectum, (pro, specio.) To view or behold from a distance; foresee, provide for, take care of.

Prosterno, ĕre, trāvi, trātum, (pro, sterno.) To overthrow, lay prostrate; discomfit, rout.

Prosum, desse, fui, irreg. neut., (pro, sum.) To do good, benefit, avail.

Protinus, and Protenus, adv., (porro, tenus.) Right forward, straightway, immediately.

Provectus. See Proveho.

Prověho, ěre, exi, ectum, (pro, veho.) To carry forward, to convey; provectus ætate, advanced in years.

Provideo, ĕre, īdi, īsum, (pro, video.) To foresee, provide, furnish; provide for, take care of, provide against, beware, Phoc. ii.

Provincia, &, f., (pro, vinco.) A province, conquered country; province or office assigned to any one.

Prout, adv. Even as, according

Proximus, Proxumus, a, um, adj. Nearest, next; last.

Prudens, tis, adj., (providens.) Foreseeing; prudent, wise; skilful, expert.

Prudentia, a, f., (prudens.) Fore-

sight, prudence, discretion, Miii.; skill.

Pubes, is, f. The first down en the chin; puberty, youth.

Pubes, and er, Eris, adj. At the age of puberty; of ripe years; full-grown.

Publice, adv., (publicus.) Publicly, in name or behalf of the

public; openly.

Publico, are, avi, atum, (publicus.) To confiscate, sell publicly; publish.

Publicus, a, um, adj., (populus.) Public, belonging to the people.

Pudet, ere, uit, imp. It makes ashamed; - me, I am ashamed. Puer, ĕri, m. A boy, a child;

young slave.

Puerīlis, is, e, adj., (puer.) Of a boy or child; puerile, weak, childish.

Pueritia, a, f., (puer.) Childhood, boyhood, youth-to the age of 16 or 18.

Puerulus, i, m., (dim. puer.) A little boy or child.

Pugna, a, f., (pugnus.) A fight, battle, skirmish.

Pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (pugna.) To fight, struggle with, contend; resist, oppose, dispute.

Pulcher, ra, rum, adj. beautiful, honorable, glorious.

Pulchre, adv., (pulcher.) Beautifully, nobly, finely, well.

Pullulo, are, avi, atum, (pullus.) To spring or sprout up; grow, increase.

Pulvīnar, āris, n., (pulvinus.) A pillow, cushion; couch in temples, on which the images of the gods used to be placed on solemn occasions.

Pulvinus, i, m. A pillow, cushion.

Punicus, a, um, adj. Of Carthage or Africa; faithless, treacherous. The Carthaginians had the reputation of being false and faithless · hence, punica fides, bad, treacherous faith.

Puppis, is, f. The stern or poop

of a ship; ship.

Pus, pūris, n. White and viscous matter, pus. Fig. it is used of malicious language.

Puto, are, avi, atum. To lop off,

prune; think.

Puter and Putris, is, e, adj. Rotten, putrid, corrupt; wanton, lascivious.

Q., Quintus. See H. and G. Index.

Qua, adv. Which way, where, in which direction; by what method.

Quacunque, adv., sc. parte. Wheresoever, wherever; whencesoever; whithersoever.

Quadrāginta, pl. adj., indec., Forty. (quatuor.)

Quadringeni, and Quadringenti, æ, a, pl. adj., (quatuor, centum.) Four hundred.

Quæro, ĕre, sīvi, sītum. To ask, inquire; seek, search for; examine.

Quæstio, ōnis, f., (quæro.) seeking, inquiring, searching; question, investigation; inquisition, examination by torture.

Quæstor, ōris, m., (quæro.) questor, a Roman magistrate who took care of the public treasury; the paymaster of a legion or army.

Quæstus, us, m., (quæro.) Gain,

profit; trade.

Qualis, is, e, adj. Of what kind or manner; talis, qualis, such,

Quam, adv. or con. after tam. As; after comparatives, than; how, how much; with superlatives, it expresses the highest possible degree, as, quam plurimas copias, as many forces as possible.

Quamdiu, adv. How long. Quamprimum, adv. As soon as possible, very soon.

Quamquam. See Quanquam. Quamvis, adv. Although, very

much, ever so much. Quando, adv. When.

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Quanquam and Quanquam, conj Though, although.

Quantum, adv., (quantus.) much as; as far as.

Quantus, a, um, adj. How great, how much; tantus quantus, as great as.

Quare, adv., (qua, re.) Wherefore, why, for what reason.

Quartus, a, um, adj., (quatuor.)

Quaterni, æ, a, pl. adj., (quatuor.) Four by four.

Quatuor, adj. ind. Four.

Que, in the end of words, conj. for, et. And, both.

Quemadmodum, adv., (quis, ad, modus.) How, in what manner.

Queo, īre, īvi, ītum, irreg. neut To be able.

Querimōnia, æ, f., (queror.) A complaint; moaning.

Queror, i, estus sum, dep. To complain, bemoan, lament.

Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pron. Who, which, or that; qui, abl., wherewith, how, by which.

Quia, conj. Because.

Quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque, pron. Whosoever, whatsoever.

Quid. See Quis.

Quidam, quædam, quoddam, or quiddam, pron. Some; a certain person or thing.

Quidem, adv. Indeed, truly; ne

quidem, not even.

Quies, ētis, f. Rest, ease, quiet, repose, peace; Attici quies, the neutrality of Atticus.

Quiesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, (quies) To be quiet, to rest, be at rest

Quietus, a, um, adj., (quies.) Quiet, peaceable, calm.

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Quilibet, quælibet, quodlibet, and | Quoad, adv., (quod, ad.) As long quidlibet, pron. Any one, any,

whosoever, whatsoever.

Quin, con. and adv. for qui, ne. Why not? but generally used after a negative, as, non possum quin lacrymem, I cannot but weep; I cannot refrain from weeping; negare non potuit quin eum arcesseret, he could not refuse to send for him, Dion.

Quingenti, a, a, pl. adj., (quinque, centum.) Five hundred.

Quini, a, a, pl. adj., (quingue.) Five by five, by fives, five each. Quinquageni, a, a, pl. adj., (quinquaginta.) Fifty each; fifty

by fifty.

Quinquaginta, adj. ind. Fifty. Quinque, adj. ind. Five.

Quinquies, adv., (quinque.) Five times.

Quippe, adv. For, because, since; as being, quippe erudito homini, as being a learned man. Quippe is often construed with the relative, as, quippe quem venundari jussisset, since he had ordered him to be sold.

Quis, quæ, quod or quid, inter. pron. Who? which, what.

Quisnam, quænam, quodnam er quidnam, pron., (quis.) Who, which, what.

Quisquam, quæquam, quodquam or quidquam, pron., (quis.) Any

one, any thing.

Quisque, quæque, quodque or quidque, pron., (quis.) Each, every one, every thing; any one or thing.

Quisquis, -, quidquid or quicquid, pron., (quis, quis.) Who-

soever, whatsoever.

Quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis, pron., (qui, volo.) Whosoever, whatsoever, who or what you please.

Whither, to what Quo, adv. place, to what end; conj., that, to the end that.

as, Eum. xii.; as far as, Chab. iii.; until, Epam. ix.

Quod, conj. Because, that, in that; though, although.

Quodammodo, adv., (quidam, mo-In a certain manner, after a sort.

Quodsi, conj. If then, if now, if accordingly.

Quominus, adv., (quo, minus.) That-not, but-that.

Quomodo, adv., (quis, modus.) How, after what manner, after what fashion, in what way.

Quondam, adv., (quidam.) time past, formerly, once on a time; at some future time.

Quoniam, conj., (quum, jam.) Because; since, seeing that.

Quoquam, adv. To some place: any whither.

Quoque, conj. Also; truly.

Quorsum, adv., (quo, versum.) Whitherwards, towards what place.

Quotannis, adv., (quot, annus.) Yearly, annually.

Quotidianus, a, um, adj., (quotidie.) Daily; ordinary, common, familiar.

Quotidie, adv., (quot, dies.) Daily, every day.

Quotiescunque, adv., (quoties.) As often as.

Quum, or cum, adv. and conj. When, seeing, since.

#### R.

Radix, īcis, f. A root; the bottom of a hill.

Rapio, ĕre, ŭi, tum. To snatch or seize by force; carry or sweep away by force; plunder, ravish.

Rarus, a, um, adj. Thin, not close or thick; uncommon, rare;

pl., few.

Ratio, onis, f. Reason, cause, manner, fashion; account, calculation; consideration, regard.

Ratus, a, um, adj. Ratified, confirmed.

Recēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, neut., (retro, cedo.) To retire or withdraw; retract, go back; depart.

Recens, tis, adj. New, fresh;

late, recent.

Recenter, adv., (recens.) Newly, lately.

Receptus. See Recipio.

Recido, ere, idi, asum, (retro, cado.) To fall back or recoil; fall or light upon; relapse.

Recīdo, ĕre, di, īsum, (re, cædo.)
To cut off, cut down, cut away,
pare away, cut up; lop off, re-

trench, reduce.

Recipio, ĕre, ēpi, eptum, (re, capio.) To take or get again, recover; receive; se, return, betake one's self.

Reconcilio, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, concilio.) To regain, recover; reinstate, re-establish, restore; reconcile, make friends.

Recreo, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, creo.)
To recover, refresh, recruit, re-

pair.

Rectus, a, um, part. and adj.
Right, straight, direct, not crooked.

Recubo, āre, ui, itum, (re, cubo.)
To lie down, lie down again,

recline.

Recumbo, ĕre, cubŭi, cubĭtum.
To lay one's self down, lie
down again; lean against, fall
down, recline, settle down, subside.

Recūpero, āre, āvi, ātum, (recipio.) To regain, recover, get

back, get again.

Recūso, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, causa.) To refuse, deny, reject; to plead in defence.

Reddo, ĕre, idi, itum, (re, do.) To give back, restore; make or

render; deliver

Redeo, ire, ivi and ii, itum, irreg.
neut., (re, eo.) To go or come
back, return; be restored.

Redigo, ĕre, ĕgi, actum, (re, ago)
To bring or drive back; reduce,
collect, restore.

Redimo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, (re, emo.) To purchase back, ransom, redeem; recover, get back.

Reditus, ûs, m., (redeo.) A return; income, revenue; interest

of money.

Reduco, ere, xi, ctum. To bring or lead back, conduct back; reinstate, restore.

Refectus. See Reficio.

Refero, ferre, tūlī, lātum, (re, fero.) To bring back, restore; bring back word, report; refer; reply; se, return; referre alienos mores ad suos, to compare foreign customs with their own.

Refert, imp., (res, fero.) It con-

cerns, it is the interest of.

Reficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (re, facio.)

To repair, refit; rebuild; refresh, recruit, recover or cure.

Refrēno, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, freno.) To bridle, curb, check, restrain.

Refringo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, (re, frango.) To break open; weaken or impair; subdue.

Refügio, ĕre, ūgi, ŭgitum, (re, fugio.) To flee away; fly back; shun, dread.

Regia, æ, f., (sc. domus.) A public building at Rome where the Pontifices assembled.

Regio, ōnis, f. A region, district, country.

Regius, a, um, adj., (rex.) Of a king, royal; princely; fama cum ad regios (sc. præfectos) perlata esset, when the report had been brought to the king's prefects.

Regno, āre, āvi, ātum, (rex.) To

reign, rule as a king.

Regnum, i, n., (rex.) A kingdom, realm.

Rego, čre, rexi, rectum. To rule or govern, manage, direct. Relatus. See Refero.

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Relēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, lego.) To send away or remove, banish.

Religio, onis, f. Religion, devotion, veneration; religious obligation, oath, Dion. viii.; religious scruple.

Religiose, adv., (religiosus.) Religiously, scrupulously, cautious-

ly, Att. xv.

Relinquo, ĕre, īqui, ictum, (re, linguo.) To leave, forsake, relinquish, quit, abandon.

Reliquiæ, arum, f., (relinquo.) Leavings, remains, relics.

Reliquus, a, um, adj., (relinquo.) Remaining, left; tempus, future. Remaneo,  $\bar{e}re$ , si, sum, (re, maneo.) To remain behind; continue,

abide.

Remedium, i, n., (re, medeor.) Remedy, cure.

Remex, igis, m., (remus.) Row-

er, boatman. Remigro, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, mi-To go back, return. gro.)

Reminiscor, i, —, (re, memini.) To call to mind, remember.

Remissus, a, um, part. and adj. Relaxed, languid; faint, sluggish, remiss, negligent; gentle, mild, moderate.

Remitto, ere, īsi, issum, (re, mitto.) To send or throw back; slacken, abate, remit, forgive.

Remotus, a, um, part. and adj. Remote; fig., having nothing to do with, not connected with, not feeling, not enjoying.

Removeo, ere, ovi, otum, (re, moveo.) To remove, drive or

send away.

Renovo, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, novo.) To renew, make or build anew; refresh.

Renuncio, and Renuntio, are, avi, ātum, (re, nuncio.) To bring back word, report; renounce, disclaim; proclaim by the voice of a herald.

Reor, rēri, rātus sum, dep. think, judge, suppose.

Repello, ere, ŭli, ulsum,

pello.) To drive or thrust back, repel; reject, refuse, Lys. iii.

Repente, adv., (repens.) Sudden. ly, unexpectedly.

Repentinus, a, um, adj., (repens.) Sudden, hasty, unexpected.

Reperio, ire, i, tum, (re, pario.) To find, discover; invent, con-

Repertus, a, um, part. See Re-

perio.

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Repeto, čre, īvi, ītum, (re, peto.) To seek back, return to; repeat, recollect.

Repo, ĕre, psi, ptum. To creep crawl, go with difficulty and

caution, Han. iii.

Repono, čre, posui, positum, (re, To lay, set, put or pono.) place back, backwards or behind one's self; bring forward, repeat, renew.

Reprehendo, ĕre, di, gum, (re, prehendo.) To catch again, lay hold of, seize; blame, re-

prove, reprehend.

Reprimo, ĕre, essi, essum, (re, premo.) To repress, check, restrain, keep within bounds, confine.

Repudio, āre, āvi, ātum, (repudium.) To divorce, reject, for

sake.

Repugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, pugno.) To fight against, resist, oppose, be at variance.

Repulsa, &, f., (repello.) pulse, refusal, denial.

Repăto, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, puto.) To think, over and over again; consider, reflect, revolve.

Requiro, ĕre, sīvi, sītum, (re, quæro.) To ask or inquire;

seek again, to require.

Res, ei, f. A thing, affair, business, fortune; action, deed, exploit, undertaking, performance; res Persica, Persian history; potiri rerum, to obtain the power in the state, to have the superiority, sovereignty or supreme power; res, the state.

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Resacro. See Resecro.

Rescio, īre, īvi, ītum, (re, scio.)

To come to the knowledge of, know, understand.

Rescisco, ĕre, īvi, ītum, (rescio.)
To learn again, learn, hear, ascertain, find out, gain information.

Rescindo, ĕre, ĭdi, issum, (re, scindo.) To cut off; cut or break down, Milt. iii.; pierce; annul, repeal.

Resecro, and Resacro, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, sacro.) To take off a curse or execration, Alc. vi.; pray again, consecrate anew.

Reservo, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, servo.) To keep, retain, reserve.
Resideo, ēre, ēdi, essum, (re,

side, remain.

Resīdo, ĕre, ēdi, essum, (re, sido.)
To sit down, settle or take up one's abode in order to rest; sink, settle down, subside; fig., cease, become calm or still; grow weary, faint; withdraw, retire; terminate.

Resisto, ĕre, tīti, tītum, (re, sisto.)
To stand up, rise again; stand still, stop; resist, oppose, prevent.

Respicio, ĕre, exi, ectum, (re, specio.) To look back; review; consider, regard.

Respondeo, êre, di, sum, (re, spondeo.) To answer, reply; agree, correspond to.

Responsum, i, n. An answer; response of an oracle.

Respublica, reipublica, f., (res, publica.) A republic, commonwealth; state.

Restituo, ere, ui, utum, (re, statuo.) To restore, Alc. v.; rebuild, Them. vi.; reinstate, Timol. i.; renew.

Restiti. See Resisto.

Restruo, ĕre, xi, ctum, (re, struo.)
To rebuild, erect again, restore.

Retardo, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, tardo.) To stop, delay, retard. Rete, is, n. A net.

Retineo, ēre, ŭi, entum, (re, teneo.) To hold or keep back, restrain, retain; preserve.

Retraho, ĕre, axi, actum, (re, traho.) To draw or pull back; withdraw; save, rescue, Thebas ab interitu retraxit, saved Thebes from destruction, Epam viii.

Reus, a, um, adj. Accused, impeached; sued at law; subst., a defendant.

Revēra, adv. Indeed, really, truly.
Revertor, i, sus sum, dep., and
Reverto, ĕre, ti, sum, (re, verto.)
To turn or come back, return.

Revoco, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, voco.)
To recall, call back; restore.

Rex, ēgis, m. A king.

Rhapsodia, a, f. A rhapsody, book of Homer's poems.

Rhētor, ŏris, m. A rhetorician; teacher of oratory, orator.

Risus, ûs, m., (rideo.) Laughing, laughter.

Robur, ŏris, n. The hardest oak; fig., strength, vigor.

Robustus, a, um, adj., (robur.)
Made of oak; fig., strong, robust.

Rogātus, ûs, m., (rogo.) A desire, request; question.

Rogo, āre, āvi, ātum. To ask, interrogate; request, entreat.

Rostrum, i, n., (rodo.) The beak or bill of a bird; snout; beak of a ship.

Ruber, ra, rum, adj. Red, ruddy.

Rudis, is, e, adj. Rude, ignorant, untaught, inexperienced.

Rumor, oris, m. A common report, rumor.

Rursus and um, adv. Again.
Rusticus, a, um, adj., (rus.) Of
the country; rude, clownish,
rustic.

S.

S., Sextius. See H. and G. Index. S. C., Senatus Consultum, Senatusconsultum; S. P. Q. R., Senatus populusque Romanus.

Sacellum, i, n. A little temple;

chapel, oratory.

Sacer, ra, rum, adj. Sacred, holy, consecrated.

Sacerdos, ōtis, m. and f., (sacer, do.) A priest or priestess.

Sacrārium, i, n., (sacer.) A sanctuary, chapel, small temple.

Sacrifico, āre, āvi, ātum, (sacer, facio.) To sacrifice, offer or perform sacrifice.

Sacrilegium, i, n., (sacer, lego.)
Sacrilege, stealing of things sacred; violation or profanation

of sacred things.

lego.) Guilty of sacrilege; impious, profane.

Sacrum, i, n. Any thing sacred or consecrated to the gods; any sacred rite or sacrifice; any thing secret.

Sape, adv. Often, oftentimes, many times, frequently.

Sævitia, æ and es, ēi, f., (sævus.) Cruelty, barbarity.

Sævus, a, um, adj. Cruel, savage, barbarous, fierce.

Sagācītas, ātis, f., (sagax.) Penetration, sagacity, shrewd-

Sagax, ācis, adj. Quick-scented; foreseeing, shrewd, sagacious.

Sal, ălis, m., sometimes n. Salt, the sea; wit, humor, the seasoning of conversation; taste, elegance, Att. xiii.; pl., witty sayings.

Salto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. salio.)

To dance, leap.

Saltuosus, a, um, adj., (saltus.) Full of wood or forests.

Saltus, ûs and i, m., (salio.) A leap; lawn; forest, thicket

Salum, i, n., (sal.) The sea.

Salus, ūtis, f. Safety, preservation; health; wants the plural Salutāris, is, e, adj., (salus.)

Salutāris, is, e, adj., (salus.) Healthful, salutary; profitable, advantageous.

Salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, (salus.)
To salute, wish health to.

Salvus, a, um, adj., (salus.) Safe, sound; in good health.

Sancio, īre, xi, ctum, and cīvi, cītum. To make sacred; ratify, establish, confirm; enact.

Sancte, adv., (sanctus.) Religiously, inviolably, solemnly, piously, conscientiously, blamelessly, sacredly, chastely, decently.

Sanctitas, ātis, f., (sanctus.)
Piety, devotion, sanctity; integrity, Lys. iv.; honor.

Sanctus, a, um, adj., (sancio.)
Holy, sacred; venerable; inviolable, Pel. v.; upright, innocent.

Sanguis, inis, m. Blood; kindred; strength; pl. wanting.

Sano, āre, āvi, ātum, (sanus.)
To heal, to cure, restore to health; correct, repair.

Sanus, a, um, adj. Sound, whole, in health, healthful.

Sapiens, tis, adj. Wise, judicious, knowing.

Sapienter, adv., (sapiens.) Wisely. Sapientia, a, f., (sapiens.) Wisdom.

Sapio, ĕre, ui, —. To savor or taste of; be wise.

Sarmentum, i, n. A twig or lopping of a vine or tree.

Satelles, itis, m. A life-guard,

protector, defender.

Satietas, ātis, f., (satis.) Excessive fulness, glut: disgust, wea-

sive fulness, glut; disgust, weariness, satiety, Pel. i.

Satior or us, adj., (satis.) Better Satis, adv. Enough, sufficient, sufficiently; satis, enough, so that one needs no more; abunde, more than enough; affatim, enough even to weariness

Satisfacio, ĕre, ēci, actum, (satis, | facio.) To satisfy, make satisfaction; do all that can be expected.

Satius. See Satior.

Satrăpa, æ and es, is, m. The governor of a Persian province;

viceroy; satrap.

Saucius, a, um, adj. Wounded, hurt, injured; wounded in mind, sad, troubled, vexed; ill, sick, unwell.

Scapha, a, f. A little boat, a skiff, bark, small vessel.

Scelerātus, a, um, adj., (scelus.) Wicked; polluted, guilty.

Scelus, ĕris, n. Wickedness, villainy, crime.

Scena, a, f. A scene, stage.

Sceptrum, i, n. A sceptre; staff or rod carried by rulers as an emblem of authority.

Scienter, adv., (sciens.) Know-

ingly, skilfully.

Scilicet, adv., (scire, licet.) Forsooth, to wit, truly.

Scio, īre, scīvi, scītum. To know, understand, have knowledge of.

Scopulosus, a, um, adj., (scopu-Full of rocks, rocky; lus.) dangerous.

Scortum, i, n. The skin or hide of an animal; courtezan, har-

Scriba, æ, m., (scribo.) A secretary, amanuensis.

Scribo, ere, psi, ptum. To write;

Scriptor, oris, m., (scribo.) A writer; author.

Scriptūra, a, f., (scribo.) A writing, composition.

Scrutor, āri, ātus sum, dep. seek *or* search diligently, pry into, explore.

Scutum, i, n. A buckler, shield, target; fig., shield, defence,

protection.

Scytala, a and e, es, f. A kind of serpent; a little staff with paper rolled round it, used by the Lacedemonians in sending

private orders to their generals, Paus. iii.

Secius, adv. Less; otherwise; worse, Milt. ii.

Secundus, a, um, adj., (sequor.) Second; favorable, prosperous; res secundæ, prosperity.

Secūrus, a, um, adj., (se, cura.) Free from anxiety or fear.

Secus, adv. Otherwise; wrong, amiss; unfavorably, unsuccessfully.

Sed, conj. But, however.

Sedeo, ēre, ēdi, essum. To sit: be encamped; stay, abide

Seditio, onis, f., (se, eo.) insurrection, mutiny, sedition.

Sedo, āre, āvi, ātum. To allay, mitigate, assuage.

Segnis, is, e, adj. Dull, slow, slothful.

Segniter, adv. Slothfully, negligently.

Segrego, āre, āvi, ātum, (se, grex.) To separate; take out of the flock.

Sejungo, ĕre, xi, ctum, (se, jungo.) To disjoin, separate.

Sella, æ, f. A seat, chair; throne. Semel, adv. Once, once for all. Semianimis, is, e, adj., (semi,

anima.) Half dead. Semivīvus, a, um, adj., (semi, vivo.) Half alive.

Semper, adv. Always, ever.

Senātus, ûs, m., (senex.) council, properly of old men; senate.

Senatûs-consultum, i, n., (consultum, senatus.) A decree of the senate, against which no protest has been made.

Senectus, ūtis, f., (senex.) Old age.

Senesco, ĕre, ŭi, -, (senex.) To grow old; decay.

Senex, is, adj. Old; comp., senior; wants the superlative, which is expressed by maximus natu.

Sensim, adv., (sentio.) Leis rely, by little and little, by deg ees.

Sensus, ûs, m., (sentio.) Sense or feeling; judgment, thought; meaning.

Sententia, a, f., (sentio.) Opinion, judgment; purpose, resolution; sentence; decree.

Sentio, ire, si, sum. To perceive, feel; think, be of opinion.

Separatim, adv. Separately, severally.

Separatus, a, um, part. and adj. Separate, distinct, particular, different.

Separo, āre, āvi, ātum, (se, paro.) To separate, set asunder; divide, part.

Sepelio, īre, īvi, ultum. To bury, inter.

Sepio, ire, si, tum, (sepes.) To hedge in, enclose; guard, shelter. Septem, pl. adj. indecl. Seven.

Septentrio, onis, m., (septem, trio.) The seven stars near the north pole, which form the constellation of the Great Bear, or Charles's Wain; the north pole or wind; the north, Milt. i.

Septimus, a, um, adj., (septem.) Seventh.

Septingenti, a, a, pl. adj., (septem, centum.) Seven hundred. Septuagesimus, a, um, adj., (septuaginta.) Seventieth.

Septuāginta, pl. adj. indecl. Seventy.

Sepulchrum or crum, i, n., (sepelio.) A grave, sepulchre, tomb.

Sepultus. See Sepelio. Sequor, i, quūtus and cūtus sum, dep. To follow, pursue.

Sermo, ōnis, m. Common dis-

course, talk; rumor, speech. Sero, adv. Late, too late.

Sero, ĕre, ŭi, tum. To knit, wreathe.

Serpens, tis, m. and f., (serpo.) A serpent.

Servio, īre, īvi and ĭi, ītum, (servus.) To serve, obey; provide for, take care of, attend to, Them. i.; try to procure, Ham. i.

Servitus, utis, f., (servus.) Sla. very, bondage.

Servo, āre, āvi, ātum. To keep; observe or keep sacred, Ages. ii.; preserve, save, Att. x.; watch, observe.

Servus, i, m. A slave, bondsman; servant.

Sessor, ōris, m., (sedeo.) ter; an inhabitant.

Sestertium, i, n. The sum of a thousand sestertii.

Sestertius, i, m. A sesterce, a Roman silver coin, equivalent to two pounds and a half of brass, supposed to have been worth of our money, 3.57 of a cent.

Sevēre, adv., (severus.) Strictly. rigorously, severely.

Sevērītas, ātis, f., (severus.) Rigor, severity.

Sevērus, a, um, adj. Grave; strict, rigorous, severe; harsh

Sex, pl. adj. indecl. Six. Sexagēni, a, a, pl. adj., (sexaginta.) Sixty each, sixty.

Sexāginta, pl. adj. indecl., (sex.) Sixty.

Sexděcim, pl. adj. indecl., (sex, decem.) Sixteen.

Sextus, a, um, adj., (sex.) Sixth. Sexus, ûs and us, i, m. A sex; a kind.

Si, conj. If, though, since, seeing that.

Sic, adv. So, thus.

Sicut, and Sicuti, adv., (sic, ut) As; as well as; such as. Sido, ĕre, i, —. To light as a

bird; sink, Chab. iv.

Significo, āre, āvi, ātum, (sig-num, facio.) To give notice or warning; give a sign or signal; signify, intimate.

Signo, āre, āvi, ātum, (signum) To mark out; seal, stamp, im

print; engrave.

Signum, i, n. A mark or sign seal; image; standard; signal prodigy.

Silva, æ, f. A wood, forest.

Similis, is, e, adj. Like.

Similitudo, inis, f., (similis.) Likeness, resemblance.

Simplex, icis, adj., (sine, plico.) Simple, unmixed, Tim. i.; open, candid, sincere; homely.

Simul, adv. Together, in com-

pany; at the same time. Simulācrum, i, n., (simulo.)

likeness or representation; image, phantom.

Simulatio, onis, f., (simulo.) Pretence; dissembling, hypocri-

Simulo, are, avi, atum, (similis.) To make like, imitate; pretend,

feign, counterfeit.

Simultas, ātis, f. Disguised malice or enmity; grudge, animosi-

Sin, conj. But, if; or for si, ne, if not, otherwise.

Sine, prep. Without.

Singularis, is, e, adj., (singulus.) Single, only one; belonging to one; singularis potentia, mon-Dion. ix.; archy, singular, matchless, peculiar, extraordinary.

Singulus, a, um, adj., oftener, plur. Single; one by one, every. Sinister, ra, rum, adj. Left, on the left hand; unlucky.

Sino, ĕre, sivi, and sīi, situm. To suffer, allow, permit.

Sisto, ĕre, stĭti, stătum. To stop, check support; stand still.

Situs, a, um, part. Permitted,

situate, planted, buried.

Sive, conj Whether, or, either. Sobrius, a, um, adj. Sober, temperate.

Socer, ĕri, m. A father-in-law. Sociālis, is, e, adj., (socius.)

allies or friends.

Societas, ātis, f., (socius.) Partnership, Milt. i.; alliance; society.

Socius, ii, m. A partner, companion, ally.

Soleo, ēre, ītus sum. To be wont, be accustomed.

Solers, tis, adj. Ingenious, sagacious; skilful; expert.

Solicito, āre, āvi, ātum, (solum, cito.) To stir or plough up trouble, disquiet; importune tempt, allure, Paus. iii.; tamper with.

Solitudo, inis, f., (solus.) Solitude, retirement; wilderness,

desert.

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Sollers. See Solers.

Solum, adv. Only, merely.

Solus, a, um, adj. Alone, only, solitary.

Solvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum. To loose, set free; pay.

Somnus, i, m. Sleep.

Sonitus, ûs, m., (sono.) A sound, noise.

Sonus, i, m. A sound; accent; tune.

Sopio, īre, īvi, and īi, ītum. lull asleep, to set at rest.

Sopor, ōris, m. A deep sleep; sleepy dose, Dion. ii.

Soror, ōris, f. A sister.

Sors, tis, f. Lot, chance; charge or office conferred by lot, Cat. i.

Sortior, īri, ītus sum, dep. To cast or draw lots, to allot; to get, receive or obtain by lot.

Sparum, i, n., and us, i, m. kind of small dart or lance.

Spatium, i, n. Space, properly the ground for running a race; time.

Species,  $\tilde{e}i$ , f. An appearance; pretext; beauty; a kind or sort. Specimen, inis, n. An example, model; proof, specimen.

Spectaculum, i, n., (specto.) A

spectacle, show.

Specto, are, avi, atum, (freq. spe-To behold; consider, recio.) gard; tend or point towards, Them. vi.

Speculator, ōris, m., (speculor.) A careful observer; scout, a spy.

Speculor, āri, ātus sum, dep. To view, watch, espy; examine. Spero, are, avi, atum, (spes.) To hope, trust; expect, fear, ap-

Spes, ei, f. Hope, wants the gen. dat. and abl. plur.

Spiritus, ûs, m., (spiro.) Breath, air; spirit, pride, courage.

Splendide, adv., (splendidus.) Splendidly, nobly.

Splendidus, a, um, adj., (splendeo.) Bright; splendid, noble; illustrious.

Splendor, oris, m., (splendeo.) Brightness, splendor; beauty.

Spolio, are, avi, atum, (spolium.) To strip, deprive of, bereave; plunder, rob.

Sponsalia, orum, n., (spondeo.) Espousals, marriage.

Sponsor, oris, m., (spondeo.) A surety.

Sponte. See Spontis.

Spontis, gen. rarely, and abl. sponte. Of one's own accord or free will.

Statim, adv. Immediately.

Stator, oris, m., (sisto.) A supporter, preserver; an epithet of Jupiter.

Statua, a, f., (statuo.) A statue, image made of stone, ivory or metal.

Statuo, ere, ui, ŭtum, (sto.) To set or place, erect; appoint; resolve, determine, establish.

Statūra, æ, f., (sto.) Stature, height or size of body.

Status, ûs, m., (sto.) A standing; state, condition.

Stipendium, i, n., (stips, pendo.) The pay of soldiers; merere stipendium, to serve a campaign; stipend, tribute.

Stipulatio, onis, f., (stipulor.)

stipulation, bargain, contract. Stirps, is, m. and f. The root or trunk of a tree; stock or family; offspring, lineage.

Sto, are, stěti, statum. To stand; continue, remain. Stare ab aliquo, fight on any one's side. Stat mihi, I am resolved.

Stramentum, i, n., (sterno.) Straw,

litter; any thing spread on the ground for lying on.

Stratum, i, n., (sterno.) A bed, couch.

Strenuus, a, um, adj. Stout, manly; active, vigorous; brave, valiant.

Strepitus, ûs, m., (strepo.) A con-

fused noise, bustle.

Struo, ĕre, xi, ctum. To join together; raise, build, erect, rear, fabricate, construct; arrange, put in order, set in array; plot, prepare, contrive, devise, scheme, intend; aciem, to draw up an army in battle array.
Studeo, ere, ŭi, —. To study,

apply to; desire; endeavor; fa-

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Studiose, adv., (studiosus.) Carefully, diligently, studiously.

Studiosus, a, um, adj., (studeo.) Careful; eager, fond, diligent, studious.

Studium, i, n., (studeo.) Earnest application of mind, study; eager pursuit, zeal.

Stulte, adv., (stultus.) Foolishly. Stultitia, a, f., (stultus.) Folly, stupidity, silliness.

Suadeo, ēre, si, sum. To advise, persuade.

Suavitas, ātis, f., (suavis.) Sweetness, pleasantness.

Sub, prep. Under; at; near the time of.

Subalaris, is, e, adj., (sub, ala.) Under the wing; under the arm. Subduco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (sub, du-

To withdraw, remove; co.) free from.

Subductus. See Subduco.

Subeo, ire, ivi, and ii, itum, (sub, eo.) To go under; come up to; undergo, suffer.

Subigo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, (sub ago.) To bring under, subdue force, constrain; till the ground-Subito, adv. Suddenly, on a sud-

den. Subitus, a, um, adj. Sudden hasty; unexpected.

Subjicio, ere, ēci, ectum, (sub, | Suffectus. See Sufficio. jacio.) To put under or below; subject, make subject to.

Sublaturus. See Tollo.

See Tollo. Sublatus.

Sublevo, āre, āvi, ātum, (sub, le-vo.) To raise or lift up; support, relieve, help.

Submotus. See Submoveo.

Submoveo, ēre, ovi, otum, (sub, moveo.) To remove, displace.

Suborno, āre, āvi, ātum, (sub, orno.) To adorn, dress; supply, furnish, aid; testem, bribe a witness to give false information, suborn.

Subscribo, ĕre, psi, ptum, (sub, scribo.) To write under or below; write down or register; approve or subscribe to.

Subsidium, i, n., (sub, sideo.) Aid, succor; refuge; a body of

reserve.

Substituo, ere, ui, ūtum, (sub, statuo.) To put below, substitute, put in place of.

Substringo, ēre, nxi, ctum, (sub, stringo.) To bind or gird below; tie up.

Subsum, esse, fui, irreg. neut., (sub, sum.) To be under, be at hand or near.

Subtexo, ĕre, ŭi, tum, (sub, texo.) To annex, subjoin, connect, Att. xviii.

Suburbanus, a, um, adj., (sub, urbs) Near or about the city, in the suburbs.

Succedo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, neut., (sub, cedo.) To come up, approach; advance; succeed, follow after; succeed, prosper.

Succendo, ere, di, sum, (sub, can-To set on fire, inflame.

Succumbo, ĕre, ubui, ubītum, (sub, cubo.) To fall or sink under; yield.

Succurro, ĕre, ri, sum, (sub, curro.) To aid, recover, relieve, Att. xi.; occur to one's mind.

Sudor, oris, m., (sudo.) Sweat; labor, exertion.

Sufficio, čre, ēci, ectum, (sub, fa cio.) To substitute, appoint as successor, Han. iii ; furnish, afford; suffice.

Suffragium, i, n. A vote, suf-

frage.

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Suffragor, ari, atus sum, dep To vote; vote for one, favor, support.

Sui, pron. gen Of himself, herself, itself or themselves

Sum, esse, fui, irreg. neat. To be.

Summa, a, f., (summus.) A sum of money; chief power, command; whole or chief part of any thing.

Summus, a, um, adj. Highest;

last, greatest.

Sumo, ĕre, psi, ptum, and sumsi, sumtum. To take, assume.

Sumptuosus, a, um, adj., (sumptus.) Expensive, costly; magnificent, sumptuous, splendid. Sumptus, a, um. See Sumo.

Sumptus, and Sumtus, ûs, m., (sumo.) Expense, cost.

Supellex, ectilis, f. Household stuff, furniture.

Super, prep. Above; upon; about or concerning; beyond.

Superbe, adv. Proudly, haughtily.

Superbia, æ, f., (superbus.) Pride, haughtiness.

Superbus, a, um, adj. haughty, disdainful. Superior, us. See Superus.

Supero, are, avi, atum. To go or climb over, pass, surmount overcome; surpass, excel

Superstes, itis, adj., (super, sto.) Present; remaining, surviving.

Supersum, esse, fui, irreg. neut. To be over and above; be superfluous; abound, survive, ex-

Superus, a, um, adj. Above, high; comp. superior; sup. su. premus, and summus.

Suppedito, are, avi, atum, (sup.

ply.

Suppeto, ĕre, īvi, ītum, (sub, peto.) To be in readiness, be at hand, be in abundance, be supplied.

Supplex, icis, adj., (sub, plico.) Suppliant, humbly entreating.

Supplicium, ii, n., (supplex.) supplication; sacrifice or offering presented to the gods; punishment.

Suppono, ere, ŏsui, ositum, (sub, pono.) To lay under; substitute, put one in place of another.

Supporto, are, avi, atum, (sub, porto.) To carry, convey privi-

Supprimo, ere, essi, essum, (sub, premo.) To press or sink down: check, restrain; stop, delay; suppress.

Above, beyond, Supra, prep.

more than.

Supremus, and Summus. Superus.

Surgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, (sub, rego.) To rise.

Susceptus. See Suscipio.

Suscipio, ere, epi, eptum, (sub, capio.) To take up, lift up; support; undertake, undergo.

Suspicax, ācis, adj., (suspicio.) Suspicious, jealous.

Suspicio, ere, exi, ectum, (sub, To look up; admire, specio.) respect; suspect.

Suspicio, ōnis, f., (suspicio.) Suspicion, mistrust, jealousy.

Suspicor, āri, ātus sum, dep., (suspicio.) To suspect; think, imagine; conjecture, guess.

Sustineo, ere, ŭi, entum, (sub, teneo.) To hold up, sustain, support; withstand, resist; restrain. Sustuli. See Tollo.

Saus, a, um, poss. pron., (sui.) His own, her own, its own, their own; suo loco, on ground favorable to himself or themselves.

peta.) To furnish, afford, sup- | Symposium, i, n. A drinking together; feast, banquet; the title of one of Plato's books, Alc.

### T.

T., Titus. See H. and G. Index. Tabellārius, i, m., (tabella.) A letter-carrier, courier.

Tabernaculum, i, n., (tabella.) A

tent, pavilion.

Taceo, ere, ŭi, ĭtum. To be silent; keep secret, not to men-

Taciturnus, a, um, adj., (taceo.) Silent, quiet, reserved; peace-

Talentum, i, n. A talent, weight or sum of money. The Attic talent, which is generally meant by classical writers, when not otherwise expressed, was equivalent to 60 minæ, or 8,000 drachmæ, supposed to be worth about \$900.

Talis, is, e, adj. Such, like. Tam, adv. So, so much, as.

Tamdiu, adv., (tam, diu.) long.

Tamen, conj. However, yet, nevertheless.

Tanquam, adv., (tam, quam.) As, as well as; as it were, as if.

Tanto, adv., (tantus.) So much, by so much.

Tantopere, adv., (tantus, opus.)

So greatly, so much. Tantum, adv., (tantus.) So much, only.

Tantummodo, (tantus, modus.) Only.

Tantus, a, um, adj. So great, so much.

Tardus, a, um, adj. Slow; hostes fore tardiores, that the enemy would become less alert; dull, heavy, stupid.

Taurus, i, m. A bull.

Tectum, i, n., (tego.) The roof of a house, a house.

Tectus, a, um, part. See Tego.

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Tego, ĕre, texi, tectum. To cover, conceal, disguise, Dion. i.; protect, defend, Milt. v.

Telum, i, n. Any missile weapon, dart, arrow, javelin.

Temerārius, a, um, adj., (temere.)

Rash, heedless, violent. Temere, adv. Without reason;

without cause; rashly, unadvisedly, lightly, indiscreetly.

Tempestas, ātis, f., (tempus.) Time; season or time of the year; weather; storm, tempest; metaphorically, danger, Alc. iv. Templum, i, n. A temple, church.

Temporarius, a, um, adj., (tempus.) Temporary, continuing

but for a time.

Tempus, ōris, n. Time; opportunity, occasion, Alc. viii.; an

exigency, emergency.

Tendo, ere, tetendi, tensum, or tentum. To stretch out, strain, exert; direct one's course, (iter or cursum, being supplied,) Milt. i.

Tenebræ, ārum, f., pl. Darkness, obscurity; blindness, ignorance.

Teneo, ēre, ŭi, tum. To hold, keep, possess, detain; tenet adversum proficiscentibus, &c., blows right against, &c.

Tenesmus, Tenesmos, i, m. A

kind of disease.

Tento, Tempto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. teneo.) To try or examine by feeling; try, attempt; sound, explore.

Tenuis, is, e, adj. Slender, thin, fine; small, little; weak, feeble; trifling, insignificant, mean.

Tenus, prep. Up or down to; as far as.

Ter, adv. Three times.

Terni, a, a, pl. adj. Three by three; three.

Terra, a, f. The earth, land; country.

Terrestris, Terrester, is, e, adj., (terra.) Of the earth, earthly terrestres exercitus, land armies

Terribilis, is, e, adj., (terreo Dreadful, terrible.

Terror, ōris, m., (terrec) ror, great fear or dread.

Tertio, adv., (tertius.) Thirdly. Tertius, a, um, adj., (tres.) Third

Testa, a, f. An earthen pot or jar; a brick or tile; a shell used in ostracism, Them. viii.

Testamentum, i, n. A last will, testament.

Testatus, a, um, adj., (testor.) Generally known, notorious.

Testimonium, i, n., (testis.) An evidence, declaration, testimony Testis, is, m. and f. A witness.

Testor, āri, ātus sum, dep., (tes-To bear witness, give evitis.) dence, attest; declare, assert; Them. iv.; call to witness; con-

jure, beseech.

Testūdo, inis, f. Atortoise; tortoiseshell; a close body of men, with their shields over their heads locked into each other in the form of a tortoise; in this manner a besieging army used to approach the walls of a town, to secure themselves from the darts of the enemy above; a warlike machine, made of boards covered with raw hides, under covert of which the besiegers of a town used to get close up to the walls, either to undermine them, or to apply the battering-ram, Milt. vii.

Testula, æ, f., (dim. testa.) small tile; shell used by the Athenians in the ostracism: each citizen marked his vote on a shell, Arist. i.

Theātrum, i, n. A theatre.

Tibia, a, f. The shin-bone; pipe, flute.

Timeo, ēre, ui, -. To fear, dread; timeo te, I am afraid of you, lest you do me harm; tibi, I am afraid for you, lest you be hurt.

Timidus, a, um, adj., (timeo.) Fearful, timorous, timid.

Timor, oris, m., (timeo.) Fear;

Titubo, are, avi, atum. To stagger, totter, reel; stammer, falter; hesitate, be at a loss, Eum. ix.

Toga, &, f. A loose flowing woollen robe, which covered the whole body, the peculiar dress

of the Romans

Tollo, tollère, sustùli, sublàtum.
To raise, lift up, extol; take away, remove; decemviralem potestatem sustulerunt, they abrogated the decemviral power, Lys. iii.; kill, cut off, Han. v.

Forquis, and es, is, m. and f. A chain worn round the neck;

necklace, collar.

Tot, adj. pl. ind. So many, as

many.

Totidem, adj. pl. ind., (tot.) Just so many, as many.

Totus, a, um, adj., (tot.) All, whole.

Tracto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. trado.) To handle; treat, behave towards, Lys. iv.; treat, speak, write of, Eum. v.

Tratus, us, m., (traho.) A drawing, tract.

Traditus. See Trado.

Trado, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, (trans, do.)
To deliver, give up, betray, surrender; hand down, transmit.

Traduco, ere, xi, ctum, (trans, duco.) To bring over, convey from one place to another, transport; spend or pass, as, traducere vitam; expose, disgrace, traduce.

Traho, ĕre, xi, ctum. To draw, drag, prolong; attract.

Trajicio, ĕre, ĕci, ectum, (trans, jacio.) To throw over; carry over, transport, transfer.

Tranquillitas, ātis, f. Stillness or calmness of the sea, calm weather, a calm; calmness, quietness, stillness, rest, ease, quiet, tranquillity, repose.

Franouillo, are, avi, atum, (tran-

quillus.) To make calm or still; allay, quiet, compose, tranquillize.

Transactus. See Transigo.

Transeo, ire, ivi, and ii, itum, irreg. act. To go or pass

Transfero, ferre, tüli, lätum, irreg. act., (trans, fero.) To carry or bring over from one place to another; transfer, transport; translate.

Transfigo, ĕre, xi, xum, (trans, figo.) To pierce through; trans

fix.

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Transfugio, čie ūgi, ŭgitum, (trans, fugio.) Fo flee over to the other side; desert, revolt.

Transigo, čre, egi, actum, (trans, ago.) To drive or thrust through, pierce, stab; pass or spend time; finish or perform, transact; conclude, settle.

Transitus, ûs, m., (transeo.) A passage, going over.

Translatus. See Transfero.

Transporto, āre, āvi, ātum, (trans, porto.) To carry over, transport; banish.

Trecenti, a, a, pl. adj., (tres, centum.) Three hundred.

Tredecim, pl. adj. ind., (tres, decem.) Thirteen.

Tres, tres, tria, pl. adj. Three. Tribunus, i, m., (tribus.) A tribune, the commander of a tribe tribuni militum, military tribunes, the chief officers of a legion, six in number; tribun. plebis, tribunes of the people, latterly ten in number, magistrates created for the purpose of protecting the rights of the people against the encroachments of the patricians.

Tribuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. To give, grant, bestow; allot, assign; ascribe, impute, Dat. v.

Triduum, i, n., (tres, dies.) The space of three days.

Triennium, i, n., (tres, annus)
The space of three years.

Trieris, is, f. A trireme, ship or galley of three banks of oars. Triginta, pl. adj. indecl, (tres.)

Thirty.

Trimestris, is, e, adj., (tres, mensis.) Of three months. Triplex, icis, adj., (tres, plico.)

Threefold, triple.

Tripus, ŏdis, m., (tres, pes.) three-footed stool; a tripod.

Triremis, is, e, adj., (tres, remus.) Having three rows or benches of oars.

Tristis, is, e, adj. Sad, sorrowful, dejected; dismal, afflicting; morose, sullen; cruel, austere; grave, solemn. Triticum, i, n., (tero.) Wheat.

Triumphus, i, m. A triumph.

Triumvir, iri, m., (tres, vir.) One of three men united in There were office; a triumvir. two remarkable triumvirates, fatal to Roman liberty. The first was composed of Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus; the second, of Augustus, Mark Antony, and Lepidus.

Tropæum, i, n. A trophy, sign or token of victory; victory.

Tu, pron., gen. tui. Thou.

Tuba, a, f. A trumpet. Tueor, tueri, tuitus or tutus, dep. To see, observe; behold; de-

fend, protect.

Tum, adv. Then, at that time. When cum and tum follow one another in successive clauses, cum signifies both, tum and.

Tumultus, ûs, m. Tumult, disturbance, mutiny, uproar; sudden and dang rous war, Milt. iv.

Tunc, adv. Then, at that time. Tunica, a, f. A tunic, white woollen vest worn under the toga; tunic or waistcoat.

Turba, a, f. A crowd, multitude; disturbance, confusion,

tumult.

Turbīdus, a, um, adj., (turba.) Muddy, turbid; tumultuous, turbulent, troublesome, Pelop. iv. Turpis, is, e, adj. Ugly, deformed, hideous; base, shameful, foul.

Turpiter, adv. Basely, shame-

fully, disgracefully.

Turpitūdo, inis, f. Ugliness, deformity; baseness, disgrace, infamy.

Tutēla, æ, f., (tueor.) Defence, protection, patronage; guardianship, wardship, tutelage.

Tuto, adv., (tutus.) Safely, se-

curely.

Tutus, a, um, adj., (treor.) Safe, secure, out of danger.

Tuus, a, um, adj. pron. thine.

Tyrannis, idis, f., (tyrannus.) Tyranny, usurped sovereigny, Milt. viii.

Tyrannus, i, m. A king; tyrant, usurper.

# U.

Ubi, adv. Where; when. Ubinam, adv. Where.

Ulciscor, i, tus sum, dep. revenge, avenge; take revenge on, punish.

Ullus, a, um, adj. Any, any one. Ulterior or us, adj. Farther, on the farther side.

Ultimus, a, um, sup. ulter. First, most remote, oldest, earliest, farthest, most distant.

Umquam. See Unquam. Una, adv. Together, in company with; at the same time; in the same place.

Unde, adv. Whence, from what place, by what means.

Undecim, pl. adj. indecl., (unus

Eleven. decem.)

Undecimviri, orum, m., (undecim, vir.) Eleven men; Athenian magistrates, who had the charge of the prisons, and superintended the execution of malefactors.

Undique, adv. From all parts or places, on every side.

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Inguentum, i, n., (unguo.) Odor- | Utrobique, adv., (uter.) On both iferous ointment, a perfume.

Universus, a, um, adj., (unus, verto.) The whole, all together, universal.

Unquam, adv. Ever, at any time. Unus, a, um, adj., gen. unius, dat. uni. One, alone.

Unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque, adj. pron. Every, every one.

Urbanus, a, um, adj., (urbs.) Of or pertaining to the city; polite, refined, courteous.

Urbs, is, f. A city, walled town. Usquam, adv. In any place, anywhere; to any place, any whither.

Usque, adv. Constantly, always; as far as; as long as; even unto; even until.

 $Us\bar{u}ra$ ,  $\alpha$ , f., (utor.) Use, usage; usury, interest given for the use

of money.

Usus, a, um. See Utor.

Usus, ûs, m., (utor.) Use, practice; experience; utility, advantage; need, occasion; intimacy, familiarity.

Ut, conj. and adv. That, as, how,

Uter, ra, rum, adj. Whether of the two, which.

Uter, ris, m. A bag or skin of leather blown up; leathern bot-

Uterque, utraque, utrumque, adj., gen. utriusque. Both the one and the other; both, each.

Utilis, is, e, adj., (utor.) Useful, fit; profitable, advantageous. Utilitas, ātis, f., (utilis.) Utili-

ty; profit, advantage. Utinam, conj., (uti.) O that! I wish that!

Utique, adv., (uti.) Certainly, surely; then, therefore.

Utor, i, usus sum, dep. To use, employ; occupy, enjoy.

Utpote, adv., (ut, potis.) As, seeing or considering, because, inasmuch as.

sides, in both parts; every where.

Utrum, adv., (uter.) Whether. Uxor, oris, f. A wife.

# V.

Vacātio, ōnis, f., (vaco.) Exemption or immunity from business; leisure, vacation.

Vacuefacio, ĕre, ēci, actum, (vacuus, facio.) To make void or empty; depopulate, Cim. ii.

Vacuefactus. See Vacuefacio. Vadimonium, i, n., (vas, vadis.) A promise or bond to appear in a court of justice at a time appointed; bail, security.

Vagīna, æ, f. A scabbard, sheath. Valde, adv. Very much; great-

ly, exceedingly.

Valens, tis, adj., (valeo.) In good health; strong, mighty, powerful.

Valeo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum. To be in health, be strong, be able; pre-

vail, be powerful.

Valetudo, inis, f. The constitution or bodily health; good health; bad health, sickness, Timol. iv.

Vallum, i, n., (vallus.) A rampart, bulwark; a military fortification round a camp or city besieged, composed of the earth dug from the ditch, with sharp stakes driven into it.

Valvæ, ārum, f. Folding doors or

gates.

Varietas, ātis, f., (varius.) riety, diversity; fickleness, inconstancy.

Varius, a, um, adj. Various, different, unlike; changeable; fickle, inconstant.

Vas, vasis, n. pl., vasa, ōrum. A vessel; furniture; baggage.

Vates, is, m. and f. A prophet, soothsayer; poet.

Ve, conj., used only in the end of words for vel. Or, either.

Vectigal, alis, n., (veho.) Money | Verber, eris, n., used in the sing paid for freight or carriage; toll, tax; revenue, income.

Vehiculum, i, n., (veho.) A carriage of any kind, vehicle. Vel, conj. Or, either; even.

Velocitas, ātis, f., (velox.) Swiftness, speed, nimbleness.

Velum, i, n. A veil, curtain; sail.

Velut, adv. As, like as; as if. Venātīcus, a, um, adj., (venor.) Of hunting; canis venaticus, a hound.

Venatorius, a, um, adj., (venor.) Of or pertaining to hunters.

Vendito, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. vendo.) To set up to sale; set off, recommend; boast.

Vendo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, (veneo, do.) To sell, expose to sale.

Venenatus, a, um, adj. Infected with poison, envenomed; venomous, poisonous.

Venēnum, i, n. A drug; poison; witchcraft.

Venereus, a, um, adj., (Venus.) Belonging to Venus; venereal,

Veneror, ari, atus sum, dep. To adore, reverence, worship, venerate, revere, show reverence to; pray reverently, beseech, beg, entreat, crave humbly.

Venia, &, f. Leave, permission, Them. x.; favor, Dion. ii.; pardon.

Venio, īre, ēni, entum. To come; usu, happen. Venor, āri, ātus, dep. To hunt,

pursue.

Venter, ris, m. The belly, stom-

Ventito, are, avi, atum, (freq. venio.) To come often, to frequent; to haunt.

Ventus, i, m. The wind.

Venundo, ăre, ědi, ătum, (venum, do.) To expose to sale, sell.

Venustus, a, um, adj., (Venus.) Comely, graceful; pleasant. Ver, veris, n. The spring.

only in the gen. and abl., but entire in the plur. A scourge; lash, blow.

Verbosus, a, um, adj., (verbum.) Full of words, tedious, verbose.

Verbum, i, n. A word, saying; speech; dare verba, impose

Vere, adv., (verus.) Indeed, veri-

ly, truly.

Vereor, ēri, itus sum, dep. To revere, reverence, Att. xv.; fear, dread, Pelop. i.

Vergo, ĕre, -. To incline or lie towards, Cim. ii.; tend towards.

Veritas, ātis, f. Truth.

Vero, conj. But; truly, indeed Versor, āri, ātus sum, dep., (verto.) To be employed, be conversant, Milt. viii.; to be, Them. viii.; live, dwell, Cat. i.

Versūra,  $\alpha$ , f., (verto.) A turning; changing of creditors, borrowing from one to pay another, Att. ii.; money thus borrowed.

Versus, ûs, m. A verse in poetry, poem; sentence or line in prose, Epam. iv.

Verto, ĕre, ti, sum. To turn; overturn.

Verus, a, um, adj. True, real, sincere, just.

Vesperascens, tis, part., (vesper.) Drawing towards evening.

Vesperasco, ĕre, āvi. To become evening; Imp., evening draws

Vester, ra, rum, adj. pron. Your or yours.

Vestigium, i, n. The print of a foot, footstep; trace, track, vestige.

Vestimentum, i, n., (vestis.) A garment, any kind of clothing, raiment, apparel.

Vestio, ire, ivi, itum. To clothe, dress; cover.

Vestis, is, f. A garment, robe,

Vestitus, ûs, m. Clothing, clothes

dress, apparel, raiment; fig., clothing, dress, vesture.

Veterānus, a, um, adj. Old, veteran; subs., a veteran, old soldier. Veto, āre, ŭi, ĭtum. To forbid;

hinder, prevent.

Vetus, ĕris, adj., comp. erior, sup. errimus. Old, ancient.

Vetustas, ātis, f. Antiquity; old age; length of time.

Vetustus, a, um, adj. Old, an-

Vexo, āre, āvi, ātum. To disturb greatly, agitate; harass. Via, a, f. A way, journey.

Vicesimus, a, um, adj., (viginti.) Twentieth.

Vicies, adv., (viginti.) Twenty

Vicīnītas, ātis, f., (vicinus.) Neighborhood, nearness, vicinity; the people in the neighborhood, Alc. x.

Victor, oris, m., (vinco.) A conqueror, victorious, Ages. iv. Victoria, a, f., (victor.) Victory. Victus, a, um. See Vinco.

Victus, ûs, m., (vivo.) Food, sustenance, victuals; manner of living, Dion. iv.

Vicus, i, m. A village; street. Video, ēre, īdi, īsum. To see; perceive or understand; pass., seem.

Viduus, a, um, adj., (iduo, obs.) Deprived, bereft of; subst., vidua, a widow.

Vigeo, ēre, ui, —. To be fresh, strong, vigorous; flourish, pros-

Vigesimus. See Vicesimus.

Vigilantia, æ, f., (vigilo.) Watchfulness; vigilance, diligence, attention.

Vigilia, a, f. Watching, want of sleep; military watch or guard by night; sentinel, guard; vigilance. Military watches were changed at the end of every three hours, the first commencing at six o'clock in Viritim, adv., (vir) Man by man

the evening, and the last terminating at six o'clock in the morning; hence, secundâ vigilià, at nine o'clock; tertià vigilià, at midnight, &c.

Viginti, pl. adj. indecl. Twenty. Vigilo, āre, āvi, ātum. To wake; want sleep; watch, be vigilant

or attentive.

Villa, a, f. A farmhouse; manor, villa, country-house of an opulent citizen.

Vincio, ire, nxi, nctum. To bind, tie.

Vinclum. See Vinculum.

Vinco, ĕre, īci, ictum. To conquer, vanquish, subdue.

Vinctus, a, um. See Vincio. Vinculum, i, n. A band, chain: pl., chains, imprisonment.

Vindico, āre, āvi, ātum. avenge or revenge; defend, preserve; claim; libertatem, or se in libertatem, assert one's liberty.

Vinea, a, f. A vineyard; a shed or mantlet; a warlike machine made of wood and hurdles, covered with earth, raw hides, or any materials that could not easily be set on fire. These vineæ were in assaults pushed forward on wheels; and the besiegers under them either worked the battering-ram, or undermined the walls.

Vinolentus, a, um, adj., (vinum.) Addicted to the drinking of wine, drunken.

Vinum, i, n. Wine. Violatus. See Violo.

Violo, āre, āvi, ātum, (vis.) To hurt, injure, violate.

Vir, iri, m. A man, husband.

Vires. See Vis.

Virgo, inis, f. A virgin, maid, unmarried woman.

Virgula, a, f., (dim. virga.) A little rod, twig, sprig, Thras. iv Virīlis, is, e, adj., (vir.) Of a man; manly, active, brave.

Virtus, ūtis, f., (vir.) Valor, courage; virtue, merit.

Vis, vim, vi, f. Force, violence; a quantity; pl., vires, ium, strength, power.

Viso, ere, i, —. To go or come to see; visit; see, behold.
Visus, a, um. See Video.

Vita, a, f., (vivo.) Life; manner of living.

Vitium, i, n. Vice, crime, fault; defect, blemish; disease.

Vito, āre, āvi, ātum. To shun, avoid.

Vitulinus, a, um, adj., (vitulus.)
Of a calf; vitulina caro, veal.
Vitulinum, i, n. Veal.

Vivo, ĕre, xi, ctum. To live. Vivus, a, um, adj., (vivo.) Alive, living; natural; lively.

Vix, adv. Scarcely, hardly, with difficulty.

Vocito, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. voco.) To call often.

voco.) To call often. Voco, are, avi, atum. To call,

name; call, summon.

Volo, velle, volui, irreg. neut. To
be willing, will, wish.

Volumen, inis, n., (volvo.) A 30\*

rolling, fold, wreath; volume book, part of a book. The ancients wrote on one side only of the paper or parchment, always joining one sheet to the end of another, till they had finished what they had to write; then they rolled it on a cylinder, or round piece of wood; and hence the name volumen, a scroll or volume.

Voluntas, ātis, f., (volo.) Will, pleasure; good-will, affection.

Votum, i, n., (voveo.) A vow, promise made to the Deity; thing vowed; prayer, wish.

Vox, vocis, f., (voco.) A voice, word, speech, vote.

Vulgo, adv. Commonly, generally.
Vulgus, i, m. and n., more frequently neuter. The common people.

Vulnëro, āre, āvi, ātum, (vulnus.) To wound, hurt; offend.

Vulnus, ĕris, n. A wound; calamity, misfortune, Dion. vi.
Vulnes, is, f. A fox.

Vulpes, is, f. A fox. Vultus, ûs, m. The countenance, look, aspect; face.

# HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

# A.

Acarnanes, um, m., the Acarnanians, or inhabitants of Acarnania. Acarnania, a, f., a district of Epirus, in Græcia Propria, extending

from the river Achelous, now called Aspro Potamo, to the Sinus Ambracius, the modern Gulf of Arta.

Ace, es, Aco, or Acco, called likewise Ptolemais, a town of Phænicia, in Syria, on the eastern shore of the Levant; its modern name is

Acheron, tis, m., a river in Thesprotia, a district of Epirus, which flows through the lake Acherusia, into a bay called Portus, or Sinus Glykys, the sweet bay, from the sweetness of its waters. Near this river was the lake Aornus, or Avernus, said to exhale a vapor so pestilential as to kill birds that attempted to fly over it Hence Acheron and Avernus have been feigned by the poets as a river and lake of hell, and are used likewise to signify hell or death, Dion. x.

Actæi, ōrum, m., inhabitants of Attica, called anciently Acta.

Adimantus, i, m., an Athenian general, chosen along with Thrasybulus as a colleague of Alcibiades in the Spartan war. He was defeated by the inhabitants of Cyme, whose lands he had ravaged, and compelled to return precipitately to his ships.

Admētus, i, m., a king of the Molossians, at whose court Themistocles took refuge, when, after being banished by his countrymen, he was accused of an mention to betray them to the Persians.

Adrumetum, or Hadrumetum, i, n., a town in Africa Propria, several miles to the east of Carthage.

Egæ, ārum, or Edessa, æ, f., a city of Macedonia, where Philip was slain.

Ægātes, um, f., Ægades, or Ægusæ, three small islands opposite to Lilybeum Marsalla, a town and promontory in the west corner of Sicily.

Egos flumen, in Greek Ægos Potamos, the goat's river, in the Thracian Chersonesus, at the mouth of which the Lacedemonians, under Lysander, obtained a decisive victory over the Athenians, commanded by Philocles. This battle was fatal to Athenian liberty.

Egyptus, i, f., a celebrated kingdom in the northeast corner of Africa.

Ægyptius, a, um, adj., Egyptian, of Egypt.

Æmilius, Lucius Paulus, a Roman consul, who, in opposition to his own judgment, was forced by the rashness of his colleague, Terentius Varro, into an engagement with Hannibal, at Cannæ. The defeat of the Romans was decisive, and Æmilius was slain Another of the same name is said by Polybius to have been consul the year that Hannibal died.

Æŏlia, æ, or Æŏlis, idos, f., a country in Asia Minor, between Mysia and Ionia, bounded by the river Caïcus (now Grimaldi) on

the north, and by the Hermus (now Sarabat) on the south.

Afer, ri, m., an African.

Africa, a, f., Africa, one of the four divisions of the world, to the south of Europe, from which it is separated by the Mediterranean sea. The greater part of this continent lies within the tropics, and the immense deserts of sand in its interior, exposed to the rays of a vertical sun, are so hot as to be altogether intolerable. Comparatively little of this continent was known to the ancients; and though its coasts have been explored by the moderns, it seems to defy all the attempts of Europeans to penetrate its interior. Africa was divided by the ancients into nine districts,—Egypt; Cyrenaica, including Marmarica, now Barca; Regio Syrtica, or the countries between the Syrtes, afterwards called Tripolis, or Tripolitana, now Tripoli; Africa Propria, or the territory of Carthage, now Tunis; Numidia, now Algiers; Mauritania, now Morocco and Fez; Getulia, to the south of Mauritania; Libya, including the interior parts; and Ethiopia, the southern: of the last three divisions the boundaries were undetermined.

Afrīcānus, a, um, adj., belonging to Africa, African.

Africanus, i, m., a title by which Publius Cornelius Scipio was distinguished as the conqueror of Hannibal; and Publius Æmilianus

Scipio as the destroyer of Carthage.

Agamemnon, onis, m., king of Argos and Mycenæ, brother of Menelaus, and commander-in-chief of the Greeks in the Trojan war On his return from the conquest of Troy he was murdered by his

wife, Clytemnestra, and her paramour, Ægisthus.

Agesīlāus, i, m., a Spartan king, who was recalled from pursuing his victories in Persia to oppose the Grecian states, whom the Persian gold had united against the Lacedemonians. He at length succeeded in subduing them. He died on his return from Egypt, at the age of eighty.

Agis, is, m., a king of Sparta, who distinguished himself in the war

against Athens.

Agnonides, is, m., a rhetorician of Athens, put to death for falsely

accusing Phocion.

Agrippa, Marcus Vipsanius, a celebrated Roman general, attached to the cause of Augustus in the civil wars. He embellished Rome with some magnificent buildings, particularly the Pantheon.

Albinus, i, m., Aulus Posthumus, a Roman consul, (colleague of Lu-

cullus,) who wrote the history of Rome in Greek.

\*\*Alcibiădes, is, m., an Athenian, distinguished alike by his splendid talents, caprice, and want of principle: alternately the protector and betrayer of his country, he showed himself qualified to be its greatest benefactor, or its most formidable enemy. Yet the ingratitude of his countrymen may serve as a faint apology for the aid which he sometimes gave to their adversaries. Of his talents a more striking proof could not be given than his excelling the natives of every country which he visited, even in those qualities for which they were most distinguished.

Alcmaon, onis, m., son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle; he slew his mother in revenge for her betraying the concealment of Amphia-

raus to Polynices, when entering upon the Theban war.

Alexander, ri, m., Alexander the Great, son of Philip, king of Macedon, conqueror of Greece and Asia; he died at Babylon, in the 32d year of his age, 326 years before the Christian era.

Alexander, ri, m., a tyrant of Pheræ, in Thessaly, who, contrary to the law of nations, threw Pelopidas into prison while ambassador at his court. He was murdered by his wife and her brothers.

Alexandria, æ, f., a city in Egypt, built by Alexander the Great.

Alpes, ium, f., the highest mountains in Europe, forming the northern wall of Italy, and stretching through Switzerland, the Tyrol, Piedmont, Savoy, and part of France. These mountains separated Italy from ancient Gaul and Germany.

Alpīnus, a, um, adj., belonging to the Alps; Alpine.

Amphipolis, is, f., a city of Macedonia, situate on the river Strymon, on the confines of Thrace.

Amyntas, a, m., a king of Macedonia, father of Philip, and grandfather of Alexander the Great.

Andocides, is, m., an Athenian orator, contemporary with Socrates. Anicia, &, f., the niece of Atticus, and wife of Servius Sulpicius.

Antigenes, is, m., one of Alexander's generals, and commander of the

Macedonian phalanx.

Antigönus, i, m., one of Alexander's generals, who, after that conqueror's death, obtained the sovereignty of Pamphylia, Lycia, and Phrygia. He opposed Eumenes and Perdiceas, the former of whom he took prisoner, and ordered to be starved to death. At the age of eighty he took the field against Lysimachus and Seleucus, and fell in battle.

Antiöchus, i, m., a king of Syria, in whose court Hannibal took refuge when afraid of being given up by his countrymen to the Romans At the instigation of that restless warrior, Antiochus undertook to invade Italy, but was speedily defeated by the Roman armies.

Antipăter, ris, or ri, m., one of Alexander's generals, whom he intrusted with the government of Macedonia during his absence: after the death of Alexander Macedonia fell to the lot of Antipater.

Antōnius, i, m., Marcus, the devoted friend of Julius Cæsar, and the avenger of his death. Cicero, who had inveighed against his vices with great severity and eloquence, fell a victim to his resentment, when Antonius was associated in the triumvirate with Octavius and Lepidus. In the distribution which the triumviri made of the empire Antony obtained the government of the east. His insolent and dissolute behavior in Egypt provoked the enmity of Octavius, who defeated him in a great naval battle at Actium and Antony, returning to Egypt, killed himself.

Apenninus, i, m., a ridge of mountains stretching from Liguria, Genoa, through the whole length of Italy, an extent of about four hun-

dred miles.

Apollo, inis, m., the son of Jupiter and Latona, born at the same time with his sister Diana, on the island of Delos. One of his first exploits was to slay the huge serpent Python, by which his mother had been persecuted; in honor of this achievement he instituted the Pythian games. He was the god of poetry, music, medicine, divination, and archery. As the god of day he was likewise called Phœbus or Sol. He is generally represented as a beardless youth, with long uncut hair, crowned with laurel, holding in his right hand a bow and arrows, and in his left hand a harp or lyre.

Apollocrates, is, m., a son of Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse.

Appia, a, sc. via, a magnificent road from Rome to Brundusium, a distance of three hundred and sixty miles. It was begun and about half finished by Appius Claudius, the censor, in the year of Rome 441.

Apulia,  $\alpha$ , f., a district of Italy, on the Adriatic sea, now called Puglia, extending from the river Frento to Brundusium and Tarentum.

Arcădia, a, f., a celebrated pastoral country in the centre of the Peloponnesus.

Arcas, adis, or ados, m., the son of Jupiter and Calisto, and king of the country which derived from him the name of Arcadia:—an Arcadian.

Archias, a, m., the chief magistrate of Thebes when Pelopidas restored the liberty of his country.

Ardea, æ, f., a town of Latium, eighteen miles from Rome.

Ardeatīnus, a, um, adj., of Ardea.

Arĕte, es, f., a daughter of Dionysius.

Argīlius, i, m, a young man who discovered to the Ephori of Sparta the treasonable correspondence of Pausanias with Artabazus.

Argīvi, ōrum, m., citizens of Argos.

Argos, eos, n., plur. Argi, ōrum, m., the capital of the district of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus.

Ariobarzānes, is, m., a prefect of Lydia and Ionia, under Artaxerxes. Aristīdes, is, m., a celebrated Athenian, the contemporary and rival

of Themistocles, and distinguished for his probity by the honorable appellation of the just. Though intrusted with the charge of the treasury, he died in such poverty that he was buried at the public expense.

Aristomache, es, f., the sister of Dion, and wife of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse.

Arměnia, a, f., Major, a mountainous country in Asia, now called Turcomania. Its most remarkable mountains are Taurus, Antitaurus, Niphātes, and Ararat, on which Noah's ark first rested after the flood.

Arměnia, æ, f., Minor, a country of Asia, bounding Armenia Major on the southwest.

Armënii, orum, m., inhabitants of Armenia.

Arsidēus, i, m., a son of Datames. He fell, in the flower of youth, in a battle with the Pisidæ.

Artabānus, i, m., a Persian, uncle to Xerxes, whom he assassinated in the hope of mounting the throne. He was put to death, however, by Artaxerxes, the son of Xerxes.

Artabazus, i, m., a son of Pharnaces, general in the army of Xerxes

He fled from Greece on the defeat of Mardonius.

Artaphernes, is, m., a Persian general, sent by Darius to invade Greece with a powerful army, and defeated at Marathon by Miltiades.

Artaxerxes, is, m., a king of Persia, who succeeded his father, Xerxes.

Artěmisium, i, n., a promontory on the northeast of the island of Eubera.

Asia, a, f., one of the four great continents of the world, inferior in extent to America, but exceeding both Europe and Africa taken together. Its length, from 26° E. Long. to 170° west of London, is 164 degrees, which may be computed at about 7,583 British miles. Its breadth, from 2° to 77° N. Lat., is about 5,250 miles. Asia is the most celebrated of the continents. It was here that the first man was placed by the hands of his Creator; it was here that God first promulgated his laws to mankind; and it was here that the Saviour of men passed the whole of his mortal life. Of this continent very vague ideas were entertained by the ancients, to whom not above one quarter of it appears to have been known. Its principal divisions were, Asia Minor; Colchis, Iberia, and Albania; Armenia; Syria; Arabia; Babylonia and Chaldea; Mesopotamia; Assyria; Media; Persia and Susiana; Parthia, Hyrcania, Margiana, Bactriana, and Sogdiana; India; and Scythia.

ASIA MINOR, a region of Asia, to the east of the Archipelago, now called Anavolia. It was not distinguished by the name of Asia

Minor till about the middle ages.

Aspendus, i, f, a town of Pamphylia, in Asia Minor.

Aspendii, ōrum, m., inhabitants of Aspendus,—Aspendians.

Aspis, is, or idis, m., a satrap of Cataonia, who, having revolted from Artaxerxes, was reduced by Datames.

Astu, n. ind., the city; a name given by way of eminence to the city of Athens.

Athamānes, um, m., a people of Epirus, near Acarnania and Ætolia. Athēnæ, ārum, f., the capital of Attica, and the most celebrated city of ancient Greece for external elegance, and for the ingenuity of its inhabitants, and their proficiency in polite learning, science, and arts.

Athēnienses, ium, m., Athenians; inhabitants of Athens

Atheniensis, is, e, adj., Athenian; of Athens.

Attica, a, f., a country of Greece, situated on the western shore of the Archipelago, and from its maritime situation called likewise Acte, or the coast. It was about fifty miles in length from Eleusis to Sunium.

Atticus, a, um, adj., Attic; of Attica.

Atticus, i, m., a name given to Titus Pomponius, a Roman knight, from his long residence in Athens.

Aulus, i, m., a prænomen common among the Romans, as Aulus Torquatus, Aulus Gellius, &c.

Aurelius, i, m., L. Cotta, a Roman consul in the time of Haunibal.
Automatia, α, f., Αυτοματία, the goddess of Fortune, or the temple of that goddess.

Autophrădātes, is, m., a general of the Persian monarch Artaxerxes.

#### В.

Babylon, ōnis, f., the capital of Chaldea, and long the most celebrated city in the world. The river Euphrates flowed through the middle of it from north to south. Scarce a vestige of it now remains

Bæbius, i, m., M. Tamphilus, a Roman consul.

Bagœus, i, m., the name of one of the assassins sent by Pharnabazue to dispatch Alcibiades.

Balbus, i, m., Lucius Cornelius, a friend of Atticus.

Barcas,  $\alpha$ , m., the surname of Hamiltan, son of Hamiltan. Bithyni,  $\delta rum$ , m., Bithynians; inhabitants of Bithynia.

Bithynia, &, f., a country of Asia Minor, extending along the south of the Euxine Sea, from the Thracian Bosphorus (Straits of Con-

stantinople) to the river Parthenius, now called Bartin.

Bæōtia, æ, f., a country of Greece, having Attica and Megaris on the east, and extending from the Eurīpus to the Corinthian Gulf. It was covered with a thick atmosphere, which was supposed to render the inhabitants dull and stupid. The energy displayed by the Bæotians, under Epaminondas and Pelopidas, was a sufficient refutation of that opinion.

Bæoticus, a, um, adj., of Bæotia, Bæotian.

Bæōtii, ōrum, m., inhabitants of Bœotia, Bœotians.

Borni, ōrum, m., a castle in Chersonesus.

Brutus, i, m., the name of an illustrious Roman family, the first of whom, Lucius Junius, having obtained the name of Brutus from his affecting idiocy to escape the tyranny of Tarquin the Proud, became afterwards the avenger of Lucretia and the parent of Roman liberty. Marcus Brutus, many centuries after, inheriting his great progenitor's passion for liberty, was the chief conspirator against Julius Cæsar, who aspired to sovereign power. After the murder of Cæsar he was defeated by Antony, in the battle of Philippi, and, in despair of his country's freedom, killed himself.

Byzantium, i, n., a city in Thrace, now called Constantinople, from Constantine the Great, who transferred thither from Rome the seat of empire, A. D. 330. It is now the capital of the Turkish

empire.

Byzantii, orum, m., the inhabitants of Byzantium.

Byzia, æ, f., a small fort in Thrace.

# C.

Cadmēa, æ, f., the citadel of Thebes, built by Cadmus.
Cadūsii, ōrum, m., a people of Asia, situated between Pontus and the Caspian Sea.

Cæcilius, i, m., a Roman knight, uncle to Atticus.

Casar, aris, m, the surname of the Julian family at Rome. After being dignified by Julius Casar, who was the founder of the im-

perial government, it became the surname of the succeeding em perors and their heirs apparent.

Cæsariānus, a, um, adj., of Cæsar.

Caius, i, m., a common prænomen among the ancient Romans.

Calidius, i, m., Lucius Julius, a contemporary and friend of Atticus, eminent for his wealth, virtues, learning, and poetical genius.

Callias, a, m., a rich Athenian, who married the sister of Cimon. Callicrates, is, m., a crafty and unprincipled Athenian, who, under

pretence of hospitality, ordered Dion, of Syracuse, to be mur-

Calliphron, onis, m., a man by whom Epaminondas was taught to dance.

Callistrătus, i, m., an eloquent Athenian, who was sent as ambassador to Arcadia, at the same time with Epaminondas, while each of them sought for his own state the alliance of the Arcadians.

Camillus, i, m., Lucius Furius, a celebrated Roman general, who, after several splendid victories, had been banished by his ungrateful countrymen. During his exile, while Rome was besieged by Brennus, the Gaul, and the Romans were submitting to ignominious terms of accommodation, Camillus, arriving with an army, defeated the barbarians and delivered the city.

Camissares, is, m., father of Datames, the Carian.

Cannæ, ārum, f., a city of Apulia, famous for the fourth and greatest of the victories which Hannibal gained over the Romans, who were commanded by Terentius Varro and Paulus Æmilius.

Cannensis, is, e, adj., of Cannæ.

Capitolium, i, n., the capitol of Rome, a celebrated temple of Jupiter, built on the Tarpeian hill. In digging the foundation, the head of a man named Tolus is said to have been found, bleeding afresh;

hence it was called Capitolium, as if caput Toli.

Cappădocia, a, f. An extensive country of Asia, having Phrygia on the west, and Armenia on the east. This country was bequeathed by Alexander to Eumenes. On the extinction of the royal family, the Romans offered the Cappadocians a republican government, which they refused to accept. The inhabitants were called Syri by the Greeks; and, as the Romans procured most of their slaves from Cappadocia, Syrus is often put for the name of a

Cappădox, ŏcis, m. or f., a Cappadocian, or inhabitant of Cappadocia. A river in Cappadocia.

Captiani, orum, a people of Asia, (probably of Asia Minor,) whose

situation is unknown to geographers.

Capua, a, f., an ancient town of Campania, near Naples, situated in the middle of a beautiful plain, about two miles and a half from the Volturno. It was a place of great magnificence and luxury. The troops of Hannibal having spent the winter here, after the battle of Cannæ, became so enervated, that they never after engaged the Romans without being defeated.

Car, aris, m., a Carian, an inhabitant of Caria.

Cardăces, ium, m., a kind of soldiers among the Persians.

Cardia, a, f., a city of Thrace. Cardianus, a, um, adj., of Cardia. Cares, is, m. or f., an inhabitant of Caria, a Carian.

Caria, a, f., a country of Asia Minor, between the Meander (now the

Meinder) and the Xanthus or Scamander in the Troas.

Carthago, inis, f., the most celebrated city of ancient Africa, long the formidable rival of Rome. It was built by a colony of Tyrians, under Dido, about sixty-five years before the foundation of Rome; and destroyed by Scipio Africanus, the younger, in the third Punic war, about one hundred and forty-seven years before Christ. It was twenty-three miles in circumference, and on being set fire to by the Romans, is said to have burned seventeen whole days. It was partly rebuilt by Julius Cæsar, Augustus, and Adrian, and was finally demolished by the Saracens, in the seventh century. Its ruins are still to be seen about fifteen miles northeast of Tunis.

Carthāginiensis, is, m. or f., a Carthaginian. Carthāginiensis, is, e, adj., of Carthage.

Cassander, ri, m., the son of Antipater, whom he succeeded on the

throne of Macedonia.

Cassius, i, m., Caius, one of the principal conspirators against Julius Cæsar. Being defeated by Antony, in the decisive battle of Philippi, he ordered his freedman to pierce him through, with that very sword which he had stained in the blood of Cæsar. Brutus lamented him as the last of the Romans.

Cataonia, æ, a country in Asia, near Cappadocia.

Cato, onis, m., a surname of the Porcian family in Rome. family was first rendered illustrious by M. Porcius Cato, generally known by the name of Cato the Censor. He was distinguished by his ardent love of his country, the austerity of his manners, and his inflexible integrity. His great political maxim was the necessity of destroying Carthage; and the invariable conclusion of all his speeches in the senate was, Delenda est Carthago. He died in extreme old age, about 150 years before Christ.-Of equal celebrity was Marcus Cato, generally surnamed Uticensis, great-grandson of the censor. He was rigid in reforming abuses; his virtue was inflexible, and his veracity proverbial. In the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, he espoused the cause of the latter; and when, after the battle of Pharsalia, he was about to be besieged by Cæsar in Utica, he killed himself, to prevent his falling alive into the victor's hands, having previously fortified himself against the fear of death by reading Plato's treatise on the immortality of the soul.

Catullus, i, m., Caius or Quintus Valerius, a native of Verona, who, in the age of Cæsar and Cicero, acquired great fame by his poetical talents. In his epigrams, he has imitated the Greek writers with success, and was the first who introduced their numbers into Latin poetry. He lampooned Cæsar, whose only revenge was, to invite the poet, and entertain him hospitably at his table.

Catulus, i, m., Quintus Lutatius, a Roman general; defeated Hamilcar, and destroyed six hundred of the Carthaginian ships. This

terminated the first Punic war.

Centenius, i, m. C., a Roman prætor, slain in an engagement with Hannibal.

Ceraunus, i, m., a surname of Ptolemy II., signifying thunder, and expressive of his boldness.

Cethēgus, i, m., Publius Cornelius, a Roman consul.

Chabrias, a, m., a celebrated Athenian general, who signalized himself by supporting the Bæotians against Agesilaus, and by the conquest of Cyprus.

Chalcioecus, i, m., a brazen temple of Minerva, in Lacedæmon, in which Pausanias sought refuge from the just indignation of his

countrymen. See Pausanias.

Chalcis, idis, f., now called Egripo, the chief town of the island Eubœa.

Chaonia, æ, f., a division of Epirus.

Chaones, um, m., the inhabitants of Chaonia.

Chares, ētis, an Athenian general, contemporary with Chabrias.

Charon, onis, a Theban, who received into his house Pelopidas, and his patriotic friends, when they returned from exile to emancipate

their country from tyranny.

Chersonesus, i, f., a peninsula of Thrace, formed by the bay of Melas and the Propontis, (sea of Marmora.) This peninsula extended about fifty miles in length. Other peninsula are likewise distinguished by the name of Chersonesus, as the Chersonesus Aurea. Malacca; Chersonesus Cimbrica, Jutland; Chersonesus Taurica, Crim Tartary.

Chios, or us, i, f., Scio, an island in the Ægean Sea, between Lesbos and Samos, about 125 miles in circumference, famous for its wine

and beautiful marble.

Cicëro, ōnis, m., (1,) the most eloquent and accomplished of the Rcmans, was born at Arpinum, a town of the Volsci, in Latium. By suppressing, while consul, the dangerous conspiracy of Catiline, he merited the appellation of father of his country. After the ruin of Roman liberty, he was proscribed by the Triumviri, at the desire of Mark Antony, against whose vices he had inveighed with great severity in those celebrated orations called his Philippics. He was killed by the soldiers of Antony, who, in brutal triumph, ordered his head and right hand to be fixed up in the Forum, where his eloquence had so often been the protection of the innocent and the terror of the guilty. His splendid orations, and his voluminous writings on rhetoric and philosophy, comprehending, and finely illustrating all the science of the times, entitle him to the first rank among Roman authors, and will remain im perishable monuments of his unrivalled genius and erudition. (2,) Quintus, brother of M. Cicero.

Cilices, um, m., inhabitants of Cilicia.

Cilīcia, æ, f., a country of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Mediterranean, north from Cyprus, south from Mount Taurus, and west from the Euphrates. It was divided into three districts, Cilicia Aspera, or Tracheotis; Cilicia Campestris, or Pedias; and Cilicia Propria. It was enclosed by mountains, which had only a few narrow passes, called Pylæ, or gates.

Cimon, ōnis, m., an Athenian general, son of Miltiades, renowned for his valor and his liberality to his fellow-citizens. On one day he cefeated the Persian fleet, taking two hundred ships, and totally routed their army by land. He died in the fifty-first year of his

age, while besieging Citium a town of Cyprus.

Cinna, a, m., Lucius Cornelius, a Roman general, the contemporary and rival of Sylla. Having been banished by Octavius for attempting to free the fugitive slaves, he joined Marius, and reentering Rome with thirty legions, deluged the city with blood. He was assassinated by one of his own officers at Ancona, while preparing for hostilities against Sylla

Cinnānus, a, um, adj., belonging to Cinna. Citium, i, n., now Cite, a town of Cyprus.

Clastidium, i, n., Schiatezzo, a town of Liguria, or Genoa.

Claudius, i, m., Marcus, a Roman consul in the time of Hannibal.

Cleon, tis, m., an orator of Halicarnassus, who, in an oration which he composed for Lysander, hinted the propriety of making the kingdom of Sparta elective.

Clineas, a, m., an Athenian, father of Alcibiades. Cnidus, i, f., a town of Caria, in Asia Minor.

Colonæ, arum, f., a town of Troas in Asia Minor.

Conon, ōnis, m., an Athenian general, son of Timotheus. Having been defeated in a naval battle by Lysander, at Ægos Potamos, he retired in voluntary exile to the court of Artaxerxes, king of Persia, by whose assistance he was enabled to free his country from slavery. Being betrayed by a Persian, he was thrown into prison, where he died.

Corcyra, a, f., Corfu, an island in the Ionian Sea, separated from Epirus by a narrow strait. It is ninety-seven miles in length.

Corcyrai, orum, m., inhabitants of Corcyra.

Corcyræus, a, um, adj., of Corcyra.

Corinthus, i, f., anciently called Ephyra, the capital of Achaia Propria, was situated between the Sinus Corinthiacus (Gulf of Lepanto) and the Sinus Saronicus, (Gulf of Egina.) Corinth was taken and burnt by Mummius, the Roman consul, s. c. 147, and rebuilt by Julius Cæsar, who sent thither a colony of freedmen.

Corinthius, a, um, adj., of Corinth.

Corōnēa, æ, f., a town of Bœotia, celebrated for the defeat of the Athenians and their allies by Agesilaus.

Cotys, i, m., a king of Thrace, whose daughter was married to Iphicrates.

Craterus, i, m., a favorite general of Alexander the Great, whose life he wrote. On the partition of Alexander's dominions, after his death, Greece and Epirus were allotted to Craterus. He fell in a

battle against Eumenes, in Asia, B. c. 328.

Creta, x, f., Candia, an island in the Mediterranean, to the southwest of the Archipelago. It is two hundred and seventy miles in length, and fifty in breadth, abounding in mountains covered with wood, having fertile valleys interspersed. This island is said to have contained, in ancient times, a hundred cities.

Cretenses, ium, m., the inhabitants of Crete.

Crimessus, i, m., a river of Sicily, called likewise Crimisus, or Crinisus, now Caltabellota.

Crithote, es, f., called likewise Erchtho, a town of the Thracian Chersonesus, situated on the Hellespont.

Critias, a, m., the chief of the thirty tyrants of Athens. He fell in a battle with Thrasybulus, the asserter of his country's freedom, в. с. 403.

Cyclădes, um, f., islands in the Ægean Sea, so called from a Greek word, signifying a circle, because they lay in a circular form round Delos.

Cyme, es, f., a city of Æolia, in Asia Minor, situated on the Gulf of Smyrna. Its modern name is Foia, or Fochia.

Cyprii, ōrum, m., inhabitants of Cyprus.

Cyprus, i, f., an island in the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean, one hundred and fifty miles long and seventy broad. This island was sacred to Venus.

Cyrēnæ, ārum, f., a celebrated city in the province of Cyrenaica, in Africa. It was founded by a colony of Greeks from the island Thera, and was situated about eleven miles from the sea.

Cyrenæi, örum, m., inhabitants of Cyrenæ.

Cyrus, i, m., Major, king of the Persians, and son of Cambyses and Mandane. He defeated his grandfather Astyages, whose kingdom (Media) he rendered tributary to Persia. He conquered Cræsus, king of Lydia, invaded Assyria, and took its capital (Babylon) by turning the course of the Euphrates. He was at last defeated by Tomyris, queen of the Massagetæ, who cut off his head, and threw it into a vessel filled with human blood, exclaiming, "Now satiate thyself with human blood, for which thou hast ever thirsted."—B. c. 532.

Cyrus, i, m., Minor, the brother of Artaxerxes, king of Persia, whom, with the assistance of the Greeks, he attempted to dethrone. The brothers met at the head of their respective armies, and rushing furiously against each other, Cyrus was slain, B. c. 403.

Cyzicus, i, f., a city of Mysia, in Asia Minor, on the Propontis, or

sea of Marmora.

Cyzicēnus, a, um, adj., of Cyzicus.

#### D.

Damon, onis, m., a poet and musician of Athens, the intimate friend of Pericles.

Darīus, i, m., son of Hystaspes, was raised to the throne of Persia, after the murder of Smerdis. He provoked the enmity of the Greeks by attacking the Ionians, and particularly of the Athenians, by sheltering their exiled tyrant Hippias. Stimulated to revenge by their opposition, he resolved to carry the war into the heart of their country. His first invading army, commanded by Mardonius, was destroyed by the Thracians. He then sent a more formidable army, under the command of Datis and Artaphernes, who were defeated by Miltiades, in the celebrated battle of Marathon. He was preparing to revenge in person this severe blow, when he died, B. C. 487, bequeathing to his son Xerxes his revenge against the Greeks.

Datames, is, m., an able general of Artaxerxes, king of Persia, being rendered obnoxious to his sovereign by the intrigues of his enemies at court, took up arms in his own defence. He was murdered by

Mithridates, king of Pontus, who had invited him to his court with the warmest professions of friendship.

Datis, is, m., one of the generals of Darius, defeated by Miltiades, in

the battle of Marathon.

Decelia, a, f., now Biala Castro, a village of Attica, which the Lace-demonians fortified by the advice of Alcibiades.

Delos, i, f., the central island of the Cyclades,—the birthplace of

Apollo and Diana.

Delphi, ōrum, m., now Saloni, or Castri, the chief town of Phocis, a country in Greece, was situated at the foot of Mount Parnassus, near the Castalian spring. It was famous for the temple and oracle of Apollo.

Delphicus, a, um, adj., of Delphi.

Demades, is, m., an Athenian orator, who advised his countrymen to

deliver up Athens to Antipater.

Demænētus, i, m., a factious Syracusan and enemy of Timoleon.

Demetrius, i, m., Phalereus, an Athenian, who, when his fellowcitizens, after the death of Alexander, were divided into two factions, favored the faction of the nobles.—When Cassander made
himself master of Athens, he intrusted the government of it to
Demetrius Phalereus, in whose hands it continued for ten years.
By his wise and moderate administration, he excited such gratitude in the Athenians, that they erected three hundred brazen
statues to his honor. While Athens was enjoying this interval
of tranquillity and happiness, it was suddenly besieged and taken
by Demetrius Poliorcetes; the popular form of government was
restored, and Phalereus retired first to Cassander, and afterwards
to the court of Ptolemy Soter, king of Egypt. Here he spent his
time in his favorite pursuits of learning and philosophy, and in
composing several works on the subject of the government.

Demetrius, i, m., surnamed Poliorcetes, or taker of cities, was the son of Antigonus, the most powerful of Alexander's generals, among whom the dominions of that conqueror were divided after his death. Having delivered Athens from the tyranny of Cassander, he was revered by the Athenians as a god. Yet, after the fatal battle of Ipsus, in which Antigonus was slain, and Demetrius obliged to retire with great loss, that fickle and ungrateful people shut their gates against him. He soon reduced them, however, to subjection, and again treated them with lenity. After establishing himself on the throne of Macedonia, the loss of some of his eastern possessions recalled him to Asia. There, after various reverses, he retired to the court of his son-in-law Seleucus, who detained him a captive for three years, when he

died.

Demosthènes, is, m., an Athenian, the most eloquent orator of antiquity. He distinguished himself by his patriotic zeal in opposing the aggressions of Philip, against whom he endeavored, with all the powers of oratory, to rouse his countrymen. Yet this zealous patriot afterwards suffered himself to be bribed by Harpalus, the creature of Alexander. His patriotic ardor, however, again revived; and when Antipater and Craterus were about to enter Athens as conquerors, they demanded all the orators who had

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roused their fellow-citizens to oppose them. Demosthenes, that he might not fall into their hands, swallowed poison, in the sixtieth year of his age, B. c. 324.

Dercyllus, i, m., a governor of Attica under Antipater.

Diana, a, f, the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and twin-sister of Apollo. She was the goddess of woods and of hunting. As Apollo presided over the day, and in that capacity was distinguished under the name of Phœbus, or Sol, so Diana ruled in the heavens by night, and was then distinguished by the name of Luna. Her empire extended even to the infernal abodes, where she was known by the name of Hecate. Hence she is called by the poets, tergemina, diva triformis. Her statues were generally erected where three ways met; from which circumstance she sometimes received the appellation of Trivia. She is represented as a tall beautiful virgin, with a bow or javelin in her right hand, and a quiver on her shoulder, chasing deer or other wild animals.

Dinon, onis, m., a historian who wrote a history of Persia, in the reign

of Alexander the Great.

Diomedon, ontis, m., a native of Cyzicus, who attempted to bribe

Epaminondas.

Dion, onis, m., a Syracusan, son of Hipparinus, nearly related to the two tyrants of Syracuse, Dionysius the elder, and the younger. He was a scholar, and ardent admirer of Plato, whom, at his desire, Dionysius invited to his court. Having become obnoxious to the tyrant, he was banished to Corinth, where he collected a powerful army, and was soon able to dethrone Dionysius. He was soon afterwards betrayed and assassinated by one of his intimate acquaintances, named Callicrates, or Callipus, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. His death was universally lamented by the

Syracusans, who raised a monument to his memory.

Dionysius, i, m., (1,) or the elder, a Syracusan, son of Hermocrates Having signalized himself in the wars which the Syracusans carried on against the Carthaginians, he became very popular with the army, and availed himself of the power which he had thus acquired, to establish himself in the sovereignty. His cruelty rendered him odious to his subjects, of whom he became so suspicious as to be in perpetual alarm. Among other precautions which he used to secure himself against their machinations, he caused a subterraneous cave to be formed in a rock, in the shape of a human ear, which measured eighty feet in height, and two hundred and fifty in length .- Sounds uttered in this cave were all conveyed to one common tympanum, which communicated with an adjoining room, where Dionysius spent the most of his time to hear what was said by the unhappy victims of his suspicion, whom he had confined in the apartments above. This cave was called the ear of Dionysius. The artists who were employed in building it are said to have been put to death by order of the tyrant, lest they should reveal to what purposes a work of such uncommon construction was to be appropriated. He died in the sixty-third year of his age, B. C. 368, after a reign of thirty-eight years.

Dionysius, i, m., (2,) the son of the elder Dionysius, succeeded his

father as tyrant of Syracuse. With even greater cruelty than that of his father, he possessed very inferior abilities. By the advice of Dion, he became the pupil of Plato, whom he invited to his court; but when the philosopher advised him to restore the liberty of his subjects, he was so offended, that he caused him to be seized and sold as a slave. The popularity of Dion exciting his suspicion, he caused him to be banished; but that nobleman collecting an army in Greece, soon returned and dethroned the tyrant. After the assassination of Dion, the tyrant was restored; but had not long enjoyed his triumph, when he was again expelled from Syracuse by Timoleon, the Corinthian. He afterwards supported himself at Corinth by keeping a school. He is said to have died of joy, on hearing that a tragedy of his composition had been rewarded with a prize.

Dionysius, i, m., (3,) a musician of Thebes, by whom Epaminondas

was instructed.

Dodona, æ, f., the principal town of Molossis, a district of Epirus; it was situated at the foot of Mount Tomarus, and was famous for the temple and oracle of Jupiter, the most ancient in Greece. From a large grove of oaks in the neighborhood, oracles were uttered, sometimes by the trees, and sometimes by pigeons.

Dolopes, um, m., a people of Thessaly.

Domitius, i, m., Cneius Ænobarbus, a Roman consul, who was in

office when Atticus died.

Drusslla, a, f., Livia Drusilla, the daughter of Lucius Drusus Calidianus. She was given in marriage to Tiberius Claudius Nero, by whom she had two sons, Tiberius and Drusus. In the civil war between Antony and Augustus, her husband espoused the cause of Antony; and while Drusilla was fleeing from the danger which threatened Tiberius, she was seen by Augustus, who was so struck with her beauty that he resolved to marry her. He accordingly divorced his wife Scribonia; and as he had no male progeny of his own, he adopted the two sons of Livia, by Tiberius. In her elevation she conducted herself with cruelty and ingratitude towards the family of Augustus; and is even charged with having murdered the emperor himself, to hasten the elevation of Tiberius, her son. The undutiful conduct of Tiberius was a just punishment for her crime. She died in the eighty-sixth year of her age, a. d. 29.

#### E.

Elis, is, or idis, f., a district of Peloponnesus; and likewise the name of its principal city.

Elpenīce, es, f., the daughter of Miltiades, married first to her brother Cimon, and afterwards to Callias.

Emphyletus, i, m., an Athenian, the friend of Phocion.

Ennius, i, m., a native of Rudiæ, near Tarentum, in Calabria. He fixed his residence in Rome, where his genius and learning procured him the privileges of a citizen. He was the first eminent poet at Rome. His verses, though rude and unpolished, have often great vigor; and Virgil has not disdained to adopt many of them into his own poems. Ennius was the intimate friend of Cate

and of Scipio Africanus. He died of the gout, in the seventieth year of his age, about 169 years before the Christian era.

Epaminondas, a, m., a native of Thebes, in Beetia; one of the most accomplished and able generals of antiquity. He co-operated with Pelopidas, in rescuing his country from the domination of the Lacedæmonians; and being united with that patriotic leader in the command of the Theban army, he defeated the Lacedæmonians, under their king Cleombrotus, in the memorable battle of Leuctra. After this victory he conducted his army to the Peloponnesus, and made the Spartans tremble for the safety of their city. In a subsequent campaign he defeated the united forces of the Lacedæmonians, Athenians, and their allies, in the battle of Mantinea. This was the termination of his illustrious career. Being mortally wounded with a javelin, the head of which remained in his breast, and which, he knew, could not be extracted without occasioning his immediate death, he survived only till he was assured that his men had gained the victory, and till he saw his shield brought back safe, then exclaiming,-"I have lived long enough, for I die unconquered," he drew the javelin from his breast, and immediately expired, B. c. 365. With Epaminondas the glory of Thebes rose and fell.

Ephèsus, i, f., a city of Ionia, in Asia Minor, celebrated for the temple of Diana, one of the seven wonders of the world. This temple was 425 feet long, and 200 feet wide. The roof was supported by 127 superb pillars, each 60 feet high, said to have been placed there by as many kings. This celebrated edifice was not completed till 220 years after its foundation. It was burnt by Eratostratus, on the same night that Alexander the Great was born, but rose from its ashes in renewed splendor. The town Aiosaluc now occupies the site of Ephesus, of which scarce a

vestige remains.

Epirōta, a, or es, a, m., a native of Epirus. Epirōtīcus, a, um, adj., belonging to Epirus.

 $Ep\bar{\imath}rus$ , i, f., a country in the west of Greece, on the coast of the Ionian sea. This country was famous for horses.

Eretria, a, f., a city of Eubæa, on the Euripus.

Eretriensis, is, e, adj., of Eretria.

Ericthonis, is, f., more properly called Crithote, a town of the Thra-

cian Chersonese, on the coast of the Hellespont.

Eryx, ycis, m., a mountain of Sicily, on the top of which was a temple sacred to Venus, who is thence called Erycina. On the side of the mountain there was a strong town of the same name.

Etrūria, a, f., Tuscany, a district of Italy, of which the T ber was

the southern boundary.

Froagoras, a, m., a native of Cyprus, who, having been deprived of his paternal dominions by the Persian monarch Artaxerxes, applied for succor to the Athenians. They sent Chabrias to his assistance; and Evagoras was not only reinstated in his possessions, but, by his talents and activity, made himself master of Salamis, and of the greater part of the island of Cyprus. Artaxerxes, however, sent against him an overwhelming army; and after several defeats, he was obliged to resign all his other possessions, re-

taining only Salamis, on condition of his paying a small tribute to

Eubwa, &, f., now called Negropont, a large island of Greece, along the northeast coast of Attica, and the coast of Bœotia. It was 150 miles long, and 40 at its greatest breadth; and was separated from the continent by a narrow strait called the Euripus.

Eumenes, is, m., a native of Cardia, in Thrace, the ablest and most deserving of the generals of Alexander. After the death of that hero Eumenes remained steadily attached to the royal family; and co-operated with Perdiccas in endeavoring to subdue the other commanders, who had partitioned the empire amongst them. He defeated Craterus and Neoptolemus, the latter of whom he slew in single combat; and for some time successfully opposed Antigonus. Being at last betrayed by his own party to his antagonist, he was doomed to perish by hunger, but after fasting for three days he was killed by one of Antigonus's soldiers, B. c. 318.

Eumolpidæ, ārum, m., the descendants of Eumolpus, son of Neptune.
Eumolpus, originally from Thrace, was chief priest of Ceres, at Eleusis, an office which his descendants continued for many ages

to enjoy.

Europa, a, f., Europe, one of the four great continents into which the world has been divided. It is situate between 36° and 72° of north latitude, and between 10° west and 65° east longitude. It extends in length about 3,300 miles, from the rock of Lisbon in the west, to the Uralian mountains in the east; and in breadth about 2,350 miles from the North Cape in Lapland to Cape Matapan, the southern extremity of Greece. Though the smallest of the four great divisions of the globe, it far surpasses them all in political importance. Almost wholly situate within the temperate zone, its climate is peculiarly favorable to the physical and mental energies of man; while its numerous and extensive inland seas, facilitating the intercourse between its various nations, have promoted their mutual progress in knowledge and civilization. It is here, accordingly, that the human mind has approached nearest to perfection. It is here that learning, science, and the arts, have been most successfully cultivated; that the native freedom and privileges of men have been most resolutely vindicated, and most generally recognised, and that governments have been established on the firm basis of mutual advantage to the rulers and the ruled. In consequence of those advantages Europe now gives laws to the greater part of the globe; and seems destined to dif fuse over all the other continents the light of knowledge, refinement, and true religion. Its ancient divisions were Scandinavia, including Denmark, Norway, Lapland, Finland, and Sweden; Germania, Germany; Sarmatia, or Scythia, Poland, Prussia, Russia, and Little Tartary; Dacia, Wallachia, Moldavia, and Transylvania; Mæsia, Servia and Bulgaria; Thracia, Romania; Macedonia; Thessalia, Janna; Græcia Propria, Livadia; Peloponnesus, Morea; Epirus, Albania and Janina; Illyricum, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Sclavonia, and Croatia; Pannonia, Hungary; Nericum, Austria; Rhætia and Vindelicia, Tyrol, and the country of the Grisons; Gallia, France, Switterland, Flanders,

and Holland; Britannia, Britain; Hibernia, Ireland; Hispania, Spain and Portugal; Italia, Italy; Corsica; Sardinia; Sicilia; and the Baleares, Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica.

Europæus, a, um, adj., European, belonging to Europe.

Eurybiades, is, m., a king of Sparta, who commanded the Lacedermonian army when Themistocles commanded the Athenians, during the invasion of Xerxes.

Eurydice, es, f., the wife of Amyntas, king of Macedonia, and mo-

ther of Perdiccas and Philip.

Eurysthěnes, is, m., a Lacedæmonian, a descendant of Hercules

#### F.

Fabiānus, a, um, adj., of Fabius.

Fabius, i, m., the name of a patrician family in Rome, illustrious for their heroic virtues, and for the important services which they rendered to their country. Quintus Fabius Maximus was appointed dictator to oppose Hannibal; and by his caution and skilfully watching the motions of his enemy, often thwarted his measures and checked his progress. He died in the 100th year of his age, after having been five times consul, and twice honored with a triumph.

Falernus, a, um, adj., Falernian; -ager, a district at the foot of

Mount Massicus, in Campania, celebrated for its wine.

Feretrius, i, m., a surname of Jupiter, (a feriendo,) given to him by Romulus, who had been enabled, through the aid of that god, to conquer his enemies. Romulus built a temple to Jupiter Feretrius, to which the spolia opima were always carried.

Flaccus, i, m., Lucius Valerius, a Roman patrician, who was Cato's

colleague in the censorship.

Flaminius, i, m., Caius, a Roman consul, of a rash and impetuous disposition, who was defeated by Hannibal, near the lake of Thrasymenus, and perished in the engagement.

Flamininus, i, m., a Roman consul, sent as ambassador to the court of Prusias, king of Bithynia, to demand that Hannibal, who had fled for refuge to Prusias, might be delivered up to the Romans.

Flavius, ii, m., Caius, a Roman, who was a friend of Brutus.

Fregglia, arum, f., a city of the Volsci, in Latium, on the Liris.

Fulvia, &, f., a Roman lady, who was first the wife of the tribune Clodius, next of Curio, and afterwards of Mark Antony. She was divorced by Antony that he might marry Cleopatra. When she repaired to him in the East, his coldness and indifference broke her heart.

Furius, i, m., L. Purpureo, a Roman consul in the time of Hannibal.

#### G.

Galba, a., m., Servius, a Roman orator. During his prætorship he plundered Lusitania, and, being accused by M. Cato, escaped only by producing his sons to the Roman people, and imploring their protection in the most abject manner.

Gallia, a, f., Gaul; a large division of ancient Europe, comprehend-

ing the modern countries of France, the Netherlands, Holland, Switzerland, Tyrol, and Italy, north of the Po. Gaul was divided by the Romans into Gallia Transalpina, or Ulterior, Farther Gaul, or Gaul beyond the Alps; and Gallia Cisalpina, or Citerior, Hither Gaul, or Gaul on this side of the Alps, in regard to Rome. Hither Gaul was also called Gallia Togata, because the inhabitants were admitted to the privilege of Roman citizens, and wore the toga, the peculiar dress of the Romans. Farther Gaul was called Comata, from the natives wearing their hair long; and the southern part of it Braccata, from the use of bracce, breeches or trousers, which did not form a part of the Roman dress. Gaul was called by the Greeks Galatia, and the inhabitants Galatæ.

Gallus, i, m., a Gaul, an inhabitant of Gaul.

Gardates, um, m, the same as the Cardaces. See Cardaces.

Gellius, i, m., Quintus Canius, the contemporary and intimate of Atticus. In favor to Atticus, Gellius was exempted by Antony from the proscriptions of the triumvirate.

Geminus, i, m., Cneius Servilius, a Roman, who fell in a battle against

Hannibal, the year after he had been consul.

Germānia, æ, f., Germany, a large country in Europe. Ancient Germany extended from the Rhine to the Vistula, and from the Danube to the Baltic; so that its boundaries were very different from those of modern Germany, which has the German ocean, Denmark, and the Baltic, on the north; Prussia, part of Poland, and Hungary, on the east; Switzerland and the Alps on the south; and France and the Netherlands on the west.

Golonæ, or Colonæ, arum, f., a town of Mysia, on the Asiatic shore

of the Hellespont, opposite to the island of Tenedos.

Gongylus, i, m., an Eretrian, sent by Pausanias with a letter to the king of Persia.

Gortynii, orum m., the inhabitants of Gortynia, a city of Crete.

Gracchus, i, m., the name of several noble Romans. Tiberius and Caius, the sons of Sempronius, having espoused the cause of the people against the Patricians, and endeavored to limit, by an agrarian law, the property of individuals to five hundred acres, were both cut off by the Patricians. Tiberius was killed in a tumult by Scipio Nasica; and Caius, about eleven years afterwards, by Opimus, the consul.

Gracchus, T. Sempronius, a Roman consul, slain by Hannibal in an

ambuscade.

Græcia, æ, f., Greece, a celebrated country in the east of Europe, now forming part of Turkey. The principal divisions of Greece were, Græcia Propria, Peloponnesus, Macedonia, Thessaly, and Epirus. Græcia Propria contained the districts of Attica, Megaris, Phocis, Bœotia, Locris, Doris, and Ætolia.

Græcus, a, um, adj., belonging to Greece, Greek. Graius, a, um, adj., Grecian, of or pertaining to Greece. Grunium, i, n., a fort in Phrygia.

## H.

Haliartus, i, f., a considerable city of Bœotia, situated at the foot of a mountain, near the small river Parmessus. It was destroyed by the Romans in the war with Perseus.

Halicarnasseus, a, um, adj., of Halicarnassus.

Halicarnassus, i, f., the principal city of Caria, the birthplace of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius; celebrated for the monument of Mausolus, erected by his queen Artemisia, and reckoned one of the wonders of the world.

Hamilcar, aris, m., a Carthaginian general, father of Hannibal, op-

posed to the Romans in the first Punic war.

Hammon, onis, m., the name by which Jupiter was distinguished in Lybia. The oracle of Jupiter Hammon, in the Lybian desert, was one of the most celebrated in the world. Jupiter was there

represented under the form of a ram.

Hannibal, ălis, m., a celebrated Carthagiuian general, son of Hamilcar, and the most inveterate and determined enemy that ever opposed the Romans. After defeating in succession their ablest
generals, and carrying terror to the gates of Rome, he led his army
into winter-quarters, at Capua, where they were enervated by the
luxuries of the place. The Romans, thus relieved from their
fears for the safety of the capital, sent an army into Africa, under Scipio; and Hannibal, recalled to defend his country, unwas now doomed to defeat and disaster in his turn. After the
conclusion of the war, he was obliged to flee from his country to
escape being delivered up into the hands of the Romans: he was
persecuted from place to place; and at length, while at the court
of Prusias, he terminated his life by poison, when his enemies
were in the act of surrounding his house, r. c. 184.

Hasdrübal, or Asdrübal, ălis, m., a Carthaginian general, son-in-law of Hamilcar, distinguished himself in the Numidian war, and laid the foundation of New Carthage, in Spain.—A Carthaginian general, the son of Hamilcar. He was defeated and slain by the consuls, M. Livius Salinator and Claudius Nero, while he was hastening from Spain with a large reinforcement for his brother Han-

nibal

Hellespontus, i, m., now called the Dardanelles, the narrow strait between the Ægean sea, Archipelago, and the Propontis, sea of Marmora. This strait is about sixty miles long, in a winding course; its breadth is, at an average, about three miles, but where narrowest, it is somewhat less than one mile. The name of Hellespontus is likewise given to the country along the Asiatic coast of the strait.

Helōtes, a, m., an inhabitant of Helos, a town of Laconia. In a war with Sparta, this town was destroyed and its inhabitants reduced to slavery. Their posterity continued, under the name of Helots,

the public slaves of Sparta:—a Helot, a Spartan slave.

Helvius, ii, m., Caius, a Roman, colleague with Cato in the ædileship Hephæstio, ōnis, m., the most intimate friend of Alexander the Great, whom he accompanied in all his conquests, and by whom he was

exceedingly beloved. He died at Ecbatana, while Alexander was returning from India. The conqueror was inconsolable for his death; and on arriving at Babylon, performed his funeral solemnities with great magnificence, and erected a superb monument to his memory.

Heraclides, is, m., a native of Syracuse, who, after the expulsion of the younger Dionysius from Sicily, raised a faction against Dion, in whose hands the sovereign power was lodged. He was put to death by Dion's command-a circumstance which contributed in no small degree to alienate from Dion the affections of the Syra-

Hercules, is, m., the most celebrated hero of antiquity for his strength and achievements, was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena. Of his exploits, which are too numerous to be here detailed, the most remarkable were, the twelve labors imposed on him by Eurystheus, king of Mycenæ, viz.: 1st, to kill a large lion in the Nemean wood-2d, to destroy a hydra, or water-snake, of immense size, in the lake Lerna: this monster had seven heads, and no sooner was one cut off, than others sprung up in its place-3d, to catch or slay the huge boar of Erymanthus in Arcadia-4th, to catch or kill the brazen-footed stag on Mount Menelaus-5th, to destroy or drive away the birds called Stymphalides, which fed on human flesh-6th, to cleanse the stables of Augeus, king of Elis, which, though three thousand oxen stood constantly in them, had not been cleaned for many years; this he did in one day, by turning the course of the river Alpheus to the stable-7th, to bring alive to Mycenæ a wild bull which had laid waste the island of Crete-8th, to kill Diomedes, king of Thrace, and his four horses or mares, which he fed on human flesh-9th, to slay the threebodied Geryon, or Geryones, king of Gades, and carry off his cattle-10th, to conquer the Amazons, a nation of female warriors, who lived near the Euxine sea, and to carry off from their queen Hippolyte a beautiful girdle-11th, to kill the dragon that watched the golden apples of the gardens of the Hesperides, near Mount Atlas, in Africa, and bring the apples to Eurystheus -and 12th, to drag from the infernal regions the three-headed dog Cerberus. Hercules and his wife Dejanira, being once on a journey together, were stopped by the river Evenus. The centaur Nessus, offering to carry Dejanira over the river, was intrusted with the charge; but had no sooner reached the opposite bank than he attempted to bear her away by force. Hercules shot an arrow and mortally wounded him. The centaur, when expiring, gave Dejanira his tunic, stained with blood and poison, telling her that it had the power to reclaim the wandering affections of a husband. In a fit of jealousy, Dejanira sent the poisoned tunic to Hercules, who, on putting it on, was seized with such pains (the tunic sticking so close to his skin that it was impossible to pull it off) that he caused a funeral pile to be erected on Mount Œta, where he then was; and spreading over it the skin of the Nemean lion, laid himself on it as on a couch, and with his head reclining on his club, ordered the pile to be 32

set on fire. After his death he was admitted into heaven as a god, and received in marriage Hebe, the goddess of youth.

Hicetas See Icetas.

Hipparinus, i, m., a Syracusan grandee, the father of Dion.—A son of Dionysius the elder.

Hippo, onis, m., a seaport town of Numidia, near Bona, in the modern territory of Algiers.

Hipponicus, i, m., an Athenian, the father-in-law of Alcibiades.

Hispānia, a, f., Spain, a large country in the southwest of Europe. It is situated between 36° and 44° north lat.; and between 10° west, and 3° east long.; being about 700 miles long, and 500 miles broad. It is separated from France by the Pyrenees; in all other parts it is surrounded by the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Spain was divided by the Romans into Hispania Citerior and Ulterior, Hither and Farther Spain. Augustus divided it into three parts, Tarraconensis, Bætica, and Lusitania. Tarraconensis comprehended all the north of Spain, from the Pyrenees to the mouth of the Douro. The southern division was called Bætica, from Bætis, the Guadalquivir, its principal river; the western region, comprehending Portugal, was called Lusitania.

Histiaus, i, m., a native of Miletus, a colleague of Miltiades in the command of the army which Darius, when setting out on his expedition against Scythia, left to guard his bridge over the Danube.

Homerus, i, m., the first and greatest of epic poets, supposed to have lived upwards of nine hundred years before the birth of Christ. The place of his nativity is unknown; not fewer than seven illustrious cities contended for that honor, viz., Athens, Argos, Rhodes, Salamis, Smyrna, Chios, and Colophon. His two principal poems are the Iliad, in which he describes the war against Troy; and the Odyssey, in which he relates the wanderings of the Grecian adventurers, and chiefly of Ulysses, in their return home after Troy had fallen.

Hortensius, i, m., Q., a celebrated Roman orator, the contemporary, the rival, yet the friend of Cicero.

Hystaspes, is, m., a noble Persian, father of king Darius.

### I.

Icetas, a, m., a person who obtained the supreme power at Syracuse after the death of Dionysius. He was conquered by Timoleon.

Iones, um, m., Ionians, inhabitants of Ionia.

Ionia, a, f., a country in the west of Asia Minor, on the shore of the Ægean sea, having Mysia on the north and Caria on the south.

Iphicratensis, is, e, adj., of or pertaining to Iphicrates.

Iphicrates, is, m., an Athenian general, who distinguished himself by the improvements which he introduced into military discipline, and by his successes against the Thracians and Lacedæmonians. Ismenias, a, m., a Theban, who, along with Pelopidas, was taken

prisoner by Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ.

Ister, ri, m., the name which the Danube assumes near its mouth. This river, the largest in Europe, rises in Suabia, and flowing through Austria, Hungary, and Tartary, falls into the Eaxine, or

Black sea, after a course of more than 1,300 miles.

Italia, æ, f., a celebrated country in the south of Europe, bounded on the north by Switzerland and Germany, on the northwest by France, and surrounded on its other sides by the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, or the Gulf of Venice. It is about 600 miles in length, and 400 at its greatest breadth; being situated between 38° and 47° north lat., and between 6° and 19° east long. from London. It was known to the ancients by a variety of names, Ausonia, Enotria, Saturnia, &c.; and was called by the Greeks Hesperia, because it lay west of them. Before the time of Augustus, that part of Italy to the north of Macra and the Rubicon, was called Gallia Cisalpina, and was divided by the Po into two parts, called Cispadana and Transpadana. The principal districts of Italy Proper were Etruria, Umbria, Picenum, Latium, or the district of Rome; Campania, Sannium, Apulia, Calabria, Lucania, and Brutii. The southern part of Italy was colonized by Greeks, and was hence called Magna Græcia.

Italicus, a, um, adj., of Italy, Italian.

#### J.

Janus, i, m., the god of the year, who presided over the gates of heaven, and over peace and war. His temple was open in time of war, and shut in time of peace; and during seven hundred years of the Roman commonwealth was shut only three times. Janus is generally represented with two faces, with a key in his right hand, because he presides over gates and avenues; and sometimes with the number 300 in one hand, and 65 in the other, to intimate that he presides over the year, the first month of which bears his name.

Jason, ŏnis, m., the son of Æson, king of Iolcos, and Alcimede, celebrated for his expedition to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece.
 —A tyrant of Thessaly, the ardent friend of Timotheus, to protect whom, when obliged to stand trial at Athens, Jason came from

Thessaly, at his own imminent hazard.

Julii, orum, m., an illustrious family at Rome. The most celebrated person of this family, and indeed of all the Romans, was Julius Cæsar, who abolished the republic, and established the imperial

form of government.

Juno, onis, f., the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister and wife of Jupiter, and queen of the gods. She is represented in a long robe and magnificent dress; sometimes seated on a throne, with a diadem on her head, and a golden sceptre in her hand; and sometimes sitting or standing in a light car, drawn by peacocks, attended by the Auræ, or nymphs of the air, and by Iris, the goddess of the rainbow.

Junius, a, um, adj., belonging to the family of the Junii.

Jupiter, Jovis, m., the eldest son of Saturn and Ops. He was born and educated in Crete; and is said to have dethioned his father, whose kingdom he divided with his brothers, so that he himself obtained the dominion of the heavens, the air, and the earth;

Neptune, of the sea; and Pluto, of the infernal regions. Jupiter is usually represented sitting on an ivory throne, holding a sceptre in his left hand, and a thunderbolt in his right, attended by an eagle, and by Hebe, the daughter of Juno, and goddess of youth, or the boy Ganymedes, his cup-bearer.

#### L.

Labeo, onis, m., Quintus Fabius, a Roman consul in the year of the city 571. It was during his consulship that Hannibal died.

Lacedamon, önis, f., Lacedamon, called likewise Sparta, the capita of Laconia, a country in the Peloponnesus. The inhabitants of Sparta were the most powerful people in Greece, and the most singular in their institutions; the tendency of which was to make them despise all the luxuries of life, and to inure them to temperance, hardships, and fatigue, and all the military virtues. They scorned to have their city surrounded with walls, accounting their valor their best security.

Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj., belonging to Lacedæmon, Lacedæmonian.

Laco, ōnis, m., an inhabitant of Laconia, a Lacedæmonian.

Laconica, or Laconia, a, f., a country of Greece, in the Peloponnesus Its chief city was Lacedæmon, or Sparta.

Lamachus, i, m., an Athenian, one of the colleagues of Alcibiades in the command of the Syracusan expedition.

Lamprus, i, m., a celebrated Greek musician.

Lampsăcus, i, f., or um, i, n., a famous town in Mysia, on the Helles pont.

Laphystius, i, m., a factious Syracusan, who wished to bring himself into notice by his opposition to Timoleon.

Lemnii, ōrum, m., inhabitants of Lemnos.

Lemnos, or us, i, f., now called Stalimene, an island in the north of the Ægean sea, about 112 miles in circumference. It was sacred to the god Vulcan, who alighted on the island when kicked out of heaven by Jupiter.

Leonātus, i, m., one of the generals of Alexander, whose life he once saved in battle. After the death of Alexander, he wished to make himself master of Macedonia; and endeavored, in vain, to

gain over Eumenes to his designs.

Leonidas, &, m., a king of Sparta, who, with three hundred of his countrymen, withstood for some time the whole army of Xerxes, at the pass of Thermopylæ. Leonidas, with his heroic comrades, were all overpowered and slain; and a monument was erected to their memory on the spot where they fell, with this inscription: "Stranger, tell at Sparta, that we lie here in obedience to her laws."

Leotychides, a, m., a Spartan king, who defeated the Persian fleet and army at Mycale, on the same day that they were overcome in the famous battle of Platea.—A son of Agis, king of Sparta, who was the competitor of Agesilaus for the throne.

Lesbos, or us, i, f., now called Mitylene, an island in the Ægean sea, to the north of Chios; it was famous for its beauty and its excel-

lent wine. This island was the birthplace of Alcæus, the father

of lyric poetry.

Leucosyri, orum, m., the white Syrians, the ancient name of the Cappadocians, and of the inhabitants of that part of Cilicia next to Cappadocia.

Leuctra, orum, n., a town of Bœotia, near which Epaminondas routed

the Spartans in a great battle.

Leuctricus, a, um, adj., of Leuctra.

Liguria, a, f., a country of Gallia Cispadana, in Italy, extending from the Var on the east of Savoy, to the Macra, now the Magra, on the borders of Etruria.

Ligus, or Ligur, ūris, m., a native of Liguria. The Ligurians were celebrated as mariners, and were chiefly employed in the Roman

navy.

Longus, i, m., Tiberius, a Roman consul, who, along with his colleague, Scipio, was defeated by Hannibal at Trebia.

Lucani, orum, m., Lucanians, the inhabitants of Lucania

Lucānia, æ, f., a country of Italy, extending from the gulf of Tarentum to the Tuscan sea, and forming the entrance of the foot of the boot.

Lucretius, i, m., a celebrated Roman poet, who embraced the philosophical tenets of Epicurus, which he has beautifully illustrated, in a poem of six books, entitled, De Rerum Natura. He died in the forty-fourth year of his age, about fifty-four years before the Christian era.

Lutatius. See Catulus.

Lucullus, i, m., Lucius, a Roman general, who distinguished himself in the Mithridatic war, in which, however, he was superseded by Pompey. Lucullus was a man of great wealth, and was remarkable for his love of splendor and magnificent.

Lusitani, orum, m., Lusitanians, inhabitants of Lusitania.

Lusitania, a, f., one of the provinces of ancient Spain, co.aprehending Portugal.

Lydia, æ, f., called also Mæonia, a country of Asia Minor, to the east of Ionia. Its capital was Sardis.

Lydii, orum, m., Lydians, inhabitants of Lydia.

Lysander, ri, m., a celebrated Spartan general, who, in a decisive battle at Ægos Potamos, in Thrace, ruined the Athenians—took Athens after a siege of six months—and vested the government in thirty men, known by the name of the thirty tyrants. Lysander next endeavored to subvert the government of his own country, but with less success. He fell in a battle against the Thebans.

Lysimachus, i, m., an Athenian, father of Aristides.—One of the generals of Alexander the Great. After the death of Alexander, he took possession of Thrace, and afterwards of Macedon. There his cruelty rendered him so odious, that the greater number of his subjects fled to Seleucus in Asia. Lysimachus pursued them thither; and was killed in a battle with Seleucus, in the eightieth year of his age.

Lysis, is, m., a native of Tarentum, who embraced the philos.phy of

Pythagoras, in which he instructed Epaminondas.

## M.

Macĕdo, önis, m., a Macedonian, a native of Macedonia.

Macedonia, a, f., a country of ancient Greece, having Epirus and Thessaly to the south; Thrace and Illyrium to the north; and extending from the Adriatic to the Ægean sea. This was the paternal kingdom of Philip and Alexander.

Macrochir, iris, or iros, m., long-handed, in Latin, Longimanus, a

surname of Artaxerxes.

Machrontichos, i, f., a town in the isthmus of the Thracian Chersonese, where a wall was built across the isthmus by Miltiades, Alc. vii.

Magnes, ētis, m., an inhabitant of Magnesia.

Magnesia, a, f., a district of Asia Minor, watered by the Meander.
Mago, ōnis, m., a Carthaginian general, son of Hamilcar and brother of Hannibal.

Mamercus, i, m., a tyrant of Catana, who, having gone to assist Dionysius of Syracuse, was defeated by Timoloon.

Mandrocles, is, m., a general to whom Datames left the command of the army when he revolted from Artaxerxes.

Mantinea, e, f., a city of Arcadia, near which Epaminondas gained his last victory, at the expense of his life.

Marăthon, ônis, f., a small town of Attica, about ten miles northeast from Athens; famous for the decisive victory which Miltiades, with ten thousand Athenians, gained in the neighboring plain, over the Persian army of a hundred thousand men, Milt. v.

Marăthonius, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Marathon.

Marcellus, i, m., Marcus Claudius, a celebrated Roman general, who, in a war with the Gauls, killed with his own hand Viridomarus, their king, and thus obtained the spolia opima. He was soon after sent to oppose Hannibal, in Italy, and by some successes which he gained, convinced his countrymen that that formidable general was not invincible. After a siege of three years, he reduced Syracuse, then in alliance with the Carthaginians. He was again opposed to Hannibal in Italy, and conducted the campaign with great vigor and considerable success, till he fell into an ambush laid for him by Hannibal, and perished, in his fifth consulship and the sixtieth year of his age.—A consul during whose administration Hannibal is supposed to have died.

Mardonius, i, m., a noble Persian, son-in-law to Darius. After the defeat of Xerxes, at Salamis, Mardonius was left with an army of three hundred thousand chosen men, to complete the conquest of Greece. He was baffled, however, in all his operations; and

at last defeated and slain in the battle of Platæa.

Marius, i, m., a celebrated general; was born at Arpinum, of mean parents. He was employed in the Jugurthine war, first as the lieutenant of Metellus; and having by his insinuations and magnificent promises, supplanted that general in the command, he soon terminated the war, and by the treachery of Bocchus, got Jugurtha into his hands. Upon his return from Numidia, he was cent against the Cimbri and Teutones, nations from the shores of

the Baltic, who had defeated seven Roman generals, and threatened to overrun all Italy. He defeated them with prodigious slaughter. On this occasion he was continued five years in the consulship. A violent contest took place between Marius and Sylla, for the honor of being chosen to oppose Mithridates, king of Pontus, the greatest monarch of the east. Sylla prevailed, and Marius was obliged to flee for his life. Being recalled, however, by Cinna, and created consul for the seventh time, he took cruel revenge on his enemies, and inundated Rome with the blood of its noblest citizens. Sylla, having defeated Mithridates, was hastening to retaliate on Marius for these enormities, but Marius died before his return, in the seventieth year of his age.

Massagětæ, ārum, m., a people of Scythia, to the east of the Caspian

sea, beyond the Jaxartes.

Media, a, f., a country of Asia, extending along the south of the Caspian sea. Its capital was Ecbatana.

Medicus, a, um, adj., belonging to Media.

Medus, a, um, adj., of Media, subs., m., a Mede.

Meneclides, is, m., a Theban, the opponent of Epaminoudas.

Menelāus, i, f., a seaport town between Egypt and Cyrene; here Agesilaus died.

Menestheus, eos, m., the son of Iphicrates, by the daughter of Cotus,

king of Thrace.

Messēna, æ, Messene, es, f., the capital of Messenia, a district of the Peloponnesus. A colony from this city founded the town of Messina in Sicily.

Micythus, i, m., a youth through whom Diomedon, by order of the Persian monarch, attempted to bribe Epaminondas.

Milēsius, a, um, adj., of Miletus.

Miletus, i, f., a city of Ionia, on the confines of Caria.

Miltiades, is, m., an Athenian general, who acquired immortal fame by his patriotic valor, and especially by the victory which, at the head of ten thousand Athenians, he gained on the plains of Marathon, over the army of Darius, consisting of 100,000 men. In consequence of his failure in an attack on the island of Paros, his ungrateful countrymen suspected him of being in traitorous correspondence with the Persians; condemned him to pay a fine of fifty talents; and as he was unable to discharge it, threw him

into prison, where he died.

Minerva, a, f, the goddess of wisdom and of war; said to have sprung from the brain of lapiter, from which Vulcan released her by cleaving her father's head with a blow of his axe. Minerva was the inventress of spinning and weaving; the patroness of learning, and of the liberal arts. The olive was her favorite tree She is generally represented as an armed virgin, beautiful but stern, with azure eyes; having a helmet on her head, and a plume nodding formidably in the air; holding in her right hand a spear, and in her left a shield covered with the skin of the goat Amalthea, by which she was nursed; in the middle of her shield was the head of the Gorgon Medusa, which turned every one who looked at it into stone.

Vinutius, i, m., Rufus, master of horse to Fabius Maximus, the dic-

tator. Minutius was as rash as Fabius was cautious; and the army, dissatisfied with the inactivity in which they were kept by that able commander, took advantage of his absence at Rome to procure the advancement of Minutius to equal authority with the dictator. Minutius rashly hazarded a battle with Hannibal; and it was only by the unexpected arrival of Fabius that his army was saved from destruction. He acknowledged his error, and ever after submitted implicitly to the directions of his commander. He afterwards fell in the battle of Cannæ.—Rufus, consul at Rome the third year after Hannibal was banished from Carthage.

Mithridātes, is, m., king of Pontus, and the seventh of that name, was one of the most accomplished and warlike princes that ever filled a throne. He was the inveterate enemy of the Romans, of whom he ordered 80,000 to be massacred in one night throughout his dominions. The Mithridatic war, which continued with few in ervals for thirty years, is one of the most important recorded in the annals of Rome. It was successively carried on by Sylla, Muræna, Lucullus, and Pompey. The latter forced Mithridates, after many disasters, to take refuge in Scythia, where he was meditating an invasion of Italy, in imitation of Hannibal, when his army mutinied, and transferred the command to Pharnaces, his son. Seeing himself thus abandoned and betrayed by his own children, he terminated his life by poison. The joy which his death occasioned at Rome was equal to the terror which his arms had inspired.

Mithrobarzānes, is, m., the father-in-law of Datames. Mitylēne, es, f., the capital city of the island Lesbos.

Mitylenei, orum, m., the inhabitants of Mitylene.

Mnemon, ŏnis, m., a surname given to Artaxerxes on account of his retentive memory.
 Mocilla, a, m., L. Julius, a Roman prætor, protected by Atticus after

the battle of Philippi.

Molossi, orum, m., the inhabitants of Molossis.

Molossis, idis, f., a district of Epirus, celebrated for a breed of dogs remarkable for their size, fierceness, and noisy barking.

Munychia, a, f., one of the three ports of Athens.

Mutina, a, f., now Modena, a city in Gallia Cispadana, the capital of the modern duchy of Modena.

Mycăle, es, f., a promontory of Ionia, opposite to the island Samos, near which the Persians and their allies were defeated by Cimon. Cim. ii.

Myus, untis, f., a town of Ionia, near the mouth of the Meander, given by Artaxerxes to Themistocles, to furnish him with meat.

#### N.

Naxus, or os, i, f., now Naxia, an island in the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades, to the southeast of Delos. Naxos was fruitful in wine, and therefore sacred to Bacchus.

Nectanēbes, is, or us, i, m., a king of Egypt, who formed an alliance with Agesilaus, king of Sparta, and with his assistance quelled a rebellion of his own subjects, and endeavored to defend himself

against the power of the Persians. He was at length subdued by Darius, and Egypt became from that time tributary to Persia

Neocles, is, or us, i, m., an Athenian, father of Themistocles.

Neontichos, i, f., a fort in Thrace.

Neoptolemus, i, m., a relation and general of Alexander the Great.

After the death of Alexander, Neoptolemus received Armenia as his province, and being supported by Craterus, made war against

Eumenes, by whom he was killed in single combat.

Nepos, ōtis, m., a Roman biographer and historian, author of these Lives of Eminent Commanders, was born at Hostilia, a village of the Varonenses, on the Po. He was the intimate friend of Atticus and Cicero; and, like his other learned contemporaries, was much patronised by the emperor Augustus. He published three books of chronicles and some other historical works; but none of his writings are now extant except the Lives of Eminent Commanders, and a few fragments of his other productions. Nepos is deservedly admired for the purity of his style.

Neptunus, i, m., the second son of Saturn and Ops, who, in the division of his father's kingdom, after he was dethroned by Jupiter, received the empire of the sea. He is generally represented holding a trident in his hand, standing in a chariot of shells drawn by sea-horses or dolphins, and attended by animals resembling

men in the upper part and fish in the under.

Nero, ōnis, m., Claudius, a Roman general, who intercepted Hasdrubal while hastening from Spain with reinforcements to his brother Hannibal. The name of several of the Roman emperors, of whom the most infamous for cruelty was Nero Claudius Cæsar, adopted by Claudius.

Nicanor, ŏris, m., a general, who was appointed governor of Athens

by Cassander.

Nicias, a, m., an Athenian general, who was the colleague of Alcibiades in the Syracusan expedition. When Alcibiades fled from the persecution of his enemies Nicias was left sole commander. For some time he conducted the siege with vigor and with considerable success. But the Syracusans, reinforced by the Lacedemonians, soon gained the advantage; and after various disasters, Nicias was obliged to surrender himself with his whole army. He was put to death by the Syracusans.

Nilus, i, m., the principal river yet known in Africa. It flows through Abyssinia, Nubia, and Egypt, fertilizing the latter country by its periodical inundations. These inundations are occasioned by the rains which fall in Abyssinia. The waters begin to rise about the middle of June, and continue for about forty or fifty days,

when they again gradually subside. Nomentanus, a, um, adj., of Nomentum.

Nomentum, i, n., now Lamentana, a town of the Sabines, near the Tiber Nora, a, f., now Nour, a strong fortress in Phrygia, on the confines of Lycaonia and Cappadocia.

Numidæ, arum, m., the inhabitants of Numidia.

Numidia, &, f., a large kingdom in Africa, adjoining to the territories of Carthage.

Nysæus, i, m., the son of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse

Octāviānus, or Octāvius, i, m., Octavius Cæsar, the nephew of Julius Cæsar, the dictator. After the murder of his uncle he persecuted the murderers with unrelenting vengeance; and in conjunction with Lepidus and Antony organized that dreadful triumvirate, by which was shed the blood of 300 senators and 200 knights. Mutual jealousy produced a war between Octavius and Antony; and the defeat of the latter left Octavius in the undisturbed possession of the Roman empire. His reign was more wise and moderate than might have been anticipated from the cruel and unwarrantable measures by which it was acquired. He died at Nola, A. D. 14, in the 76th year of his age, and 44th of his reign.

Œdipus, i, or ŏdis, m., the son of Laïus and Jocasta, who unwittingly killed his own father, and, in consequence of solving the riddle of the Sphinx, became the king of Thebes, and the husband of his mother. On discovering these circumstances, he, in excess of

agony, tore out his eyes.

Olympia, a, f., a town of Elis, in Peloponnesus, where the Olympic games were celebrated. In the temple of Jupiter, at Olympia, was a beautiful statue of that god, fifty cubits high, executed by Phidias, and reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world.

Olympias, ădis, f., the mother of Alexander the Great, in consequence of her infidelity was repudiated by Philip, her husband, and, in revenge, was accessary to his murder. After the death of her son she usurped the government of Macedonia; and, to secure her power, murdered Aridæus, and his wife Eurydice, with Nicanor, and about 100 of the leading men of Macedonia. She was afterwards besieged in Pydna by Cassander; and being forced to surrender, was put to death by the relations of those whom she had murdered.

Olympias, ădis, f., the space of four years, the interval which elapsed between the celebration of the Olympic games.

Olympiodorus, i, m., a musician who instructed Epaminondas in

Olyntiii, orum, m., the inhabitants of Olynthus. Olynthus, i, f., a town and republic of Macedonia.

Onomarchus, i, m., a person to whose care Antigonus intrusted the keeping of Eumenes.

Orchomenii, orum, m., the inhabitants of Orchomenos.

Orchomenos, i, f, a town of Beetia—another of Arcadia—another of Thessaly.

Orestes, a, m., the son of Agamemnon, king of Argos, and Clytemnestra. In revenge for his father's murder, Crestes slew his mother and her paramour Ægisthus.

#### Ρ.

Pactye, es, f., the name of a town on the Proportis, (Sea of Marmora,) in the Thracian Chersonese. Padus, i, m., (called by the poets Eridanus,) the Po, the largest river in Italy; it rises in the south of Piedmont, and after a course of 480 miles, discharges itself into the Adriatic, or gulf of Venice, by four mouths.

Pamphylia, a, f., a country in Asia Minor, to the northeast of Lycia,

on the shore of the Mediterranean

Pandates, is, m., a confidential friend of Datames, and keeper of the treasury of Artaxerxes.

Paphlago, ŏnis, m., a Paphlagonian, a native of Paphlagonia.

Paphlagonia, c, f., a country in Asia Minor, on the shore of the Black sea, to the west of the Sinus Amisenus, (gulf of Samsoun.)

Parætăca, æ, f., a country of Persia, on the confines of Media.

Parætăci, orum, m., inhabitants of Parætaca.

Paros, or us, i, f., one of the Cyclades islands in the Ægean sea, famous for marble, the whitest in the world.

Parius, a, um, adj., belonging to Paros. Parii, orum, m., inhabitants of Paros.

Patroclus, i, m., an illustrious Grecian chief, the companion and beloved friend of Achilles, was killed by Hector at the siege of Troy. Revenge for the death of his friend roused Achilles from the inactivity in which, from resentment against Agamemnon, he had for some time continued. He rushed in fury to the field, slew Hector, and dragged his body three times round the walls of Troy.

Paulus, i, m. See Æmilius.

Pausanias, æ, m., a Spartan general, who signalized himself by the defeat of the Persians under Mardonius, in the battle of Platæa. His ambition rising with his success, he proposed to betray his country to Xerxes, on condition of receiving that monarch's daughter in marriage. His treasonable correspondence was discovered, and he was starved to death in the temple of Minerva. where he had taken refuge. It is said that his mother brought the first stone to block up the doors of the temple.

Peducæus, i, m., Sextus, a friend of Atticus.

Pelopidas, a, m., a Theban general, who restored the liberty of his native city, when oppressed by the Lacedæmonians; and afterwards, in concert with Epaminondas, exalted the power of Thebes to a temporary superiority over the other Grecian states. He fell in a battle against Alexander of Pheræ.

Peloponnēsiācus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Peloponnesus.

Peloponnēsii, orum, m., the inhabitants of Peloponnesus.

Peloponnēsus, i, f., a peninsula in the southern part of Greece, now called the Morea. It is connected with the rest of Greece by the isthmus of Corinth, about five miles in breadth. It was divided into six regions or districts, Achaia, Elis, Messenia, Laconia, Ar-

cadia, and Argolis.

Perdiccas, æ, m., a favorite general of Alexander the Great. Alexander in his last moments gave Perdiccas his ring, thus seeming to intimate that he wished him to be his successor. When, on the division of the empire among the different commanders, each of them wished to make himself absolute, Perdiccas proposed to subdue them one by one. For this purpose he entered into a league with Eumenes, but was at last, after much bloodshed on

both sides, completely overpowered; and while in Egypt was assassinated in his tent by his own officers.

Pergămēni, orum, m., the inhabitants of Pergamus.

Pergamus, i, f., now called Bergamo, a city of Mysia, the residence

of king Eumenes, and the other Attalic princes.

Pericles, is, m., an illustrious Athenian, who for 40 years held the government of his native city, and was equally distinguished as a statesman, a general, and an orator. Under his administration the fine arts attained their perfection in Athens, and the city was embellished with those splendid specimens of architecture, sculpture, and painting, which have commanded the admiration of all succeeding ages. Pericles was the father-in-law of Alcibiades.

Perinthus, i, f., the same as Heraclea, (now Erekli,) a town of

Thrace, on the Propontis.

Persæ, arum, m., Persians, inhabitants of Persia.

Persia, a, f., or Persis, idis, a large country of Asia, which in its ancient state extended from the Hellespont to the Indus, above 2,800 miles, and from Pontus to the shores of Arabia, above 2,000 miles. As a province Persia was much smaller, being bounded on the north by Media, on the west by Elymais, on the south by the Persian gulf, and on the east by Carmania. The Persian Empire was founded by Cyrus the Great, B. c. 561, and terminated by Alexander, who conquered Darius, the last monarch of Persia, B. C. 333.

Persicus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Persia.

Peucestes, æ, m., a Macedonian, who was commander of Alexander's body-guard. In the general division of the empire after Alexander's death, Peucestes received Persia as his kingdom.

Phalēreus, i, m. See Demetrius.

Phalēreus portus, called also Phalērum, or Phalēra, orum, the most ancient of the three harbors of Athens, and the nearest to the city, but small and incommodious.

Phalericus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Phalerean harbor.

Pharnabazus, i, m., a Persian satrap, to whom Alcibiades fled for refuge, and who basely betrayed that unfortunate Athenian, at the demand of Lysander.

Pheræ, ārum, f., a town of Thessaly, and the capital of the tyrant Alexander; a town of Laconia.

Pheræus, a, um, adj., of Pheræ.

Phidias, a, m., (1,) a celebrated statuary of Athens in the age of Pericles. (2,) A friend of Atticus.

Philinus, i, m., a native of Agrigentum, who fought under Hannibal against the Romans.

Philippensis, is, e, adj., of Philippi.

Philippi, orum, m., a town of Macedonia, north from the island Thasos, where Brutus and Cassius were defeated in a decisive battle

by Antony and Octavius.

Philippus, i, m., king of Macedonia, and father of Alexander the Great. He was the fourth son of Amyntas, and received his education in the house of Epaminondas of Thebes. His ambition was scarcely inferior to that of his son; and by the extension of his power in Greece, and the admirable discipline which he introduced into the Macedonian army, he paved the way for the conquests of Alexander. He was stabbed by a young man of the name of Pausanias, as he was celebrating the nuptials of his daughter Cleopatra; and it was suspected that the murder was

instigated by his wife Olympias.

Philippus, i, m., the last king of Macedonia of that name, was son of Demetrius. In his infancy Antigonus seized on his throne and reigned twelve years, on whose death Philip recovered his rights, and distinguished himself by his war against the Romans. At last, however, he was completely conquered, and obliged to accept of peace on terms disadvantageous to his kingdom and degrading to his dignity. After having the latter years of his life embittered by dissensions in his family, he died in the 42d year of his reign, B. C. 179.

Philistus, i, m., a Syracusan, who wrote a history of Sicily in twelve

books.

Philöcles, is, m., an Athenian commander, who, through jealousy, rejected the advice of Alcibiades, and was, in consequence, defeated by Lysander at Ægos Potamos.

Philocrates, is, m., a Syracusan, brother to Dion. Philostratus, i, m., a Syracusan, brother of Dion.

Phocion, ōnis, m., an Athenian, contemporary with Demosthenes, alike distinguished by his private and public virtues. He withstood the attempts of Philip to take possession of Eubœa; and with still nobler heroism, rejected the liberal offers by which that crafty monarch endeavored to lull asleep his patriotism. After performing the most signal services to his country, and by his unbending integrity meriting the honorable appellation of Good, he was suspected by his ungrateful countrymen of partiality to their enemies; and when upwards of 80 years of age was condemned to die by poison.

Phwbidas, a, m., a Lacedæmonian general who seized the citadel of Thebes. Though the Lacedæmonians affected to condemn this aggression, and even imposed on Phwbidas a heavy penalty, yet they retained the citadel till their garrison was expelled by Pelo-

pidas.

Phanices, um, m., the inhabitants of Phanice.

Phanice, es, f., Phanicia, a country in Syria, of which Tyre and

Sidon were the principal towns.

Phrygia, a, f., an extensive country in Asia Minor, divided into Phrygia Magna and Phrygia Minor; the latter of which was also called the Troas. The inhabitants of Phrygia were called Phryges.

Phyle, es, f., a strong fort in Attica, about twelve miles and a half

northeast from Athens.

Pirœus, i, m., the principal port of Athens. It was fortified with a wall, which included both the city and harbor,—about seven miles and a half in length, and sixty feet in height. The thickness of this wall was greater than the space occupied by two wagons.

Pisander, ri, m., a Spartan commander during the Peloponnesian war, whom the Lacedæmonians intrusted with a large fleet for

the purpose of overwhelming Conon, whose influence with the Persian monarch alarmed their jealousy. An engagement took place in which the Lacedæmonians were defeated, and Pisander, their admiral, was killed.

Pisida, arum, m., the inhabitants of Pisidia, a mountainous country

in Asia Minor, to the south of Phrygia.

Pisistrătus, i, m., an Athenian, a kinsman of Solon the founder of the Athenian government. Pisistratus, by patronising the poor, and by other artful schemes, obtained the supreme power in Athens, B. C. 560, which he held for thirty years, and transmitted to his sons Hippias and Hipparchus. At length two patriotic friends, Harmodius and Aristogiton, burning with indignation at the oppression of the tyrants, and particularly incensed by an insult which Hipparchus had offered to the sister of Harmodius, resolved to restore the liberty of their country, which they happily effected. B. c. 510.

Pittăcus, i, m., a native of the island of Lesbos or Mitylene, and one of the seven wise men of Greece. After freeing his country from the tyranny of Melanchrus, and from the invasion of the Athenians, he was chosen by his grateful countrymen governor of their city. He retained the government for ten years, when he voluntarily resigned it, because he found the power and influence of a sovereign incompatible with the innocence and virtues of private life.

Piatea, e, or e, arum, f., a fortified town in Beotia, near which the Persians, under Mardonius, were defeated, in a great battle, by the Greeks, commanded by Aristides and Pausanias.

Platæenses, ium, m., the inhabitants of Platæa.

Plato, onis, m., an Athenian philosopher, the most celebrated of the disciples of Socrates, and the most accomplished and eloquent of the Greeks.

Pacile, es, f., a portico at Athens, adorned with various engravings and pictures, where Zeno the philosopher used to walk and teach; hence his followers were called Stoics, from the Greek word stoa, a porch.

Panus, i, m., a Carthaginian, a native of Carthage.

Polybius, i, m., a native of Arcadia, who wrote the history of the Greeks and Romans, in forty books, of which only seventeen are preserved.

Polymnus, i, m., a Theban, father of Epaminondas.

Polysperchon, ontis, m., one of the generals of Alexander the Great. Antipater, at his death, appointed him governor of Macedonia, in preference to his own son Cassander,—a preference, of which the cruelty and incapacity of Polysperchon proved him to be very

unworthy.

Pompeius, i, m., Cneius, surnamed Magnus, for his great exploits, was one of the most illustrious generals that ever appeared in Rome. The rivalship between Pompey and Julius Cæsar was the cause of that civil war which terminated in the elevation of Cæsar to absolute power, under the name of Perpetual Dictator Pompey was finally defeated in the great battle of Pharsalia, and was assassinated in his flight to Egypt.

Pomponius Titus. See Atticus.

Pontus, i, f., a large country of Asia Minor, which extended along the

Euxine sea from Colchis to the river Halys.

Procles, is, or us, i, m., son of Aristodemus and Argia, and twin brother of Eurysthenes. The continual dissensions between the two brothers, both of whom sat on the throne of Sparta, were transmitted to their descendants.

Propontis, idis, f., the Sea of Marmora, between the Hellespont, now the Dardanelles, and the Thracian Bosphorus, now the

straits of Constantinople.

Proserpina, a, f., the daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, was carried off by Pluto, as she was gathering flowers in the vale of Enna in

Sicily, and thus became queen of the infernal regions.

Prusias, a, m., a king of Bithynia, to whose court Hannibal fled for refuge. The Romans heard of the Carthaginian's retreat, and insisted that Prusias should deliver him into their hands. See Hannibal.

Ptolemæus, i, m., the name of the Egyptian kings, after the death of Alexander the Great.

Publius, i, m., a prænomen common among the Romans.

Pydna, a, f., a town of Pieria in Macedonia.

Pylamenes, is, m., a native of Paphlagonia, who went to the Trojan war, and was slain by Patroclus, according to Cornelius Nepos; but according to Homer, by Menelaus

Pyrenæus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Pyrenees, mountains

which separate France from Spain.

Pyrrhus, i, m., a celebrated king of Epirus, who, being invited by the Tarentines into Italy, for some time waged war successfully against the Romans, but was at last defeated by Curius.

Pythagoras, a, m., a native of Samos, a celebrated philosopher, founder

of the sects called Pythagoræi, Pythagoreans.

Pythia, a, f., the priestess of Apollo at Delphi, who delivered the oracles under the supposed inspiration of the god. Apollo himself was called Pythias from having slain the serpent Python; hence his priestess was named Pythia.

Quirīnus, i, m., the name given to Romulus, the founder of Rome, after he was ranked among the gods, either from quiris, a spear, or Cures, a city of the Sabines.

Quirinālis, is, c, adj., of or pertaining to Romulus; Mons Quirinus, now Monte Cavallo, one of the hills on which Rome was built,so called from a temple of Quirinus, or Romulus, which stood on it.

### R.

Rhodănus, i, m., a large and rapid river, which rises among the Helvetian Alps in Switzerland, passes through the lake of Geneva, and entering the territories of France, is joined by the Saone, the ancient Arar; after which it takes a southern direction, and fails into the Mediterranean sea at Marseilles.

Rhodii, orum, m., the Rhodians, inhabitants of Rhodus.

Rhodus, or os, i, f., a celebrated island in the Ægean sea, on the coast of Lycia. It was remarkable for the purity of its atmosphere; and was supposed to be peculiarly favored by Phæbus, the god of the Sun. The colossal statue of Phæbus, made of brass, was the principal curiosity which it had to boast of. It was the work of Chares, a native of the island; and was about 105 feet high. Rhodes was famous in ancient times for its power by sea. It is about 125 miles in circumference.

Roma, a, f., the principal city of Italy, and long mistress of the world, was founded by Romulus, about 753 years before the Christian era. It was built on seven hills, called the Palatine, the Cœlian, the Janiculum, the Aventine, the Viminal, Quirinal, and Esquiline hills. Concerning the extent of this city, authors are not agreed; -Pliny says, that its circumference was twenty miles; and it is said to have contained four millions of inhabitants. -a population three times greater than that of London. It had 644 towers on its walls, of which 300 remain; and 37 gates. Perhaps nothing in Rome was more remarkable than its aqueducts, which conveyed water from the distance of many miles, and were carried over valleys, supported by brick arches, reared at a prodigious expense. At the foot of the Capitoline hill was the forum, or place of public business; between the Palatine and Aventine hills, the Circus Maximus, a mile in circumference; and along the Tiber, the Campus Martius, where the Comitia were held, and where the youth performed their exercises.

Romāni, ōrum, m., the Romans, inhabitants of Rome.

Romanus, a, um, adj., of Rome, Roman.

Romülus, i, m., was the grandson of Numitor, king of Alba, who had been supplanted by his brother Amulius. To prevent any disturbance from the family of Numitor, the usurper caused his sons to be destroyed, and made his daughter Rhea Silvia, or Ilia, a vestal virgin. Ilia, however, became the mother of twin sons, whose father, she pretended, was the god Mars. Being exposed by order of Amulius, the infants were saved and brought up by a shepherd. When they grew up, having discovered the secret of their birth, they slew Amulius, and reinstated Numitor on the throne. They next resolved to build a city in the place where they had been brought up. To determine which of them should have the honor of founding the city, they had recourse to omens, which proved favorable to Romulus. Remus was soon after killed, as he leaped in derision over his brother's walls. Romulus, invested with the sovereignty of the new city, greatly extended its territory by conquest; and growing insolent and oppressive through success, he was put to death by the senators, after a reign of thirty-seven years. The senators gave out that he had been taken up to heaven; and he was thenceforth worshipped as a god under the name of Quirinus.

## S.

Sabini, orum, m., the Sabines, an ancient people of Italy, whose territories lay in the neighborhood of Rome. Soon after the foundation of that city, a fierce war took place between the Sabines and the Romans. It terminated by the union of the two nations; the Sabines were incorporated with the citizens of Rome, and their king Tatius shared the sovereignty with Romulus.

Saguntum, or us, i, n., or f., now called Murviedro, a city of Valentia, in Spain, a city extremely faithful in its alliance with Rome. The siege of this town by Hannibal was the cause of the second

Punic War.

Salămis, or in, înis, or Salamina, æ, f., now Colcari, an island in the Saronic gulf, (gulf of Ægina,) not far from Athens, famous for the victory which the combined fleet of Greece gained, chiefly by the skilful conduct of Themistocles, over that of Xerxes.

Salamīnius, a, um, adj., of Salamis.

Samos, or us, i, f., an island in the Ægean sea, opposite to Mount Mycale, on the ceast of Ionia; about 100 miles in circumference, famous for its wine and earthenware, but more famous as being the native country of the philosopher Pythagoras.

Samothrācia, a, f., Samothrace, now Samothraki, an island in the Ægean sea, upposite to the mouth of the Hebrus in Thrace, thirty-

two miles in circumference.

Sardis, is, or Sardes, ium, f., the chief city of Lydia, situated at the

foot of Mount Tmolus, on the river Pactolus.

Sardinia, æ, f., an island in the Mediterranean, west from Italy, between 36° and 41° north latitude, and between 8° and 10° east longitude, about 170 miles long, and 90 miles broad. Its climate was unhealthy, but its soil fertile; and it was considered one of the Roman granaries. It is separated from Corsica by a strait, called anciently, taphros, or fossa, now the Straits of Bonifacio, about seven miles broad.

Sardiniensis, is, e, adj., of Sardinia.

Saufeius, i, m., Lucius, a friend of Atticus, who spent many years

with him at Athens, devoted to the study of philosophy.

Scipio, ōnis, m., the name of an illustrious family in Rome, of whom the most distinguished were Publius Cornelius Scipio, surnamed the Elder Africanus, who first revived the drooping hopes of his ceuntrymen, after the fatal battle of Cannæ, and by transferring the war into Africa, obliged the Carthaginians to recall Hannibal, over whom he gained a decisive victory at Zama, and thus compelled the Carthaginians to sue for peace; and Publius Æmilianus Scipio, the younger Africanus, who took the city of Carthage, and in conformity with the severe maxim of Cato, delenda est Carthago, razed it to the ground.

Scismas, or rather Sysimas, a, m., the elder son of Datames, be-

trayed his father to Artaxerxes.

Scyros, or us, i, f., an island in the Ægean sea, to the east of Eubox, or Negropont.

Scutha, or es, a, m., a Scythian, a native of Scythia.

Scythia, a, f., a vast tract of country in the north of Europe and Asia, unexplored by the ancient Greeks and Romans.

Scythissa, a, f., a woman of Scythia

Seleucus, i, m., one of Alexander's generals, who was distinguished by the epithet of Nicator the Victories. In the partition of Alexander's conquests, after his death, Babylon was allotted to Seleucus. He enlarged his dominions by the conquest of Media, and several of the neighboring provinces; and founded the city of Antioch in Syria. He was murdered by Ptolemy Ceraunus, a man on whom he had conferred many important favors.

Sena, a, f., a town of Picenum, in Italy, near the mouth of the river

Mysus.

Servilia, a, f., a sister of Cato of Utica, and mother of Marcus Brutus. Sestos, or us, i, f., a town in the Thracian Chersonesus, on the Hellespont, opposite to Abydos.

Seuthes, is, m., a king of the Thracians, in the time of Alcibiades.

Sicilia, e, f., Sicily, an island in the Mediterranean sea, at the southern extremity of Italy, from which it is separated by the Fretum Siculum, the Straits of Messina. It extends from 36° 35′ to 38° 25′ north latitude, and from 12° 50′ to 16° 5′ east longitude; its greatest length being 210 miles, its breadth 133, and its circumference 820. Sicily, on account of its fertility, was considered the principal granary of the Romans.

Siculi, orum, m., the Sicilians, inhabitants of Sicily.

Siculus, a, um, adj., of Sicily, Sicilian.

Sigæum, i, n., a town, port, and promontory of Troas, in Asia Minor, not far from Trov.

Silēnus, i, m., a Carthaginian historian, who wrote an account of the affairs of his country in the Greek language; he is sometimes called Philinus.

Socrătes, i, m., a native of Athens, the most celebrated philosopher of antiquity for wisdom and virtue. His opposition to the Sophists, whose false pretensions to science he despised and ridiculed, excited their implacable hatred; and by them he was charged before the judges of Athens, with introducing new divinities and corrupting the youth. His innocence and worth were unable to protect him against their machinations; and he was condemned to die by drinking the juice of hemlock. During the interval between his sentence and death, he displayed the greatest fortitude and magnanimity; and refused to avail himself of the means which his friends had procured for his escape. He drank the poison without emotion, supported by the consciousness of his innocence and the hope of immortality.

Socrăticus, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Socrates. Sophrosyne, es, f., a daughter of Dionysius the elder.

Sosilus, i, m., a Spartan historian, the friend of Hannibal, and his instructor in the Greek language.

Sosius, i, m., a Roman consul, in the year when Atticus died. Sparta, a, f., the capital of Laconia. See Lacedamon. Spartani, orum, m., the Spartans, inhabitants of Sparta.

Strymon, onis, m., a river forming the ancient boundary between

Macedonia and Thrace, and flowing into the Sinus' Strymonicus,

the Gulf of Contessa.

Sulla, or Sylla, &, m., a Roman nobleman, of the family of the Scipios. He served his first campaign under Marius, and, while his quæstor in Numidia, got Jugurtha into his possession, through the treachery of Bocchus. Sylla became afterwards the rival and deadly enemy of Marius, and their contentions deluged Rome with blood. On returning from the Mithridatic war, Sylla overcame all his opponents, and caused himself to be created perpetual dictator. He then set on foot a proscription of his enemies, by which he confiscated their effects, and set a price on their heads. Thousands were thus massacred; but after governing with wanton tyranny for near three years, Sylla unexpectedly resigned his power, and died soon after of the morbus pedicularis, or lousy disease.

Sullanus, a, um, adj., of Sulla.

Sulpitius, i, m., the name of an illustrious family in Rome. The persons of this name mentioned by Nepos, are Publius Sulpitius, who was consul in the time of Hannibal, after the conclusion of the second Punic War. (2,) A historian who wrote an account of the exploits of Hannibal. (3,) Publius Sulpitius, a tribune of the people, and an associate of Marius, who was proscribed and murdered by the adherents of Sylla.

Sylla. See Sulla.

Syracūsæ, ārum, f., Syracuse, the ancient capital of Sicily, founded by a colony from Corinth. It attained a great degree of splendor, and became so large a city, that the circuit of its walls was about twenty-two miles and a half. It is famous in Grecian history for the obstinate and successful resistance which it made, when besieged by the Athenians under Nicias.

Syracusani, orum, m., inhabitants of Syracuse, Syracusans.

Syracusanus, a, um, adj., Syracusan, of Syracuse.

Syria, a, f., a large and celebrated country of Asia, extending from Cilicia and Mount Amanus, to Arabia and Egypt, between the Mediterranean and the Euphrates.

Sysamithres, a, m., one of the persons sent by Pharnabazus to murder

Alcibiades.

## T.

Tachus, 1, m., a king of Egypt whom Agesilaus assisted in his war against Artaxerxes, king of Persia.

Tanărus, or os, i, m., a promontory of Laconia, now Cape Matapan, the most southern point of Greece.

Tamphilus, i, m., a Roman consul, the colleague of Cethegus, in the year when, according to Sulpitius, Hannibal died.

Tarentinus, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Tarentum.

Tarentum, i, n., now Tarento, an ancient city of Calabria, on the Sinus Tarentinus, Gulf of Tarento, in the south of Italy; it was founded by a colony of Lacedæmonians.

faurus, i, m., Mount Taurus, an extensive and lofty ridge of mountains in Asia, stretching eastward from Caria and Lycia.

Terentius, i, m., Varro, a Roman consul, defeated by Hannibal in Apulia.

Teribazus, i, m., a governor of Sardis, by whom Conon was thrown

into prison.

Thachus, or Tachus, i, m., a king of Egypt, who was assisted by the Greeks in his war against Artaxerxes Ochus, king of Persia. Agesilaus, the Spartan commander, afterwards deserted him, and went over to his enemy and rival, Nectanebus.

Thasos, or us, i, f., now Thapso, an island in the north of the Ægean sea, near the mouth of the Nessus in Thrace; it abounded in wine and beautiful marble. Its inhabitants were called Thasii.

Thebāni, ōrum, m., Thebans, inhabitants of Thebæ.

Thebæ, ārum, f., Thebes, the capital of Bœotia, built by Cadmus, the Phœnician, from whom the citadel was called Cadmea.

Themistocles, is, m., a celebrated Athenian, the contemporary and rival of Aristides. By defeating the Persian fleet near Salamis, he freed Greece from the terror of the invasion of Xerxes; by rebuilding the walls of the Piræus, and augmenting the navy of Athens, he wrested from the Lacedæmonians the empire of the sea, and rendered his native country the first power of Greece. Yet his countrymen, with their characteristic ingratitude, condemned him to exile; and after having in vain sought a place of refuge among the states of Greece, he fled to the court of the Persian monarch Artaxerxes, whose father he had defeated, and whose fleets he had destroyed. Artaxerxes received him with distinguished respect; and assigned him for his maintenance the revenues of three cities. But when the king prepared to make war against Greece the patriotism of Themistocles returned in all its vigor; and to save himself from the necessity of rebellion on the one hand, and ingratitude on the other, he terminated his life by drinking bull's blood.

Theopompus, i, m., a native of the island Chios, who attained distinguished reputation as an orator and historian. He was a pupil of Isocrates; and carried off the prize of oratory on one occasion when his master was his competitor. Only fragments of his com-

positions now remain.

Theramenes, is, m., an Athenian general in the days of Alcibiades. He was one of the thirty tyrants whom Lysander set over Athens; but by resisting the cruelties and oppression of Critias and his other colleagues he incurred their resentment, and was condemned

to die by drinking the juice of hemlock.

Thermopyla, ārum, f., a celebrated pass between Greece Proper and Thessaly—formed by Mount Œta, which here terminated in a precipice, and the Sinus Maliacus, or Malian gulf. This pass was only sixty paces broad, and was justly considered the key of Greece: it was here that Leonidas, with a small body of Greeks, withstood for some time the whole army of Xerxes. See Leonidas.

Thessalia, a, f., a country of Greece, between Macedonia and Greece Proper, having Epirus on the west and the Ægean sea on the east.

Thraces, um, m., Thracians, inhabitants of Thracia.

Thracia, a, f., Thrace, now Romania, or Romelia, a large country in

the southeast of Europe, bounded on the north by Mount Hæmus. which separated it from Mæsia, on the east by the Euxine sea, the Thracian Bosphorus, or Straits of Constantinople, the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora, and the Hellespont or Dardanelles; on the south by the Ægean sea; and on the west by Macedonia,

from which it was separated by the river Strymon.

Thrasybūlus, i, m., a celebrated Athenian, who, aided at first by only thirty friends, undertook and accomplished the expulsion of the thirty tyrants whom Lysander had set over Athens. He afterwards recovered the power of the Athenians in the Ægean sea and on the coast of Asia. He was killed in his camp by the inhabitants of Aspendus, whom his army had plundered without his

Thucydides, is, m., an Athenian historian of great celebrity. pleasure which he felt on hearing some of the works of Herodotus read excited his emulation, and he resolved to attempt the same line of composition. He chose for his subject the war between the Athenians and Peloponnesians, of many of the transactions of which he had been an eye-witness. His narration is remarkable for its fidelity; and his style for a conciseness bordering sometimes on the obscure.

Thurii, orum, m., or Thuriæ, arum, f., or Thurium, i, n., a city of

Lucania, in Italy.

Thyus, i, m., a satrap of Paphlagonia, who revolted from Artaxerxes. Tiber, or Tiberis, is, contracted Tibris, or Tybris, m., the river Tiber, on which Rome was situated. It rises among the Apennines, and falls into that part of the Mediterranean which was called the Tyrrhene sea, about twelve miles below Rome.

Tiberius, i, m., Longus, a Roman consul, defeated by Hannibal at Trebia.-Claudius Drusus Nero, the son of Livia, and adopted son of Augustus, whom he succeeded as emperor of Rome. Tiberius was infamous for his dissimulation, cruelty, and debauchery.

Timœus, i, m., a Sicilian historian, who flourished about 260 years B. C., and died in the 96th year of his age. None of his writings are extant.

Timoleon, ontis, m., a celebrated Corinthian, who rescued Syracuse from the tyranny of Dionysius; and having settled the government of that city, resigned his power. He died at a great age, universally regretted by the Syracusans; and was buried in the Timoleonteum.

Timoleonteum, i, n., a gymnasium, or school of military exercises, which Timoleon instituted at Syracuse.

Timophanes, is, m., a Corinthian, brother to Timoleon. He attempted to make himself tyrant of Corinth; to prevent which Timoleon, after having endeavored in vain to convince him of the impro-

priety of his conduct, caused him to be assassinated.

Timotheus, i, m., an Athenian general, son of Conon. He took Corcyra, and distinguished himself by his victories over the Thebans; but his countrymen, offended by the failure of the expedition against Samos, through the rashness of his colleague Chares, condemned Timotheus to pay a heavy fine.—He retired to Chalcis. where he died.

Tisagoras, a, m., a brother of Miltiades, who pleaded the cause of that general, when impeached by his jealous and ungrateful coun-

trymen for his failure at Paros.

Tissaphernes, is, m., a satrap of Persia, who commanded the forces of Artaxerxes when attacked by Cyrus, in the battle of Cunaxa. For the victory which he then gained he obtained the daughter of Artaxerxes in marriage; but on being afterwards defeated by Agesilaus he was accused of treachery, and put to death by order of the king.

Tithraustes, a, m., a Persian satrap, who succeeded Tissaphernes in

the favor of Artaxerxes.

Titus, i, m., a common prænomen among the Romans.

Thrasymenus, or Trasimenus, i, m., the lake of Perugia, in Etruria, near which Hannibal defeated the Romans for the third time. under the consul Flaminius.

Torquatus, 1, m., L. Manlius, a Roman consul, distinguished as being

one of the friends of Atticus.

Trebia, a, f., a river of Gallia Cispadana, rising in the Apennines, and running past Placentia into the Po. Near this river Hannibal defeated the Romans the second time, under the consul Sempro-

Troas, adis, f., the territory of Troy, in Asia, called also Phrygia

Træzen, ēnis, or ēne, es, f., now Damala, a city of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus.

Troicus, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Troy, Trojan.

Tusculum, i, n., now called Frescati, a town of Latium, situated on the declivity of a hill, about twelve miles from Rome.

# U.

Utica, a, f., now Satcor, a town of Africa Propria, in the modern kingdom of Tunis, at the mouth of the river Bagrada. After the destruction of Carthage, Utica was the capital of the country. At this place Cato, having vainly opposed for some time the power or Cæsar, slew himself in despair, and is thence called Cato Uticensis.

# . V.

Valerius. See Flaccus.

Varro. See Terentius

Venusia, &, f., a town of Apulia, on the confines of Lucania, the birthplace of the poet Horace.

Vettones, or Vectones, um, m., a nation of hither Spain, adjoining to

the Celtiberi.

Virgilius, i, m., Publius Maro, the prince of Latin poets, was born at Andes, near Mantua, about seventy years before Christ. His great work is the Æneid, an epic poem, written, as some suppose, at the request of Augustus, and intended as complimentary to the Roman nation, and particularly to the family of the Cæsars. His Eclogues delight us by their graceful simplicity and delicacy of sentiment; and his Georgics may be pronounced one of the most

finished poems to be found in any language. Virgil enjoyed the friendship of Mæcenas and the emperor Augustus.—He died at Brundusium, in the 51st year of his age.

Volumnius, i, m., superintendent of Antony's workmen.

Vulso, onis, m., Cn. Manlius, a Roman consul, who was governor of Asia, and triumphed over the Galatians. Hannibal wrote a history of his exploits.

# X.

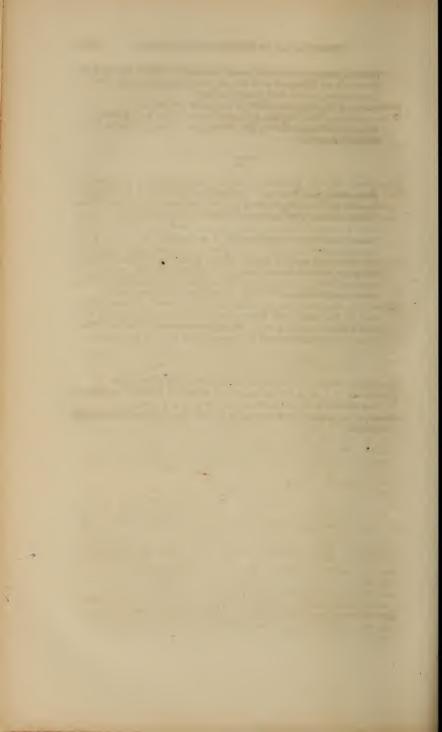
Xenophon, tis, m., a native of Athens, celebrated as a general, a philosopher, and historian. In the first capacity he distinguished himself by the ability with which he conducted the retreat of the 10,000 Greeks who had served in the army of the younger Cyrus, after the fatal battle of Cunaxa, and the death of their leader, Clearchus; as a philosopher, he is universally admired for the beautiful account which he has given of the doctrines of his master, Socrates; and his history of the education and life of Cyrus the elder, and of the expedition of Cyrus the younger, with the retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, are imperishable monuments of his talents as a historian. He died at the age of ninety years.

Xerxes, is, m., son of Darius Nothus, king of Persia, famous in history for his invasion of Greece with an army of 2,100,000 men, and a fleet of 1,327 vessels. This immense armament was defeated and nearly annihilated by the skill and valor of the Greeks.

# Z.

Zacynthii, ōrum, m., Zacynthians, inhabitants of Zacynthus.
Zacynthus, i, f., now called Zante, an island of Greece, opposite to the bottom of the Corinthian gulf, or gulf of Lepanto.
Zama, æ, f., a town of Africa, near which Hannibal was defeated by

Scipio.



# INDEX.

The first numeral refers to the chapter; the second to the paragraph; the third to the number of the question.—S. means, that the Synonymes are distinguished in the answer referred to.]

A before the name of persons implying a causal relation. Milt. 2, [3], 10.

Ab before consonants. Milt. 1.

Abdere - in with acc. and abl.

Alc. 9, [1].

Abl. = in consequence of.Con. 3, [1], 1, 2.

- without a preposition before totus, when the whole extension is to be expressed. Præf. [5], 1; Iphicr. 2, [3], 3; magno and in magno periculo esse, versari, &c. Dion, 8, [2].

of cause. Milt. 7, [5], 3; of the person by whose means or instrumentality. Dion, 5, [5], 1, 2. Abstinentia (S.) Arist. 1, [2];

3, [2].

Ac = but after a negative. Them. 3, [1], 5.

Accedere construed. [1], 2; 7, [2]. Them. 4,

Accidit (S.) Milt. 1, [1], 27. Accredere. Dat. 3, [3].

Acc. of nouns of the third. 2, [2].

--- without ' in' before the name of an island. Milt. 1, [1], 29. Accusativus plur. tertiæ declen. in is. Milt. 4, [1]; in a in Ambitio. Dion, 2, [2], 7.

singul. tert. decl. Milt. 4, [2], in im. Cim. 2, [2].

Acer, its meaning as applied to a person. Alcib. 5, [1], 1. Ad = adversus. Dion, 5, [4],1.

Adducere and inducere (S.) Con. 3, [1], 5.

Adhuc (S.) Milt. 5, [5], 4. Aditus - conveniendi; aliquid agendi, &c. Paus. 3, [3], 1,2. Adjacere. Timoth. 2, [1].

Administrare legationes. Dion 1, [4].

Admirari (S.) Præf. [3], 4. Adorior. Dion, 6, [1], 4.

Adscendere in navem, conscendere navem. Them. 8, [6], 1. Adspicere, of looking up to with respect, admiration, &c. Cha 4, [1].

Æqualis (S.) Arist. 1, [1]; mostly with gen. in the sense of contemporary, 1, [1], 4.

Equum est, constr. Them. 7, [2], 9.

Æstimare litem. Cim. 1, [1], 4. Affirmation, to be borrowed from a preceding negative. Cim. 1, [4], 3: Thras. 3, [1], 7.

Aliquanto. Alc. 11, [1], 6. Aliquis. Nisi or si aliquis and nisi or si quis. Dion, 8, [2].

3, [6], 4.Amplius (S.) Alc. 11, [2]. Anastrophe. Alc. 8, [1], 13. Anceps (S.) Them. 3, [3], 2. Ante paucos annos and paucis annis ante. Milt. 8, [1]; ante id tempus and ante hoc t. Timoth. 2, [3]. Antistes = sacerdos. Lys. 3, [3]. Apparet, Impersonal. Lys. 1, [1]. Arcessire or arcessere? Dion, 3, [1], 5.Argos and Argi. Them. 8, [1]. Arma (S.) Dat. 11, [3]. \*A orv. Them. 4, [1]. Atque = sed : See Et.—Totidem atque. Milt. 7, [4]. After alius. Them. 6, [3]. Audire, of pupils. Dion, 2, [2]; male a. Dion, 7, [3]. Autem, as particle of transition. Milt. 4, [1], 1; neque autem, never used. Alcib. 5, [1], 2.

В.

Barbarus. Milt. 7, [1]. Bellum ducere and trahere, (S.) Alc. 8, [1]. Bestia fera. Dat. 3, [2].

C.

Callidus (S.) Them. 1, [4]. Capessere rempbl. Them. 2, [1]. Captus = caught as in a trap, &c. Milt. 2, [5]. Castra nautica. Alc. 8, [5]. Celare with dat. Alc. 5, [2]. Celcbritas. Praf. [6], 4. Milt. 3, [5], 11. Ceteri (S.) Χαλκίοικος. Paus. 5, [2]. Circumvehens = dum circumvehebatur. Timoth. 2, [1]. Civitas (S.) Them. 2, [1]. Clementia. Alc. 10, [3]. Cognomen for agnomen. Arist. 1, [2], 11, 12.

Amicus with gen. and dat. Milt. | Collegare in agris, of Co onists Milt. 2, [1]. Colloqui aliquid. Them. 9, [4] Committere prælium. Milt. 6 [3]. Commode. Præf. [1], 12, 13. Comparare iter. Alc. 10, [3]. Compellare. Alc. 4, [1]. Complures. Paus. 2, [2]. Complures and plures (S.) Paus 2, [2], 3; Pref. [1], 7. Composito and ex composito. Data 6, [6]. Confiteri (S.) Them. 7, [4] Confugere in aram. Paus. 4, [5]. Consuevi and consueveram. Lys Continentia (S.) Arist. 3, [2]. Contingit (S.) Milt. 1, [1], 27. Contra ea. Iphicr. 3, [4]. Contrario (unclass.); e contrario; ex contrario. Iphicr. 1, [4], 1.Conventus = a religious festival. Dion, 9, [1]. Corona honoris. Thras. 4, [1], 1. Creber (S.) Milt. 2, [1]. Crimen (S.) Milt. 8, [1]; invidiæ crimine accusari. Alc. 4, Cultus vestitusque. Paus. 3, [1]. Cum usually precedes the relative pron. in Corn. Nep. Milt. 1, [2], 7.

D.

De- in comp. Milt. 2, [2], 5; distinguished from di-. Dat 11, [4].Decelea. Alc. 4, [7]. Deducere. Alc. 8, [3], 1, 3. Defatigare. Lys. 2, [1]. Dejicere (S.) Thras. 3, [1]; de-jici gradu, Them. 5, [1]; of statues. Alc. 3, [2]. Dextram mittere. Dat. 10, [2] Dicitur, Impersonal with acc. c Inf. Paus. 5, [3]. Dicto audientem esse. Lys. 1 [2].

Dignitas (S.) Them. 6, [1];
Alc. 11, [2].
Diligens. Con. 1, [2].
Discedere and decedere distinguished. Them. 3, [4], 2.
Dives, superl. divitissimus. Alc. 2, [1].
Dominatio, τυραννίς. Milt. 3, [4].
Domi bellique. Alc. 7, [1].
Dubium non est. Præf. [1], 1-6.
Ducere tempus. Them. 7, [1];
ducere sc. domum = d. in matrimonium. Cim. 1, [2].

### E.

E contrario. Iphic. 1, [4], 1-3. Ejicere = to banish. Lys. 1, [5], 2.

Enim = for example. Præf. [4], 1.

Ephori. Them. 7, [2].

Esse in eo, ut — Milt. 7, [3].

Et, atque, &c., after a negative = sed. Them. 3, [1], 5; Paus. 3, [7], 3.

Et non, when preferred to neque.

Præf. [1], 9.
Etiam tum and etiamtum. Paus.
3, [5].

Exadversum. Them. 3, [4].

#### F.

Facere de aliquo. Them. 2, [6].

another verb. Chabr. 3, [4].
Ferox (S.) Them. 2, [1].
Forstian.
Fortasse. Arist. 3, [1], 3.
Forte, when used for 'perhaps,'
'perchance.' Arist. 3, [1], 2.
Frequens (S.) Milt. 2, [1].

#### G.

Generosus. Them. 1, [2].
Genitive. Two dependent genitives Them 1, [1], 5.

Gen. Neocli from Neocles. Them 1, [1], 2. Genitive and abl. of a quality combined. Dat. 3, [1]. Genitive, of islands. Milt. 1, [1] 29; 2, [4]. Genitive in unus omnium maxì me. Milt. 1, [1]. Genus scripturæ. Præf [1], 8. Germana soror Germanus. Pref. [4], 2, 3.Gradu depelli, dejici. Them. 5, Gratia: gratiam referre, gratiam habere, gratias agere seldom gratias referre, gratias Them. 8, [7], 5. habere. Gravis liber. Lys. 4, [2]; g historicus. Alc. 11, [1]. Gravitas. Paus. 4, [3]. Γυναικωνῖτις. Præf. [7].

# H.

Hermæ. Alc. 3, [2].
Hic, how used by Nep. Milt. 6,
[3], 1.
Ημεροδρόμοι. Milt. 4, [3].
Historicus (S.) Alc. 11, [1].
Homo (S.) Paus. 1, [1].
Honos. Milt. 6, [3].
Hostis (S.) Milt. 4, [1]; Alc. 4,
[6]; with gen. and dat. Milt.
3, [6].

### I.

Idem et, qui, or cum. Milt. 3, [5]. Igitur resumptive. Thras. 4, [3]. Ignorare aliquem. Arist. 1, [4]. Illud, referring to what follows. Thras. 1, [1]. Immodestia, = want of discipline, insubordination. Lys. 1, [2]. Imperfect = was proposing to do the action Thras. 4, [2], 4. Imperfect subj. after Præs. histor. Milt. 4, [4]. Implicare. Dion, 1, [1]. Implicatus and implicitus Paus. 4, [6], 6.

Imponere in re and in rem. Cim. Meaning. 'The meaning of this 4, [1]. was,' id eo valebat, ut. (They

Imprimis (S.) Milt. 1, [2].

In bello Corcyræo, and bello Corcyræo. Them. 2, [1], 5; in aram confugere. Paus. 4, [5]; in aliquem and in aliquo vim exercere. Dion, 6, [2]; magno and in magno periculo esse, versari. Dion, 8, [2]; in præsenti and in præsentia. Them. 8, [4]; Alc. 4, [2].

Indicativus in Orat. obliq. Milt.

3, [4], 1.

Infinitivus Act. and Pass. with placere. Them. 3, [1], 2.

Ingratiis. Them. 4, [4], 9. Insuetus with gen. Dion, 7, [3]. Intercipere. Iph. 2, [3]. Interim, interea. Them. 6, [5], 5.

Intueri, intuor, old form. Chab. 3, [3].

Invidia, (S.) Arist. 1, [1], 16. Invocatus = non vocatus. Cim. 4, [3].

Is (ea, id), when used for the more regular suus. Milt. 4, [5], 8.

Ita, apparently superfluous.

Them. 9, [1], 3; haud ita.

Paus. 1, [2].

Itaque = et ita. Alc. 4, [2].

J.

'Just as if,' how translated. Lys. 2, [2], 3.

#### L.

Lis. Litem æstimare. Cim. 1, [1]. Loqui. Græca lingua l. Milt. 3, [2]. Loricæ sertæ, æneæ, linteæ. Iph. 1, [4]

## M.

Manubiæ. Cim. 2, [5].

Mare. Terra marique and mari
et terra. Them. 2, [4].

Maxime (S.) Milt. 1, [2].

was,' id eo valebat, ut. (They did not know) what its meaning was, quo valeret. Them. 2, [7], 2.

Meiosis. Milt 5, [4]; Alc. 4, [1].

Mirari si, as θαυμάζειν εἰ. Con. 3, [1], 3.

Mittere absolute. Them. 2, [6];
= litteris missis scribere
Timoth. 3, [4].

Modestia. Milt. 1, [1]. Modo. Paus. 4, [6].

Mora. Nulla mora est sc. in, per me. Con. 3, [3]. —— (Spartan). Iph. 2, [3].

Multum (S.) Milt. 8, [2]; post non multo. Paus. 3, [1]

## N.

Names of islands, when they follow the construction of names of towns. Milt. 1, [1], 29. Natu maximo. Dat. 7, [1]. Nec = neve. Paus. 4, [6], 4. Neque = nec tamen. Them. 10 [4]; neque tamen. Alc. 8, [1] Nescio quo pacto. (Alc. 11, [1], ---- quo casu. quo modo. 8. Neve, neu, when used for 'nor.' Thras. 3, [2], 1. Nomen. Suo nomine. 4, [3]. Non enim-neque enim. Lys. 1, [2], 1, 2.Non solum-sed or sed etiam. Cim. 4, [1]; non solum—sed

0.

et. Thras. 1, [5], 5.

Obire legationes. Dion, 1, [4]. Obtrectare. Arist. 1, [1]. One another. Dion, 4, [1], 1. Opes. Milt. 5, [5].

Opinio: venit in opinionem. | Potissimum (S.) Milt. 1, [2]. Milt. 7, [3]. Them. 2, [3]; Att. Ornare. 18, [1].

P.

Paratus with infin. Dat. 9, [4]. Partim—partim. Iph. 1, [2] Pelta. Iph. 1, [4]. Penates. Them. 7, [4]. Percellere. Dion, 5, [3]. Percutere. Dion, 5, [3]. Perf. Indic. after postquam, ubi -. Them. 6, [4]. Perfect. subj. (instead of imperfect) after a past tense. Milt. 5, [2], 1—3. Persona. Præf. [1]. Persuadēre when with acc. and inf., when with ut and subj. Them. 2, [7], 5. Dat. 10, [3], 3. Phalanx in the less restricted sense. Chabr. 1, [2].Phalericus, Phalereus. Them. 6, [1], 1. Piræeus or Piræus? Them. 6, [1], 2.Placet = '(he) determined,' by what followed. Them. 3, [1].

Pleonasmus. Cogere ingratiis. Them. 4, [4]; clam se subducere. Alc. 4, [4]; tum illis temporibus. Thras. 2, [4]. Plerique. Præf. [1], 7. Plures and complures. Paus. 2,

Plusquampf. Indic. after post-

quam Alc. 6, [2]. Ποικίλη Milt. 6, [3].

Post. Paucis post annis and post paucos a. Milt. 8, [1]; post non multo. Paus. 3, [1]; Cim. 3, [4]; post aliquanto. 11, [1].

**Postquam** with perf. indic. Them. 6, [4]; with Plusqpf. Alc. 6,

Milt. 2, [1] Potiri constr. 34\*

Potius malle. Con. 5, [2], 1, 2. Præcipue (S.) Milt. 1, [2]. Præsentia: in pr. Milt. 7, [6]. Præsertim (S.) Milt. 1, [2].  $Pretor = \sigma \tau \rho a \tau \eta \gamma \delta \varsigma$ . Milt. 4. [4].

Preposition, when omitted before the name of an island.

1, [1], 29.

Preposition, when repeated. Alc 3, [3], 2, 3.

Present subj. after perf. Them. 1, [1].

'Prevent a man from doing any thing:' how to be translated. Them. 6, [2], 2.

Priusquam, with impf. conjunct. Alc. 3, [2].

Privatus. Milt. 8, [2]; Them 6, [5]; Chabr. 4, [1]. Procul. Them. 8, [7]. Profiteri (S.) Them. 7, [4].

Profligare and prosternere. Milt 5, [5].

Prohibère aliquem facientem Them. 6, [2], 3.

Proinde ac si, less common than perinde ac si Alcib. 6, [1], 5. \_\_\_\_ quasi. Lys. 2, [2], 4.

Pronomen recipr. inter se = se inter se (?) Dion, 4, [1]. Проокичеть. Соп. 3, [3]. Prospicere. Dat. 3, [3] Publice. Arist. 3, [3]; Dion,

10, [3]. Pulvinar and pulvinus. Timoth.

2, [2].

Q.

Quærere ex, de, ab aliquo. Dion, 2, [4], 4–6. Quam quod  $\cdot \cdot =$  qua eam. Thras. 4, [1], 2. .. = quæ, quodQuamvis with Indic. Milt. 2,

[3]; = quantumvis. Dat. 4, [3].

Que. Milt. 6, [3]; Ep. 9, [1] with Prepos. Milt. 5, [2].

Qui quidem, under what circum- | Studere: Quod studes. Con. 3, stances it is a favorite form of Nepos's. Dion, 2, [2]. Qui = quippequi. Dion, 3, [1], 8- = et is. Milt. 6, [1]; Paus.2, [67, 2. Quidem =  $\gamma \epsilon$  restrictive. Praf. [4]; = 'but,' 'however. Con. 2, [2], 2; quum quidem. Thras. 2, [7]. Quippe. Præf. [4], 5.

## R

Quum - tum. Pref. [8].

Re-, denoting a duty imposed; an obligation. Paus. 2, [2], 6. Recedere ab al. re. Alc. 8, [1]. Reducere scil. in matrimonium. Dion, 6, [2]. Relinquere and descrere. Dat. 2, [5]; 6, [3].Revertor. Reversus est = re-Them. 5, [2]. vertit. Rhapsodia. Dion, 6, [4].

#### S

Sape (S.) Milt. 8, [2] Thras. 1,  $Sed\ et = sed\ etiam.$ [5], 5. Sedere, to remain inactive (in war). Dat. 8, [1]. Senatus = γερουσία. Them. 7, [4].Sensus. Dion, 8, [2]. Si forte. Arist. 3, [1]; si quid and si aliquid. Paus. 2, [4]. Si after miror, mirandum, &c. Con. 3, [1] Ut - sic. Paus. 1, [1]. Sic. Similis, when with gen., when with dat.? Dat. 9, [3], 1-3. Dion, 3, [1]. Simultas. Sua sponte, seldom Sponte. sponte sua. Milt. 1, [4]. Statim (S.) Them. 4, [4]; after Abl. absol. Cim. 2, [3].

[3], 8; salvum studere. Dion, 1, [3], 5. Subject changed. Them. 5, [1]; 9, [3]; Lys. 4, [2] Substantives in io, tor, and trix, with pron. poss. Lys. 4, [3]. Superior = natu major. Dion, 1, [1]. Supprimere classem. Timoth. 3, [3]. Suus, when ejus would be more regular. Cim. 3, [1], 6, 7; with substantives in io, tor, trix. Lys. 4, [3], 6, 7. Synesis. Milt. 5, [1]; Timoth. 1, [2].

# T.

Tantum quod. Dat. 6, [5]. Telum (S.) Dat. 11, [3]. Terra. Mari et terra, terra marique. Them. 2, [4]. Tota Gracia: why not in tota Græcia? Iphicr. 2, [3], 4; **Praf.** [5], 1. Totidem — atque. Milt. 7, [4]. Tum — tum. Præf. [8], 1. Tyrannus. Milt. 8, [3].

#### U.

Ultro (S.) Milt. 1, [4]. Unus omnium maxime. Milt. 1, [1]. Usque eo, adeo and u. eo ut, quoad. Dion, 4, [5]. Ut omitted after postulo, &c. Milt. 1, [4]; = qui after mitto, proficiscor, &c. Milt. 4, [3]. Ut — sic. Paus. 1, [1].

Valere: hoc eo valebat—quo valebat, &c. Them. 2, [7], 2. Vel - vel (S.) Alc. 1, [1]. Verbum. Suis verbis. Them. 4, [3].

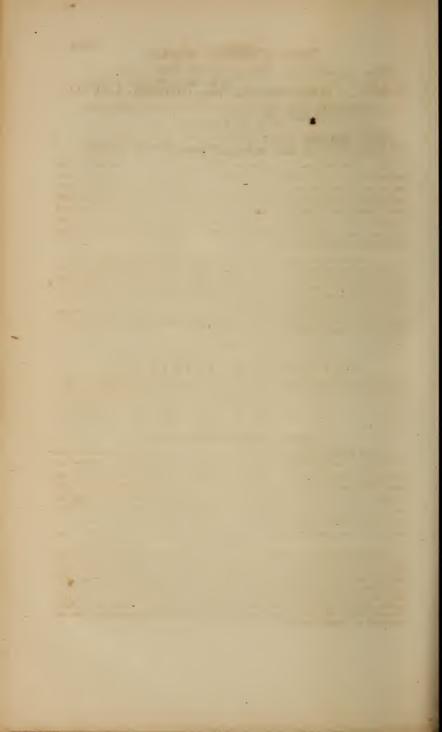
Vero, in mihi vero. Con. 3, [4], 1.

Vestitus. Cultus vestitusque. Paus. 3, [1].

Vicinitas (collective). Alc. 10, [4].

Victus and vita. Alc. 1, [3]; cultus and vict. Alc. 11, [4].

Zeugma. Thrasyb 4, [1], 4



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